# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Sunday, per year
The Weekly, per year
The Weekly, 3 months. To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted like Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 200 POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico; 0 to 14-page paper. 5 to 28-page paper. Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-tieing, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair; winds VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

perature, 84; minimum temperature, 57; precipitation, none

#### PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1902.

PARTIES EXCHANGING GROUND.

If President Roosevelt is an authoritative exponent of Republican party principles, then that party has moved upon traditional Democratic ground, whither conscientious Democrats cannot choose but follow. Specifically, this utterance:

cannot do as much for you as you can do for it. Under no circumstances will it be possible by law to shape conditions so that each man shall succeed. If the man has not got in him shall succeed. If the man has not got in him the stafe out of which he can work success the state cannot supply it. If he falls I am sorry for him. I will help him as far as possible. I will lift him up if he stumbles, but I won't try to carry him, for that is neither helping him nor helping me.

At Lynn earlier in the day he expressed himself on the same subject as follows:

A government can do something-it can do a great deal, but it can never begin to do as much for an individual as the individual can

No man who has heard Democratic doctrine expounded from the stump by Bayard, Vilae, Carlisle or Watterson historic Democratic position. It was serious for unconcern. It is in cratic and Republican theory. On the ope hand we had the Republican paternalist, clamoring for protection for all for the extension of Federal power of control and industry.

more young men into the Democratic agency. The Democrat, we were as- proper place sured, was the man who held that every man could do for himself just ; little better than the Government could do for him; that the nearer Government could be brought to the people, and the the remote central Government, the better for individual initiative, the safer to recount the determined battles that were fought by the Democracy along this line, notably on the tariff question, but also on minor matters confranchise and bureaucracy of various

It is six years now since a power arose in the Democratic party in antagonism to this time-honored theory. Bryan's political philosophy that for every ill the voter should appeal to the Government for paternal ald and care, The sound proverbs of Benjamin Franklin, who reprobated the ne'er-dowell that laid all his troubles at the door of government, were set at Democracy. Mr. Bryan undertook to promise on behalf of the Government that the poor should become rich, the debtor free of debts and the prosperous compelled to divide with the penniless. enrich and ennoble the common people twin abortion; treasury.

The depth of this movement of exsufficient to justify more than a passing allusion. It may afford a hint of done before the Democratic party can be restored to its old place in the confidence of the conservative Democrat against the "de-humanizing" of the neand strict constructionist. Free silver not the only leak in the Democratic

In another column of this paper apby the San Francisco sailor boardinghouse men in promoting desertion from ships. It is apparent from this story from San Francisco that the business land, except that crimping is worse in land. This fact is not news to the men who are in the closest touch with the throughout the world. It may cause a knowledge of the sailor and the man who commands him is only superficial. The practice of inciting sailors to desert has at times in the past received genwho have frequently paid boardinghouse men to take sailors out of the ducing sailors to desert, are now doing for nothing what the shipmasters in where the deserter leaves a sufficient

amount of wages behind him the protest against desertion is mitigated. Crimping is wrong, whether it is engaged in at San Francisco or Portland, but the article referred to is evidence that the evil is no worse in Portland than elsewhere, and should slience the people who are endeavoring to place Portland in an unfavorable light as a shipping port.

LATIN-AMERICAN DISORDER.

There is doubtless no basis in fact for the special significance which European papers are determined to read into President Roosevelt's utterances on the Monroe dectrine. The London Saturday Review is needlessly censorious in its expression of the familiar truth that the Monroe doctrine is nothing more or less than the necessary course of self-preservation. The fact is generally recognized. It needs no Saturday Review to discover or promulgate it, and it is in no way discreditable to the United States. It has a perfect parallel in the European concert of the powers, and because we call it for convenience the Monroe doctrine affords no fust ground of offense.

Evente, however, do imbue the Monroe doctrine with special meaning at this time, in view of the continued disorder in Latin America and the pending construction of the isthmian canal. More pertinent, therefore, are the German mutterings against assertion of the United States hegemony south of Mexico; for it must be clear to the dullest observer that such disorder as now obtains in Colombia and is threatened in Nicaragua cannot be tolerated by us throughout the canal-building era or its subsequent operation. It is perfectly idle for Germany to protest against the Monroe doctrine and yet expect the interests of European citi-

zens in Latin America to be protected. What Great Britain has done in South Africa, what all the powers did at Tien Tsin and Pekin, what Germany herself would do under similar circumstances whenever her own peace or the order of communities for which she sustains a quasi responsibility to the civilized world should be menaced by disorder, just that must be regarded as the legitimate and necessary province of the United States throughout the region proximate to the isthmian canal. As a highway of commerce it must be safeguarded from surrounding revolutionists. Europe will have to be satisfled with our performance of this task. Her interests are those of justice for the lives and property of foreigners, German and other, in these Latin-American regions. The better the police work we do, the better for Germany and all Europe, And it is perfectly idle for German critics to put themselves in the attitude of complaining at our performance of duties whose neglect would be inimical to all civilization.

The most important aspect of the Nicaraguan and Colombian difficulties is their bearing on the site of the canal. We know enough of Central American politics and alleged government to expect little but alarm and outbreaks during the whole construction period. Army and Navy will have police work to do there, and the question between healthful, near-by Nicaragua and deadneeds to be reminded that this is the ly and distant Panama becomes too once the dividing line between Demo- neighborhood of 500 miles farther to the Panama ports than to the Nicaragua ports on either elde of the isthmus. San Francisco will be the headquarters producers, for the Nation with the big and nearest point for the Pacific operations, and the matter of carrying ships, and Federal aid into every possible field men and supplies there and back, both for construction and police duty, is one Opposed to this was the Democratic of moment and magnitude. If the Adcontention, which probably attracted ministration gives proper heed to these considerations, it may yet decide to. party than came through any other build the canal at Nicaragua-the

# THE CRY OF THE NEGRO.

negro, contributes an article to the current number of the Atlantic Monthly. less its functions were withdrawn to in the course of which he bitterly reproaches the leaders of public opinion of the North and the South because they energetic laborer in any of the trades, for popular rights. It is unnecessary have never approached the negro problem from the standpoint of justice and humanity. He fairly says that nine labor and capital that is just and even millions of negroes cannot be exterminated, hor deported, and warns the nected with labor, taxation, the elective | South that it cannot always continue to be simply an armed camp for intimidating black folk. Mr. Dubols says the negro cannot safely be treated always as a "tertium quid that God created between man and cattle"; that no se-It was the underlying principle of cure civilization can be built with the negro as an ignorant, turbulent proletariat. Mr. Dubois says that the mass legitimate demands of labor, it was disof the pegroes at the South, when they hear white men deplore the presence of the negro, ask, "Who brought us here?" When they hear frantic protest against intermarriage, they ask whether legal Summer's activities; that labor would straight defiance by the new apostle of marriage is not better than systematic concubinage. When they hear about prejudice of race and color, they ask but because the season's work was what proof of that prejudice is found practically ended. That this was a written on the foreheads of two millions of mulattoes. When they hear lust- in industrial lines at this time clearly Republican paternalism was put to the murders imputed to the negro race as blush by paternalistic populism, and in its peculiar trait, they answer that it May of this most gracious year was the wake of Bryan's flagship floated a was born out of the brothel of slavery motley crew of populistic proposals to and lynching and lawlessness are its by loans and gifts from the public not crimes. Mr. Dubois says that nine millions of negroes are brooding over these thoughts, and because this is so to itself boundless credit therefor. change between the parties is evidently it is best to keep these millions from becoming converts to the gospel of revenge, so that with the co-operation the distance the Democratic party has and encouragement of their whiteindicate something of the work to be toward a larger justice and fuller fu-

The bitter protest of Professor Dubois gro, which a Southern born and bred man, Professor Sledd, of Emory College, Ga., recently denounced without stint in the Atlantic, is not surprising; but it should not be forgotten that not pears a recital of the methods pursued only the South, but the North, has always been a slive to negrophobia. Up to 1820 public opinion in the Northern States seemed to assume that negroes were such intrinsically degraded beings of handling sailors in the Bay City does | as to make it unsafe for society to pernot differ from that practiced in Port- mit them to exist as free men in large numbers in any community. In 1789 the California port than it is in Port- Massachusetts forbade negroes to abide in the state longer than two months. In 1807 Ohio forbade any negro to come shipping business, not only as it is con- into the state unless within-twenty days ducted in this port, but in other ports he gave a bond to the amount of \$500 for good behavior, and the same law ripple of surprise for reformers whose provided that "no black or mulatto person" should be allowed to give evidence in any case where either party to the controversy was a white man. In 1818 Indiana passed a law to the same eferous aid from masters and owners, fect, and the same year Illinois forbade any negro to reside in the state The boarding-house men, in in- freedom. In 1786 New Jersey forbade any negro who had been freed in other

that there were twice as many free nenegro was presumed to be a slave unless he could prove that he was free. and the explanation of the vehement into the Union as a slave state in that year was primarily a struggle for political power. Either the Southern slaveholder or the Northern laborer must be excluded from Missouri. When fine and imprisonment. the slaveholder was allowed to take his playes to that state the Northern laborer would not go to a state where the laboring man was put on a level with slaves. William Pinckney, United States Senator from Maryland, a famous lawyer and orator, said that love of liberty, religion and humanity had nothing to do with Northern opposition to slavery in Missouri.

The Northern men whose votes for the

Missouri Compromise made it a slave state were neither better nor worse than the Northern men who put the slavery clauses into the Constitution for the sake of Union. They decided in and they stood ready to perpetuate that kind of union in 1860-61 if the South had not repudiated it. So far as the negro is concerned, the people of the North as a whole had no sympathy for his degraded lot. It was a Connecticut mob that smashed the windows of Prudence Crandall and forced her to abandon her efforts to teach colored girls to read and write; and the State Legislature passed an act forbidding colored schools. At the outbreak of the Civil War there was no sympathy for the negro, no anxlety for his fate expressed. On the contrary, our Generals for a time promptly returned fugitive slaves to rebel owners. The emancipation proclamation was reluctantly issued as a war measure to help save the Union, not as an act of justice to an enslaved race. Neither before the war nor after the war was there any popular disposition to solve the negro problem through methods of justice and humanity. Under these circumstances it is not remarkable that the negro has fared hadly between the upper milistone of the Southern and the nether millstone of the Northern whites. The Northern whites made a political tool and fool of the negro so long as he had any appreciable power as a voter. The South hated him first because he was used as a club in the hands of carpet-baggers to capture political spoil, and under the "poor white" supremacy he has been hated from hostility bred in and inherited from the days when the slave mimicked his master's contempt for the 'crucker." Out of such a state of things wise, just and humane treatment of the negro has made but slow advance.

#### THE LESSON OF LABOR DAY.

Labor in leisure and parade yesterday formed a striking spectacle and a pleasing one. It told of a prosperity of the most substantial type-a prosperity that made itself known in men revel ing in the very exultation of cheerfulness; of wages that permit the familier of the earners to be well clad and well fed, and of a complete resurrection and rehabilitation of the industrial forces that a few years ago were, to all appearance, dead beyond recall. Against the dogma of the political tricketer, which declares that the "poor are growing poorer," it made most substantial, earnest and convincing protest. It said plainly, the laboring element of the country is not "poor," neither is it to be

It is, on the contrary, well to do in all that goes to make independent manhood, helpful womanhood, protected childhood. No self-respecting man or woman wants to be a recipient of the pity. No able-hodied oman is a fit subject for this bounty W. E. Dubois, an able and eloquent in times like the present. One has only to call at the home of the thrifty farmer at moontime to find him and his family feasting upon the abundance of his lands, or to pass the home of the or even the more humble vocations to see evidence of an accounting between generous to the workingman.

Labor day, as a day of rest as observed yesterday in this city, was probably not a success. But as a day of neighborly good feeling and self-congratulation; of genuine rejoicing over the improved and constantly improving condition of the workingman and his home; se a mark of legislative consideration and the popular approval of the tinctly and conclusively in evidence.

It was thought, in fixing Labor day as the first Monday in September, that this date would mark the end of the be in the wider sense, suspended on that date, not by legislative enactment, mistaken idea, the abounding activity proves. Not even on the first day of the industrial prospect all along the line of skilled and unskilled labor as that color or race are bright as it is now. Quite naturally organized labor makes this the text of its rejoicing upon Labor day and takes

To this no objection is offered in any quarter. But in the universal song of labor that rang throughout the state swung from its old moorings. It may neighbors they will find their way thankfulness for the changed industrial yesterday, there was an earnest note of conditions based upon a stable financial policy of the Government that rendered possible this jubilant celebration of Labor day.

If the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law had existed in Pennsylvania the men before striking and without striking would have asked for an advance. If the advance had been denied, the case would have gone before the Board of Conciliation for the district. made up of three men chosen by the operators' association and three by the miners' union. This Conciliation Board has no authority to do more than make a recommendation If this recommendation is rejected by either party, the case would go up to a central court of arbitration, which would consist, under the New Zealand law, of one "assersor" selected by the miners, another assessor chosen by the operators, and a Judge of the Supreme Court. In New Zealand such a Judge is appointed and holds the bench for life. This Judge, who is president of the court, issues his summions to both sides to the contro versy. No counsel is permitted. Each side by its representatives states its like all other insone people, always get case. The Judge has power to call witnesses to demand books, pay-rolls, recunless he could produce a certificate of case. The Judge has power to call witords of sales, and any letter or paper states to travel in that state, and the essential to a just and intelligent decis-1826, though the census of 1820 showed state accountants and other experts to where

assist him. The final decision is made groes as slaves in the state, that a by a majority of the court, which sits without appeal. When the decision is made, the operator can close his mine This was the prevailing estimate of the or open it, the miner can work or go negro in all parts of the Union in 1820, elsewhere, but if an operator opened his mine he must pay the wage and opposition to the admission of Missouri keep the hours adjudged, and if a miner worked he could take neither less nor more of wages nor of hours than prescribed in the decision without being subject, both operator and miner, to

General Botha is in Holland asking embarrassing questions. Plainly and bluntly stated, he wants to know where the money went that was liberally subscribed in the United States and elsewhere for the maintenance of the Boers in the field. This money was of no avail to the fighters, who had to depend for supplies solely upon plundering the British, the Boers in Holland meanwhile living in comparative luxury. Putting this and that together, General Botha is of the opinion that the funds were misappropriated. This is most probable. The patriotism that retreats 1787, in 1820, in 1850, that a union with at a safe distance and proclaims its slavery was better than no union at all, undying quality is of a voracious as well as of a vociferous type. It is a little late, however, to investigate the matter, since the treasury is empty, ex-President Kruger non-committal, and Dr. Leyds has disappeared, while an American politician who was paid a large sum for speeches in favor of the Boers has no doubt safely invested his portion of the "swag."

Judge R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington Ill., is quoted in the Indianapolis News as saying that the Governor of Pennsylvania can end the strike by calling the Legislature in special session and asking that body to enact a law classifying the coal mines and establishing minimum prices for mining and minimum prices of coal to the public, or to take over the mines under the power of eminent domain on public account. Judge Benjamin observes that "the coal mines of the country should never have been allowed to be the subject of private ownership." The New Jersey Federation of Labor in state convention recently passed resolutions demanding that the Federal Govern ment confiscate the anthracite coal mines and operate them on public account. Of course, it is implied that the Government on taking the mines would make good to the present owners what they have invested therein.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt holds that the real contest in the Pennsylvania coal region is for the recognition of the union, and that there can be no arbitration of a strike where the fight is for recognition of the union. Among other things Mr. Hewitt says:

What is wanted to end this destructive flict is not arbitration, but the stern repression of violence and the mesured protection of the miners who desire to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. To this protec-tion they are entitled, and the Government which folls to afford it is a reproach to republican Institutions.

If Mr. Hewitt is right in his view that if the demands of the miners are conceded by the operators, "it will be impossible for any man not holding a union card to secure employment in the coal fields," then arbitration is not to be

The Vermont Supreme Court has rendered a decision denying the power to make valid contracts by which a newspaper is to juse its entire influence it favor of some one candidate for public office against another. The contract is declared invalid as being against public policy when a Democratic editor his influence for a Republican candidate. This decision, which sustains that of the lower court, is literally a blow under the jaw to the Vermont editorial profession, which has hitherto found fat pickings in a state where rich candidates largely appear.

The forces of destruction are still at work in the Lesser Antilleg. The predictions of scientists to the effect that Pelee had exhausted its wrath have been discredited by tremendous beichings of fire, ashes and volcanic dust from the mountain within a few days that makes the air in the region of Martinique seem "conflicting fire." Happily, no further hot air blast from this volcano can reach a city and incinerate its people. Pelee did its work so thoroughly a few months ago that its mightiest now are but impotent bellowings.

The proposed combination of the large meat-packing concerns of this country would weld together establishments doing more than twice the gross business of the United States Steel Corporation, though the net profits are less than half as great. The new trust would be strong enough to do some dictating to the transportation companies, and could easily build or control a line between Chicago and the Atlantic

The young woman whose engagement to Reginald Vanderbilt was recently announced is a Roman Catholic, and the Van Alen-Collier wedding at Newport the other day took place in a Romas Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church is becoming a social power in America. The French Socialist leader, Jaures, who is a radical in religion as well as politics, allowed his daughter to be confirmed in the Roman Catholic

The declared scarcity of wood for fuel, in the presence of apparently undiminshed forest supply, seems absurd, but it will be beneficial if it leads to a determination, properly supported by capital, to develop the coal deposits that lie within easy reach of our markets.

A typographical error in yesterday's paper overstated the number of school children in Oregon last year. The proper figures are 135,818.

# Iowa's "Old Toper" Cure.

Chicago Record-Herald. Iowa has a law which provides for the confining of habitual drunkards in insune asylums. It is popularly known as "the old toper law," and its enforcement is re-ported to be having a wonderful effect. Many men who for years clung to the habit of getting drunk regularly have reformed and become more or less useful

as citizens.
If such a law has the desired effect in Iowa it might well be tried in other states. The insane asylum is the proper place anyway for people who are habitual drunkards. Surely no sane man ever is, an habitual drunkard, though drunkards.

If a sojourn of a few months in an in sane asylum will cure a drunkard it will times past paid them for doing, and Supreme Court of New Jersey ruled in lon. He can call at the expense of the and have "old toper" laws adopted every be well to enlarge the asylums at once

### FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

Brooklyn Eagle. The maiden of uncertain years who has remained faithful to the love of her youth, although men with houses and lands have shown a desire to hitch their horses at her front gate, is a familiar figure in fiction and on the stage. She is not exactly the inspiring motive of the romances in which she appears, but the sentiments which she evokes are gentle and tender, and she inspires chivalrous respect, if not emulation. This gentic and pathetic figure seems to be the model chosen by the anti-imperialists. They are emulating her constancy, and their devotion to their lost cause is as unwavering as her own. Their latest declaration of their undying faith in the sor-did and infamous villainy of their neigh-bors who enslaved the Filipinos was made at the annual dinner at Ashfield. Ashfield It was a contemptible use to make of life. is a /little town in Hampshire County, but it was infinitely better than to spend Massachusetts, where the local academy it as many of the "new rich" women of has a dinner every August. Great and this country do. Having abandoned the little lights of literature and morais have mission of woman as a homemaker, as a years now, and the addresses have been received with enthusiasm by the elect.

Charles Eliot Norton presides at these fearts, and the one held this most likely, and the one held this most likely. feasts, and the one held this week took is mild and not unusual anti-imperialist sympathies. Mr. Norton himself testified sympathies. Air. Norton misself teathed to his belief that President Roosevelt could in the newspapers, is the breath of their give no service to his country which would ever compensate "for the evil which he renders by his exaltation of war." This per, with the amount spent for each per, with the amount spent for each per of the flowers. Noth is mild and not unusualy anti-imperialist doctrine, but Louis R. Ehrich far exceeded any of the familiar Ashfieldians in his devotion to the ideals of the faithful band, so far as the speeches have yet been reported. Mr. Ehrich, after paying tribute to the lovable personal qualities of William McKinley, added that the historian would "The society colony at Saratoga." be constrained to add to that President's record that "the foulest stain on the pages of our history was his signature of the benevolent assimilation proclamation."
Then follows a paragraph which for its absolute faith in the inner light vouchsafed to the speaker, but denied to his of anti-imperialist self-sufficiency. Here it is:

en that, while our National ideals were being secrated, while from 50,000 to 100,000 lives were being sacrificed and hundreds of millions of treasure being worse than wasted, the pul-pits of Christ applauded, and in all the count-less meetings and conventions of our Daugh-ters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Colonial Wars, Woman Federations and ther bodies professing to represent the patri-tic spirit of our past and the moral and social ope of our future, not an outcry was heard a protest. Could this generation give stronger roof of American decadence? The lone juror who was prevented from

done by Mr. Ehrich. When the ordinary man finds civilized opinion running one way while he thinks the contrary, he takes | few do or say cannot affect the mil des not become an anti-imperialist. Such sublime self-confidence as Mr. Ehrich's is necessary for admission to that cult, and that is rarer than the faith in miracles or ili the prayer cure. By Mr. Ehrich's ad-mission the entire Christian church and all the patriotic societies which exist for cretia Clay at a fare table! the preservation of the ideals of our forefathers, agree upon the substantial justice of our treatment of the Flippinos. The man who can see in this remarkable agree-ment only the strongest "proof of Amer-ican decadence" really belongs in a museum. It would be unkind to call him a freak, and there is no occasion for unkindness toward men whose eintentions are excellent. But the mental twist which keeps a man crying on the housetops that he alone seca the light while all his neighbore are going straight to perdition, is material for the psychologist or the alien-ist, rather than the statesman. The fact that such a man makes his protest part of a plea for the preservation of American ideals adds a touch of comedy to the situation. The fundamental American ideal is the rule of the majority. Our system is based upon the noble faith that the love of justice and good-will to our fellows are the ruling motives of mankind, and that where men govern themselves absolutely these noble ends will be attained. There is no reservation in our Constitution for the inner light of the superior few. Our system was criticised for a century in the Old World for precisely that omission, and our failure has been predicted over and over again for that reason. But to have Americans born, with a long inheritance of American traditions, join this Old the superior few whose light is being neglected, is a spectacle to add to the gayety of nations. The neglected, faithful maiden, whom this band emulates, is usually too modest to add to her proclamation of undying devotion the boast that she is looking than the girl whom her better recreant lover took up with.

# Indianapolis News

The Republican leaders will find it dan-gerous to antaginize the tendency in favor of tariff revision that has so strongly manifested itself throughout the West. We believe the sentiment in favor of tariff modification is as strong in Indiana as it is in Idaho and Iowa. The old pleas no longer serve. The people understand perfectly well that a protective duty is a tax-a tax which the Republicans at least are willing to pay if it can be shown that it is necessary that they should pay it, but against which they will rebel if it can be shown to be unnecessary. The period of the infant industries has passed forever. There is no reason whatever why we should tax ourselves for the benefit of combinations of manufacturers that are selling their products in every market of the world in competition with foreign ers, and against the aggressions of which foreigners are seeking to guard them-selves. In the face of such conditions it will not be easy for the defenders of the status quo to convince the people that the Dingley tariff is so perfect a piece of got a corner on royal engagements, too? work as to be incapable of improvement

# The President and the People.

The Independent Not only is the speech of the President on the subject of trusts frank and clear, but its courage is politically wise, Those who have imagined that President Roose-velt would prove a clumsy bull in a chinashop are greatly mistaken. He can give odds to other politicians, for his shrewd-ness is of something higher than the foxy order. Take, for example, his wideawake grasping of the nettle at Hartford, when the committee of arrangements attempted to sub the Mayor because he was not their social equal. The President took pains to show distinguished honor to the representative of the masses, even against the classes. The people like a bluff, honest, frank man; and the politicians will find that he is an adept also n political wisdom. President Roosevelt holds the people.

# The Envious British Tory.

London Saturday Review Lord Kitchener's statement that mpire's new territory is a land full of "every description of potential wealth" should give pause to those that declare that gold is the sole resource. But what did Lord Kitchener mean by the statement that we have "the makings of nothing less than a new America in the southern hemisphere"? One America is as much as the civilized world can put up with; and there are times when we find that one too many.

# New York Evening Post, President Roosevelt's speeches show

nmendable familiarity with the Bible On Saturday he had the tower of Siloam falling, and Jeshurum waxing fat and kicking with perfect accuracy. But how about that "Psalmist" of his who "prayed for neither poverty nor riches?" His reference was really to the bok of Proverbs, xxx, 8, quoted as "the words of Agur," a "prophecy," not a psalm: "Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me."

### SOCIETY WOMEN AT FARO.

Baltimore Sun. And now the announcement comes from Sarntoga that ladies have been admitted to the faro tables and that they are easerly availing themselves of the new privilege. The public has been expecting this, and the news will neither shock nor surprise anyone. The doings of the surprise anyone. 'emart set" can no longer cause any sen sation. Everything is discounted in advance. After the city of Athens became a tributary of Rome and was no longer of any consequence in the affairs of man-kind, "all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else but either hear or tell some new thing." They were an idle cet and, having nothing useful to occupy their time, they spent their lives in go which is not likely, and the companion ship of their husbands, they spend their time in a mad rush after some new excitement. Publicity, to have their name per, with the amount spent for guest and the cost of the flowers. ing is too vulgar to give them pleasure provided it brings them before the punic. Vulgarity is the crowning feature of

has found her way to the fare table "The society colony at Saratoga," we are informed by the press dispatches, "views the affair complacently. The tenor of the remarks heard is in effect that what is good for men in the way of amusement is also good for the women." might have added that what is had for the men in the way of amusement is also bad for the women and may be much worse. If women are to engage in all the "amusements" that men often en-The saddest, most disheartening fact, has gage in, then our entire social fabric will collarse. Women, on the average, are far better than men are, and it is to be to be It is hoped that they will stay better. It is to women that are intrusted the most important affairs of this life, namely," the training of the children and the main tenance of the purity and sanctity of the home. If they are to be gamblers, whisky drinkers, and horse racers and what not, then the land will speedily fall a prey to hastening ills.

The fact that a few smart women have engaged in playing fare and that others of the same set are looking at the oing justice by 11 obstinate men is out- gaming table with jonging eyes may excite our disguet, but it need not cause any serious apprehension. What these account of stock and holds an examination of virtuous, modest, homemaking American with the first state of his intellectuals. But the ordinary man who look well to the ways of their hold and eat not the bread of idleness; whose children arise up and call them blessed, and whose husbands also praise them. Imagine Martha Washington, or Abigall Adams, or Dolly Madison or Lu-

### With a Lesson.

Chicago Tribune. The footpad had got the drop on him. There was no doubt of that, "Hold up yer hands!" was his stern

command. The other man complied, but observed carelessly:

"You don't seem to be on to your job This is no place for a holdup. Those fellows in the shade of that doorway are watching you, and you won't get two blocks away from here before you're nabbed.

The footpad turned his head for a brief glance in the direction indicated, and the other man instantly knocked him down and walked all over him.

O, fatal curiosity! How many men, as well as women, have come to grief through heedlessly indulging in its grati-

# Mr. Rosevelt's Speeches.

Baltimore American. President Roosevelt has made a happy beginning in his public utterances during the first two days of his big "swins around the circle." His addresses have hear felicitous-simost as epigrammatic as those of either Harrison or McKilley— may turn rascal with propriety. and marked by unusual versatility. have also been instructive and well calculated to please his hearens by their intensely patriotic tone. But the best thing about them is the fact that they are without direct partisan coloring, for it would be as foolish as it is unnecessary for the President to make a partisan stumping tour of New England, where Republican

# In Bryan's Bailiwick.

Nebraska State Journal. Johnstone Bartlett, a lightning - rod agent, called on the Prosecuting Attorney today and asked that warrants be issued for the arrest of 12 Atchison County farmers. He says he started out of Atchison a week ago with a team of good horses and a new spring wagon, but that during the week he was swindled out of everything, in trading horses, and was compelled to walk back to town. He can business, and lost all his lighted He did rods. The Prosecuting Attorney said that getting the best of a horse trade was no violation of law, and Bartlett left for the East, saying bank presidents were easter

Yonkers (N. Y.) Herald Brown-I understand the German Em peror says he will never consent to his son entering into a morganatic marriage. Jones-Great Scott, man! Has Morgan

# PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

George T. Beck, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Wyoming, is a son of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky. He has lived in Northern Wyoming for many years. Professor Walter A. Wyckoff, of Princeton University, is about to set out on a walking four through Colorado, in which he will ob-serve the social and industrial conditions.

Peter Perren, the Alpine guide who took up the first party of tourists to the summit of the Matterborn, is still alive and in active serv-He has made the ascent of the mountain The people of Alexandria, Va., propose to erect a monument to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington. The first President, in his youth, was one of those who helped to survey the old City of Alexandria, in 1749.

New Orleans is to have a home for orphar New Orleans is to have a nome for orphan boys, built out of funds bequeathed by the late George Xavier Carstairs. Mr. Carstairs was himself orphaned when very young, and had a hard struggle with the world. He accumulated a large fortune, however, all of which he has left for the purpose indicated.

The Countess De La Warr, who divorced her noble husband the other day because of his

The Countess De La Warr, who divorced her noble hushand the other day because of his scandalous life, is one of the pretiset women in London society. She is a daughter of the enormously rich Lord Brassey, a Baron, and a famous expert in naval and shipping affairs. She accompanied her parents on a trip around the world on Lord Brassey's yacht Sunbeam, about which cruise his lordship wrote a very entertaining book.

Sir George Dibbs, of Sydney, who has occur.

entertaining book.

Sir George Dibbs, of Sydney, who has occupled the center of Australia's political stage for many years, in some ways resembles a good many men who have risen to prominence in the Western States. He stands 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, is a first-class black-smith, and has held numerous high political offices, including three terms as Premier. He and Lady Dibbs have been blessed with 15 children. Str George is thoroughly democratic in manner, though immensely rich.

"How old is Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Same

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. Lots of people imagine all the pickpock-

ets in the crowd are looking at them. It is men like "Hell-Rearing Jake" that fit a savage country for civilization.

That valise you lent your friend for his vacation has he returned it in as good order as he got it?

> The police are raiding gambling dens. Their courage, therefore, is not exceeded by their good looks.

> Russell Sage is down on trusts. They have raised the cost of a good downtown lunch from 5 to 10 cents.

> The production of gold in the Klondike is decreasing. Seattle will have to increase its production of brass.

> The crop of laws promised for the next Oregon Legislature shows that tares have been sown among the wheat.

> And now, besides a pite for the oil tanks nd the fair, we have to choose one for the drydock. Our troubles grow apace.

When an infant industry ceases to have that kind of an appetite, the chances are that it is out of its swadditng clothes.

Hath not Peter Power denied it these three times? And both he not denied it

thrice before the cock hath crowed twice? Letter carriers are going to hold a National convention at Denver. They are prosperous in spite of their roundabout

way of making a living. Mount Pelce has had another unexpected eruption. What is our vaunted science good for when it can't tell anything about an eruption until it is all over?

The rich man could not return to his wealth from the parade yesterday and say with conscience: "My power and the might of mine hands hath gotten mathis wealth."

General Uribe-Uribe should take a running jump at himself and turn a semersault and then his name might recollect its parts so that it would not sound to the enemy like the same thing over again. Those grasshoppers up the Valley are

said not to be dangerous. The only reason they were dangerous was that some body called them grasshoppers. Evil things, those dictionaries. The Shah of Persia is lavish with his

money. But if the Persian taxpayers

like to spend their money that way, it's their own business; and if they haven't any kick coming, who should? Jim Dumps did worry day and night, and and the blues about the site; the fair board was so pesky slow he didn't know

come to him and turned him into "Sunny The cruiser Olympia landed a force in Massachusetts and captured the telegraphs. We should all grin at the mock battle if it weren't for the Olympia, for

where it would go. But now a tip has

the Olympia captured Manila in a real Roosevelt is the best friend the trusts save. If they throw their influence against him and defeat him, they will in the end only elect a radical. The trusts would better bear the ills they have than fly to

others that they know not of. Henry Watterson says he is "too old to turn rascal." A man who would say this in Kentucky is either chump, bughouse or neither. If he is neither, he hardly belongs in Kentucky, because we never

Uncle Sam is indignant over the small effort put forth by the Sultan of Turkey to ferret out the captors of Miss Stone. But Uncle Sam seems to be unduly impatient; that is according to Turkish prece dents. The Porte has done a great deal more toward running down the brigands than is customary in that country, so that Uncle Sam should be in a measure mollified.

Professor Andrews has just called bachlors degenerates. It is now Professor Triggs' turn at the but. If any other professor wishes to achieve notoriety at a cheap price, he has only to exercise his ingenuity. Any man can get people's tongues to wagging about him if he will just jar them a little. And there's hardly anything in being a professor, anyhow, unless the professor can give things a jar.

General Botha, we are told, will succeed Kruger. How he is going to do it is a conundrum. Kruger, we are told, will resign the Presidency. Here's another conundrum. He resigned the Presidency long ago-and to the British. Botha is now a British subject, sworn to uphold the fing of Britain. If he succeeds Kruger, he will cut a sorry figure, indeed. Botha is a man; not a sneak, who takes an oath to break it.

Our own John Barrett has seen the Son of Heaven, the Emperor of China. He has also jollied the Empress Downger tete-a-tete. If our John ever fails to get in where he wishes to go, it is not because he has a faint heart. If he ever fails to get what he wants, it is not because he fails to ask for it. We trust that John's strong heart won a fair lady. But we should not advise every person, who desires to follow in John's wake, to trust too implicitly in "what man has done man 100th | can do."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Excitement on the Bond.—"Don't you wish you had an automobile?" said Miss Miami Brown. "Oh, I dunno," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkly. "A mule doesn't cost near as much money, an' it's purty near as danger Washington Star. Kittle-Well, there's one thing about the auto.

It has enabled a good many to make a noise in the world who never were heard of before. Eithle-But it has brought them into worse odor than before, if that were possible.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Has the making of Him.—"That bey of mine," said the man with his family serrow, "is an incorrigible Har, and I can't reform him." "Don't try?" exclaimed the practical man, "Think what an acquisition he will be later o the ranks of the world's financiers?"

all afraid to speak to papa, George. I am sure it will be all right." "What makes you think so?" "He asked me last night your bustness is, and when I said you we retired coal dealer he smiled and sa guessed that settled it."—Cleveland Dealer.

manner, though immensely rich.

"How old is Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired?" is a question the Navy Department is trying to solve. Is he 90 or 100? The
records don't show, and Rear-Admiral Selfridge
won't tell. He says it is nobody's business how
old he is. But as he entered the havy in
1818, and must have been at least 15 years old
at that time, the supposition is that he is between 99 and 100. The Admiral's oldest son,
Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., owns
Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge was
born in Hubbardston, Mass.

Dealer.

After the Profit.—"Great Scott!" cried the
Summer-hotel guest, as he looked at his bill.
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"We didn't expect to do it at the 2guillant of the season, but we had such a rainy
July that there was nothing doing, and so
these August prices are necessary." But I
guest. "Neither was I." replied the inndions, in tone that seemed to indicate that this settied the matter. And it did.—Chicago Evening