# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Mnil (postage prepaid, in Advance)-y, with Sunday, per month. y, Sunday excepted, per year. y, with Sunday, per year. To City Subscribers Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico: 50 to 14-page paper. 24 to 25-page paper. Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair and warmer.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1902.

### TIME FOR AN END OF IT.

TIME FOR AN END OF IT.

The Oregonian asserts that "there was not the elightest reason for the suspicion of the use of money" in the nomination of Mr. Furnish over Governor Geer. That may be so, yet we opine that Mr. Furnish would decidedly object to the making of a statement as to what that nomination cost him from primaries to the polis. His campaign from start to finish had every appearance of being strictly on a cash basis. And, without considering any wrong in such a transaction, we cannot believe that The Oregonian was not a beneficiary. The laborer is worthy of his hire in any instance, and more especially in this case, where the and more especially in this case, where the man to whom support was given was publicly known to have profited largely from the very questionable handling of men through their giving whisky to Indiana, besides was a recent giving whisky to Indians, besides was a recent convert to the party that nominated him, while he had no special fitness for the honor-able position. However, The Oregonian laid itself open to just criticism in lending sub-stantial and to a man whom it must have known, at least suspected, from his record, would, in case of election, have used the office for personal profit and aggrandizement,—Eu-gene Quard.

Now, of course, the Eugene Guard has no knowledge whatever of the matters it talks about; no information for support of its assertions. It is speaking merely from conjecture; and its conjecture is that of a narrow, petty, malignant, mendacious and utterly corrupt Oregonian had money from Mr. Furnish for its support of him; and it couples the insinuation with the statement that "the laborer is worthy of his hire"which simply means that the Guard itself, or the mind that directs it, is unscrupulous, mercenary and corrupt. From utterances of journals of this sort you may know what motives actuate honorable newspaper. Mr. Furnish had of day in either Senate or House? a right to aspire to the Governorship of Oregon. The Oregonian had a right to support him, and it did support him, wholly from considerations of public duty. For the support it gave him The Oregonian never had one dollar, directly or indirectly, and he who asserts or intimates that it had is himself a corrupt scoundrel and lies in his throat as deep

as to the lungs. The Oregonian has said that Mr. Furpish is an honorable man. It says that, because it has every reason to believe him such. He was Deputy Marshal for the United States under John Myers, a citizen of approved character and a lifelong Democrat. Whatever reflection may be made upon Mr. Furnish "from the questionable handling of men through their giving whisky to Indians," and profit therefrom, through fees, falls with heavier weight on "Honest John" Myers, who approved the charges and had the larger share of them for his own profit. Moreover, Mr. Furnish is as honorable a man as his competitor for the Governorship, and in several ways an abler one-albeit he is not a smooth, oily or flatulent orator. Fortune favored Mr. Chamberlain and he was elected-not specially upon superior merit, but because a multitude of incidents contributed to that result. One of these incidents was the fact that he was District Attorney of Multnomah, and his partisans used the office for all

votes of a large class in Portland. The campaign, however, has been a thing of the past these three months. Its contentions need not be considered further and there needs no further attack on the personal honor or reputation of the participants in it. The notion assiduously propagated that Mr. Furnish "bought" his nomination and relied on money to elect him is disgraceful only to those who have asserted it. Mr. Furnish has but a very moderate fortune, and his expenditure in the campaign was small-even trifling. He was misunderstood, maligned and beaten; and it is time now there was an end of the misrepresentation. It is time, moreover, that the little cheap rascals of unscrupulous journalism ceased to I attribute my exceeding length of represent whole classes of our people, including the leading men of the state, and the honorable men of the state. as unprincipled and corrupt, and as actually selling for money in conventions nominations for leading positions in the state. Such charges are simply a the man who has eaten meat three times

It was worth to coerce for him the

What Premier Barton, of Australia has to say about the working of their compulsory arbitration law is of much interest now. He arrives in this country to find our people suffering dire inconvenience and heavy losses on account of a labor war of a kind that has been successfully obviated there and in New Zealand. To him the United States appears to be in a stage of barbarism, nd he is as much astonished as an American would be to land in some country where the old feudal Barons

arbitrate," will appear monstrously impudent and absurd, and, in fact, it is In Australia the public are considered to have some rights concerning a condition of civil war like that now existing in Pennsylvania. Lest some of our readers may have failed to see the statement of Premier Barton, we reprint it for their consideration:

Arbitration is compulsory, and when disputes arise between employers and employed, both parties are required to submit the issue to a board of arbitration, which is under governboard of arbitration, which is under govern-ment control. A Judge of the Supreme Court is the head of the board, and two assessors are named to act with him, one appointed by each side. A money deposit, sufficiently large to make both the parties to the dispute unwilling to forfelt it, is required to be paid into the court before arbitration begins. The de-posit is a guarantee that both sides will abid by the finding of the board. Since the enact ment of this compulsory law, strikes in New South Wales are unknown. The board of arbi-tration has power not only to prevent and set-tis strikes, but also to give decisions that will gulate all the conditions of labor. A single dgment suffices to raise the wages or lower to hours in any trade, or to enforce healthy nditions in workshops.

In Australia they do not have perfect onfidence in "Christian owners" as judges in their own case. They have more confidence in the justice of a disinterested official tribunal,

### CONDEMNED BY INACTION.

The organized labor of Great Britain, in national convention assembled, gives to the world its unanimous view of trusts, which must forever put an end to the senseless cackle about the tariff being "the mother of all trusts." The resolution adopted reads:

The growth of gigantic capitalistic trusts, with their enormous power of controlling pro-luction, is injurious to the advancement of the working classes, and by such combination prices of commodities are raised, the standard of comfort of the people can be re-duced, the workmen's freedom endangered and National prosperity menaced.

The presence of trusts in Great Britain under free trade, effectually sets at rest the contention that trusts in America can be destroyed by free trade. Tariff reform is right, necessary and just, but it is not a panacea for trusts. There are some of our trusts that no tariff reduction will affect. There are others that tariff reduction will benefit. It is idle, then, to propose a settlement of the trust question, or of the tariff question, merely by an act putting trust-made or trust-controlled products on the free list. It is further concelvable that such a law would operate, as Senator Lodge says it would, to enable some trusts to destroy their present independent competitors.

Now, the least creditable use to which this plain fact can be put is to palliate the iniquity of inaction by Congress on either the trusts or the tariff question. There is not a man living who can defend the outgrown schedules of the Dingley law in their entirety. They need correction, and it is no defense of inaction to say that their correction will not destroy the trusts.

The Republican party stands arraigned before the country, not because the trusts can't be destroyed by tariff reform, or by publicity, or by the Sherman anti-trust law; but it does stand arraigned because upon several well-ascertained and thoroughly demonstrated and undentable evils, it has nothing whatever to offer but inaction, evasion and in many cases downright misrepresentation. There has been a great deal spirit. The Guard insinuates that The of talk. We have been debating the trusts and the tariff inequalities for many years.

It is time something was DONE, as well as talked. If the party chooses reciprocity under the Dingley law's plain programme, how is it that not a reciprocity treaty has been ratified? If, on the other hand, the tariff is to be and control them. Mr. Furnish is an tions and anachronisms, why is it that honorable man. The Oregonian is an no such bill is permitted to see the light

> In a word, is the Republican party to go on spouting to all eternity, and never enact the simplest of reforms touching tariff correction, or overcapitalization of trusts, or publicity, or reciprocity?

It is objected that the trust question is for the states. Well, what are the states going to do about it? party is in power in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohlo and Illinois, where the trusts make their home, and whence they issue forth to prey upon independent competitors to the Nation's remotest bounds?

If there is nothing the Republican party, in states or Nation, can perform in antagonism to or restriction of the great corporations, "protected" or otherwise, it will stand before the country as a self-confessed weakling among parties and a renegade in the presence of high traditions and a heroic history.

President Roosevelt is doing all he can in the way of action, counsel and initiative. In the White House he pursues the same course of straightforward, courageous action that distinguished him in the Civil Service Commission, in the police administration of New York City, in the Navy Department, in the Army in Cuba and in the Governor's chair. The country is behind him, regardless of party, and if the bosses of his own party spurn his counsel and discredit his leadership, it will be the worse for them.

# SECRETS OF LONGEVITY.

The centenarian is in evidence in

various parts of the country with in-

dividual recipes for long life. Having lived a hundred years, he is asked by the curious, anxious to achieve lengths of days, how he managed it, and with the eagerness of age to give advice, a recipe for longevity, is dictated in thin and piping voice, and duly written out for the assumed benefit of the masses, The peculiar feature of these recipes is their wide divergence: "I have smoked tobacco since I was a lad." says one, "and believe the habit prolonged my life." "I have never touched tobacco," says another, "and to this fact daya" One has risen early, retired early and worked hard; another has lived a life of comparative leisure, sat up late and always indulged in his morning nap. The vegetarian is frequently in evidence in the matter, and perhaps in that, having stumbled up along the years to a great age, living pretty much as his neighbors have done. who have dropped by the wayside, the centenarian is given an impossible task

done. He simply does not know. One of the latest centenarians in evidence is Mrs. Frank Young, of Worcester, Mass. Her recipe prescribes plenty of hard work, early to bed and early to rise, three full meals a day, with meat at each, a cup of tea and a slice of bread before going to bed, temperate and moral habits, and for married and their perpetual strifes were still women large families. She herself was To him the watchword of the mother of eight, but the efficacy of

when he is asked to tell how it was

two of these children are living. Perhans however, she was so busy in the supervision of her own diet and habits that she allowed him to go their unsupervised way to premature graves.

The mistake in this eager search after a recipe for longevity, warranted to carry those who follow it down past the period of human usefulness on to decrepitude, is in the supposition that great age is a boon to be fondly desired and diligently striven after. Dr. Edward Young, moralizing in somewhat doleful etrain upon life and death, declares that-

There is a time when like a thrice-told tale Long-rifled life of sweet can yield no more.

We have but to remember the very sight and hearing defective, appealing by their very feebleness to pity to find indorsement for this estimate. But, this view aside, it is plain that

no one can, by another's rule of living, insure length of years for himself. Beyoud the simple precepts of temperance and regular habits no rule can be formulated that will reasonably insure a long life. The thing to be done by those who is to find out in their own practice what dress before the Yale law school. conduces to health, and to avoid what experience has shown to be harmful. Gladstone's formula contained vigorous exercise with the ax in the forest, and and rugged health in his youth, was obliged through many years of his more fully from the open air of the New

England Winters. There is a homely adage which declares that what is one man's meat is cept the truth thus proclaimed and order their own lives in accordance with centenarian and unmindful of his hardand-fast rules for diet, exercise, work and play.

### IMPOTENCE OF FORMS.

An interesting curiosity of our political system is the dependence of one of the principal officers of the Government upon the passing humor of a singie small community, known as a Congressional district. The office in question is the Speakership of the House of Rrepresentatives, a position second only in power to the Presidency itself, and in some situations even more powerful still. With the support of a select coterie behind him, the Speaker can kill or make a National policy over the President's head.

This phenomenon is brought into prominence just now by reason of the Democratic resolve to defeat Speaker Henderson for re-election if it can be done. Horace Boies is the portentous name to lead the cause. He is 75 years old, and will pretty certainly be beaten, having a plurality of 20,000 in 50,000 votes to overcome. Boles will doubtless make his fight on the tariff question. having been a lifelong free-trader. It was on this issue, in fact, that he left the Republican party, after having been a Republican member of the New York Legislature. Upon this issue, in view of Henderson's antipathy to tariff reform and the growing sentiment in Iowa for it, Boles may get a few Republican votes, but not enough to elect him.

It is worth noting, by the way, that the possibility of efficient members of corrected in only a few minor imperfect the House of Representatives being lost to their party, state and Nation tends, by its v onger to its prevention It is perfectly obvious that Speaker Henderson's district will be disposed to stand by him more solidly by reason of his eminence and influential position than it would if he could be divested of those advantages. His plurality of nearly 20,-000 was only 7000 four years ago, for example, and ten years ago was but a

bare 200. What an interesting thing it is that the will of the people somehow finds a way to achieve its desires, without much regard to these little curiosities of legislation! With all the incentive the Democrats have to defeat a man of Speaker Henderson's prominence, and with all the effective agencies at their command, it is doubtful if they could possibly put speakers, literature, money and personal solicitation of resident Democrats of influence enough into Speaker Henderson's district to carry it against him. The contest would instantly become National in scope and interest, and the Republicans would exert themselves accordingly. The ultimate result might lie not far from the exact situation at the outset of the

campaign. Our political annals are full of just such exhibits in the vitality of living forces and the helplessness of dead rules and rites and commands and prohibitions. A Legislature nominated by Spooner's enemies will re-elect Spooner to the Senate. If the Presidency is in doubt, we get an electoral commission and go ahead. If expansion gives us territory we have no law for, we keep along as best we can at what is right and necessary, and the Supreme Court sustains us. If the electoral college wears out, we instruct its members at National conventions and they resolve themselves into automata without more ado or respect for the Constitution. When a small and sparsely settled state like Oregon elects one Republican by 15,000 and defeats another on the same ticket by 300, it is about time to recognize the fact that in politics the results

# THE ONLY EFFECTIVE CURE.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, has been asked to call an extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law. Whether the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which is usually corrupt, could be counted upon to enact such a law is doubtful. But it is probable that for political reasons Quay and Penrose would favor a reflection of the venal scoundrelism that a day has had his innings. The truth Legislative settlement. The Oregonian has insisted from the start that the lesson in all great strikes to labor is the necessity of compulsory arbitration, Theoretically it is easy to talk about a great strike being conducted without violation of full enforcement of law and order, but practically great labor strikes inevitably are sooner or later disfigured by acts of violence. The moment employers become fairly successful in employing men on their own terms, it is impossible to prevent outbreaks of disorder on part of the strikers without resort to military force. Voluntary arbitration has been tried over and over again, but it is worthless the moment it of the latter island tremble before this is subjected to any extraordinary test, threat, feeling certain that the choleric

rendered doubtful by the fact that but | volve compulsion and the machinery for | applying it.

This kind of arbitration is not favored by capital because it fears that before a court clothed with powers to summon persons and papers, to examine books and accounts through experts, the employers would be likely to lose their case four times out of six. Organized labor in England and some of its representatives here oppose compulsory arbitration because it would extinguish the consequence of the walking delegate and the ambitious labor demagogues of all sorts. But the general public, whose welfare is paramount to that of both combatants in any labor controversy, will ultimately insist upon the enactment of compulsory arbitraold persons whom we have known, of tion and its application to disputes of labor and capital employed in coal mining, transportation and other business involving widespread public service. Judge Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, has already declared himself in favor of adopting some measure of compulsory arbitration. More than a year ago Judge Knowlton, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, a very learned and conservative jurist, urged a conardently desire the very doubtful boon sideration of this method of disposing of of ninety or a hundred years on earth | industrial disputes in course of an ad-

The present strike makes it perfectly clear how severely the general public can be made to suffer by the refusal of both capital and labor to recognize the fact that he passed beyond four- the paramount importance of the pubscore, ax in hand, proved that he knew lie peace and comfort. The mining opwhat was good for him. John Ruskin erators, when reminded of the paraattained an almost equal length of mountry of the public weal, answer in years, though physically too frail, for effect, "The public be d-d," and ormany years at least, to wield an ax. ganized labor has more than once shown while Whittier, though of sturdy race an incapacity to understand that neither capital nor labor is at liberty to go to war at any moment in utter contempt than four-score to protect himself care- of the general public weal. It is contrary to sound public policy to permit another man's poison. Wise people ac- fore many years will protect itself against the renewal of such long-continued, disastrous strikes by enacting comtheir own judgment, unenvious of the pulsory arbitration. Labor, wherever it has resorted to this remedy, has had reason for public congratulation. For the labor leader the strike is attractive, but for the rank and file of organized labor the strike is of no permanent advantage to labor and is an intolerable burden to the public. Capital has the advantage of laber in a strike, and with be spelled with a small "d" or a big natural selfishness objects to compulsory arbitration, but it would be better for labor if compulsory arbitration was enacted and the labor strike became extinct,

The Philadelphia North American thinks that the Pennsylvania Legislature could not be relied upon for any remedial legislation, but Quay is reported to have recently told the mine operators that unless the strike was settled Pennsylvania will elect a Democratic Governor this Fall. Quite possibly Governor Stone's disposition to call an extra ression of the Legislature may be a mere "bluff" played against the mine operators, who are conducting the anthracite coal roads today in plain violation of their charters and the laws of Pennsylvania in adding the business of coal mining to that of common carrier. The fact that this is done through subsidiary corporations rather than through the railroad company directly makes no ssential difference. Whether anything is done this year or not in the matter of compulsory arbitration, it is the important lesson of this great strike to labor, Labor always will be in trouble; capital always will have the better of labor in a great strike until compulsory arbitration is enacted, which compels both parties to come into court and show their hands

sents its annual estimate of the wheat claimed for these figures, as much of the Spring wheat is yet to be taken care of. The totals, however, are believed to be approximately correct, as based on conditions existing September

1. By deferring publication of the results of the observations of numerous special correspondents until next Winter, or Spring, the figures could be made sufficiently accurate to suit the most exacting. Knowledge of the dimensions of the crop at that time would be too late to be of any value as having a bearing on tonnage requirements, etc. and the figures are accordingly presented as the most accurate that can be obtained at this time. An interesting feature of the showing lies in the fact that Washington again has approximately twice the amount of wheat that is produced in the State of Oregon, and that upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of this wheat is in territory which is not now tributary to Portland. In other words, Seattle and Tacoma have an exclusive field, which is producing nearly as much wheat as is grown in the State of Oregon, and two big railroads pulling against one road from Portland in the remainder of the wheat districts of the state. A few cheap newspapers on Puget Sound and at Astoria mention this development in Puget Sound territory as being a loss to Portland, but as Portland will handle as much wheat from her own territory as she did last year, and so much from competitive territory as will be handled by the Northern Pacific, just where she is "losing" is indistinct. The Big Bend country is susceptible of greater development in wheat production than any section now tributary to Portland, but this city will not lose by this development. As a matter of fact, Portland exporters financing the Washington wheat crop from Portland and shipping a portion of it from Puget Sound still control and always will control the greater portion of the wheat trade of Washington and Idaho, as well as that of Oregon. An effort will be made to secure the

enactment of a law governing child labor in the various industries of the state at the coming session of the Legislature. As yet child labor has not reached the point in this state where it can be classed as an abuse. This is generally admitted by the advocates of the law, who, however, contend that true reform goes in advance of abuse and is preventive rather than remedial. This is a phase of the question worth considering, and one that will doubtless have due weight with legislators when the time comes to act upon it.

Souffriere is a faithful echo of Pelee repeating its dismal bellowings with force and pregision, and belching up ashes, lava, mud and volcanic dust from a supply seemingly exhaustless. It is as if Souffriere were thundering across the waters to Pelee, "What you do with Martinique I will do with St. Vincent." Quite naturally, the people the coal barons. "We have nothing to this part of her recipe for longevity is Arbitration, to be effective, must in- monarch is master of the cituation.

#### MR. FOSS FOR TARIFF REFORM. THEIR IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Mr. William J. Bryan Says: "Whie I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1904, I shall use all my influence to prevent the nomination by the Demo crats of anybody who was not loyal to both ticket and platform in 1896 and in

the Democratic party who must be orcised out of it." Whether this is be done by purgatives, by prayer, by Podenappery, by proclamations or by in-cantations is not disclosed. The necessity of doing it is apparent, but the methods have not been revealed. Mr. Schurz has been a Republican, a Liberal Republican, again a Republican, a Democrat, a Bryan man through one Presidential election, and he now faces the future as an anti-Bryan man in the capacity of a volunteer Exorciser. Per-haps he may have a method of getting rid of Bryan concealed about his person. He may be reserving it from view until he has patented it. But when it is exhibited, we wish it may be effective. There are those who can tell Mr. Schurz how they escaped Bryanism. They never went into it. They did not have to exor-cise it out of themselves, for they never admitted it into their normal or mental oystems. Artemus Ward said that he escaped being fatally wounded at the slege of Sebastopol "by not being there." Those able to prove an allbi, every being time Bryanism was ladled out for Demo cratic consumption, are better off in their minds and in their reputation than those who took some of it. They may not be "regular," but they were not wrong. They may not be eligible to Democratic consideration, but they do not have to base any appeals against Bryanism now on the shaky foundation of having sup-ported it or borne with it or compromised with it or in any wise sought to conciliate it, in the past. Their original or aboriginal, and in either case, their continuous estimate of Bryanism, better vin dicates their steadiness and their judg-ment than toying or fiirting with it at either capital or labor to create a situa- any time would have done. Their with tion of large and increasing public dis-tress and discomfort, and the public beand would like to get them out of their difficulties. But the latter can only get themselves out of conditions of their own

making.

Meanwhile, principles are permanent, though politicians may be unstable and though organizations may wabble. And among the principles which are permanent are honest money, expansion, law and order and a tariff limited to the ex-penses of Government equitably and conomically administered. Those prinword whether the organization so named for gets them or flouts them or fools with them, or not. The men who stood by those principles are Democrats whether with a small "d" or a big "D" and whether the support of those principles enabled them to act, not with the Democratic organization, but with the Republican organization. Those who have their doc trines in the historic past of one organization; yet who can find the ex-ponents of those doctrines, in whole or in part, only in the contemporary nomnees of another organization, are off than those who mistook regularity for righteousness, policy for principle, organization for conscience and the phos phorescence of the faisifying sea for the serene shining of the sun in the heavens.

#### "Prohibition" in Maine. New York Evening Post,

One of the most appalling pictures of drunkenness in an American city ever drawn is presented in a formal letter to the Police Board of Biddeford, Me., by the president and 53 other members of Temperance Woman's Christian The story seems almost impossible of belief, and yet the specifications are so clear that it cannot be disregarded. The women declare that "there are, in open and defiant operation, many barrooms fitted up and appointed as suitably and gorgeously as in any of the large license cities in other states"; that more than 20 are running openly upon the main street, half a dozen at Smith's corner, their hands.

In another column The Oregonian presents its annual estimate of the wheat on all night, as well as all day, and on Sundays as on week days; that men, women, and children are constantly encrop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho tering these places, little boys and girls for 1902. Perfect accuracy is not going to buy beer and liquor for their claimed for these figures, as much of elders, and often drinking over the bar themselves; and, finally, that "our streets are filled with drunken men, women and children, to an extent that makes name of our city a byword." Biddeford is a place of only about 16,000 people. is it the prohibitory law-and, if not, what s it?-that results in such conditions as these in so many Maine cities and towns, for Biddeford is not a sinner above all

# Value of Torpedo-Boats.

Philadelphia Record. In a recent test of accuracy in firing torpedoes the vessels of the torpedo-boat flotills in the North Atlantic made some remarkable hits of a floating targe 1000 yards away. As each hit would have meant utter destruction in time of actual war the importance of these wasps of the navy is being heralded abroad as a valuable discovery. .It is well to shoot straight, of course, whether with popgun or with automatic torpedoes, but the main thing in these high explosive days is to get close enough to an enemy to lodge a shot. Long before any torpedo-boat could have approached within 1000 ards of an enemy it would have been blown out of water

# Light From Anti-tam's Citadel.

This problem of granting the Filipinos their independence is not difficult to solve when we examine it in a logical manner. It is perfectly clear that, so long as they insist on having full and complete liberty, they must remain in opposition to us. It is also obvious that, so long as they are in opposition to us, ot afford to back out and give them their independence. Hence, by a series of logical deductions, we naturally reach the conclusion that, if the time should ever arrive when they cease to wish for independence, we shall let them it if they want it and we think it is best for them-and for us.

### Battle-Hymn of the Republic. Julia Ward Howe.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword:

His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps; y have builded him an altar in the even-ing dews and damps; I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:

His day is marching on.

I have read a flery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal; Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel. Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall er call retreat; sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat: be swift, my soul, to answer him! be

Our God is marching on. In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born you and me;

As he died to make men holy, let us die to

Chicago Evening Post. Once more it is the duty and pleasure of progressive Republicans to welcome a prominent puble man as an adherent of the growing idea of tariff revision. Congressman Foss has joined the advanced and enlightened minority, which, with sense and truth on its side, cannot fail to convert itself into a majority. Mr. Foss has improved his opportunities The net conclusion to be drawn has just been summed up by Carl Schurz. He calls Mr. Bryan "the evil genius of while among his constituents. He has kept his eyes and ears open, and as a result he takes his place beside Governo Cummins, Tawney, Senator Cullom and the other exponents of the tariff-revision

Mr. Foss, unlike the trimmers, bigots or cowards, recognizes the strength of the popular sentiment for tariff revision, or, "more properly speaking, tariff adjustment—that is, adjustment to new justment—that is, adjustment to new conditions." Speaking for himself, he has no hesitation in approving this demand. "The conditions of 1902," he says, "are not the same as those of 1897, when the present law was passed, and some of the schedules undoubtedly need revision by the friends of the tariff, and not by its enemies."
Secretary Shaw told the Vermonters

that the Iowa platform was truistic and platitudinous, since no sane man denies that schedules must be changed to meet new times and new conditions. But the Secretary knew perfectly well that the Iowa platform was not academic, that it meant a good deal more than it said and that it was extremely distasteful to the high-turiff Bourbons. That platform meant that certain abuses of protection demanded immediate attention, and that readjustment or revision was the duty of the hour, not the possible task of a fu-

Representative Foss takes the same view. "The Republicans," he is quoted as saying, "will win the coming election, and they ought then to make such mod ifications and changes as are advisable." The notion that the tariff must not be touched in prosperous times he does not even allude to, because it is puerile, senseless and contemptible,

#### Performed With Credit.

New York Journal of Commerce. A brief, and in the main a statistical, summary of what the United States did in Cuba has been published officially, and it cannot but increase the National pride of every American, and it will assure all ex- wrote back: "I do not like to subscribe cept a few recalcitrant anti-imperialists that with a few years of peace our officials will give an equally good account of their stewardship in the Philippines. The colonial task was a difficult one, and one for which we had little preparation.
The National Government purports to administer the territories, but they are in the main self-governing and are even represented in Congress. We had no officials trained for this work, and the patronage system under which our civil offices are filled suggested alarming possibilities. But we had a trained and highly effective corps of officials in the Army, and civil with proper regard for the interests of the persons to be governed. The result is that we have completed in Cuba and are performing in the Philippines a task which many Americans saw their Government assume four years ago with no little apprehension, and performing it with honor to ourselves and with great advantage to our wards.

### "Society's" Test for Insunity.

Hartford Courant. The suicide of young Remington at fash ionable Newport is not naturally an incident to provoke a smile, however it may be put. And yet it is hard not to laugh at the printed statement that it is believed the young man's mind was somewhat off, because it was noticed that day that he walked in Bellevue avenue on the "side never used by society people." It is related that an expert detected insunity once in the fact that the sufferer called twice for soup. Now another test is found in observing which side of the street a man takes. The social world, it seems, knows only one side of Bellevue avenue. To be the swim, if it were not that anything so vulgar as going into the water is as out of order as taking the wrong side of the evidence of insanity. Better talk of inanity; it implies less strain on what is called the mind.

# Washington Post,

After all, what pleasure is there in running these high power automobiles at railroad speed? The occupants have to bundle themselves up, to wear goggles and all sorts of defenses against dust and gravel. They cannot possibly enjoy scenery or the motion. The only idea is to go faster than some one else It seems a poor and barren form of hup-It cannot be enjoyed under ficial. Nothing is natural or whole-The whole question is one of frantic speed and unknown danger.

# PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Two Franciscan monks, dressed in the robes of their order, have just made the ascent of Mont Blanc, accompanied by three guides. They are stated to be the first priests who have ever accomplished the feat. John W. Mackay, the Irish-American multimillionaire, who died recently in London, was once paid a fire tribute by a friend. "Mack-ay," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."

Delarey, the Boer commandant, lost a son during the late war with Great Britain, a bright youth only 15 years of age, who was aid low by a bullet that struck him while he was standing by his father's side at Modder River.

Next Thursday there is to be a reunion of Confederate veterans in Auxvasse, Mo., and one of the chief features will be a 50-yard foot race between W. H. Shelton and Tyra C. Bishop. The former is 83 years old and the latter is 80, and each of the elderly athletes declares that the winner of the coming sprint will set a mark for his sons and grandsons.

Miss Minnie Schenck, of Williamsport, Pa., is declared to be champion woman rifle shot of the world, having just established a record of 20 consecutive bullseyes at 200 yards. Miss Schenck, who uses a 32-caliber rifle, is a terror to sparrows. Out of 56 shots at these marauding birds in one day recently she did

not miss once, using a 22-caliber rifle.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire inventor, keeps half a dozen mechanical draftsmen busy on drawings of his inventions. When in New York City Mr. Vanderbilt spends most of his time with these draftsmen in his affice on the seventeenth floor of a business block on Broadway, where may be seen models and drawings of fireboxes, coal cars and other de-vices which he has invented.

A mortgage for \$22,000 hangs over the Church of the Epiphany in Brooklyn. An in-terest note of something over \$200 came due a few days ago, and Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the pastor, succeeded in raising the amount, but only after several days' hard work. Undaunted by the somewhat cheerless prospects, Dr. Babbitt now declares that by New Year's day he will have raised the entire \$22,000, and will discharge the mortgage itself. Secretary Shaw is on the trail of the "twohat" men in his department. These are the individuals who find it necessary to go out for an occasional drink during office hours, wearhead covering on the usual pegs. If a chief of division inquires after a clerk who is absent on such an expedition he is told: "Why, Sosand so must be around somewhere. There's his hat on the peg." Mr. Shaw has determined to put a stop to this practice.

But Mr. Barker a practice. ing a soft felt bat and leaving their ordinary

Rev. Mr. Barker, a preacher in Chariton County, Missouri, learned that a Summer salcon-keeper was violating the law by selling Houor to minors. The reverend gentieman, having a slightly distorted sense of duty, induced a boy to purchase some whisky, his intention being to prosecute the saloon man. The boy obtained the liquor all right, but the dealer caused the preacher's arrest on the charge of conspiracy, and Mr. Barker's trial comes up shortly. Meanwhite, the saloon-keeper is doing business as NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now it's everybody's site.

a name!

Speaking of the Fair site, the only thoroughbred player is the game loser. The passenger who is late for dinner never complains that the street-car runs

too fast, A horse called Democracy has broken the Coast record for a mile and a half at Whatcom. Strange how little there is in

A mitigating circumstance in connection with the stenographers' discussion of the woman question is the irreproach-

able "copy" provided the type machines, "Parcus ob heredis causam, nimiumque severus, areidet insano," as Horace says. In other words, he who is frugal on account of his heirs and too parsimonious over trifles, is next door to a fool,

An indignation meeting is proposed by some real estate worthles to protest against the choice of the Fair site, and Mayor Williams will order the fire department out to turn the hose on them. That is, he ought to, if he doesn't,

All that Portland needs, to have & band like Tacoma's, is a leader, a few musicians and an appreciative public. Nature has abundantly provided a superior quality of atmosphere in which the strings and reeds may mellifluously vibrate. There is room, also, for the sounds to circulate.

The higher education of women has at last struck China. Eight young ladies of the highests circles in Klangsu are going through a three years' course in a woman's college in Japan. It is the first known case of the kind and indicates that China was severely joited not long ago.

Some of the Boston boys have formed an Edward Everett Hale baseball club. They wanted uniforms and got up a rame to raise the price. They asked Dr. Hate to take 50 cents' worth of tickets. He to what seems to me a lottery. But I enclose \$5 for the uniforms. I am much pleased that you formed the club and that you gave to it my name,"

From the Chicago Record - Herald's latest budget of literary intelligence: Cyrus Townsend Brady is building a home in Brooklyn. A feature of it is to be a hall 80 feet long by ,60 feet wide, in which he will feet long by 300 feet wide, in which he will dictate stories to 37 stenographers at once. S. Wier Mitchell has decided to have a poeu-matic tube run from his home in Philadelphia to the Century Magazine office in New York. He will thus by able to save time and express charges in forwarding his contributions to Mr.

Gilder's periodical. Mr. Elbert Hubbard is engaged in writing a

Mr. Elbert Hubbard is engaged in writing a delightful series of Little Journeys to the world's breakfast food factories.

Mr. Henry Watterson is about to publish his reminiscences. The second volume, which contains his references to Grover Cleveland, will be printed on ashestos and bound in sheet iron. Richard Harding Davis is at work upon his autobiography. It will take the form of a need in which the bero performs prodigies of navol, in which the hero performs prodigies of valor and is a devil of a fellow with the girls. General Lew Wallace has made over \$1.200. 000 out of "Ben Hur." but he says he would not advise any young man or young woman to go into literature, as there is only one "Ben Hur," and, of course, but one Lew Wal-

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother, 'dear, For tomorrow'll be the most strenuous day of

all this glad old year;
Of all the other days, mother, not one can half compare, For I'm to be Queen of the fair, mother; I'm to be Queen of the fair.

My picture's in the papers with my coronation only one side of Bellevue avenue. To be gown, on the other would be called being out of And everybody will be there to see me wear my

And General Riley will be there, with sword

and waving crest,
And the Tacoma Lodge, mother, to play and
then protest,
And Salem, with its eliken hose and powder For I'm to be Queen of the fair, mother; I'm to be Queen of the fair.

The spiclers will all be there, mother, each at his chosen stall,
And Larsen, too, will loop the loop, and maybe take a fall; And Simons with his railroad, and Davis with his store. And all the town will promenade upon the

sawdust floor; The Governor will bow in state before my royal chair For I'm to be Queen of the fair, mother; I'm to be Queen of the fair.

It's all just as I wish, mother, except the roustabouts, Who push those squawking things against me with ill-mannered shouts, And men who could not speak to me in any other place

Will insolently leer and throw confetti in my Yet if you're waking, call me, mother; I've promised to be there,
For I'm to be Queen of the fair, mother; I'm

# Household Economy.

to be Queen of the fatr.

Judge. Bramble-Why do you always agree with your wife'in everything she says? Thorne-I find it cheaper to do that than to quarrel with her and then buy

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Count in the Cook -- He-- Don't you think two can live as cheaply as one? She-Yes; but how about the cook?-Detroit Free Press. With Exorbitant Prices—"She takes only boarders who are blue-blooded." "How does she make sure that they are?" "She bleeds them."-Philadelphia Evening Builetin.

"Money talks," said the caller. "Well, the kind I get must talk in a whisper," chuckled Squator Stocks. "Why?" "Because it is hush-money."—Philadelphia Record. At \$2 a Visit .- "Yes, the doctor has put me

on the strictest kind of diet." "Indeed. What is it?" "Well, he says I mustn't eat anything I don't like, and not any more than I want of what I do."-Baltimore News. An Economical Fellow.-Geraldine-Fil be a

An Economical Fellow.—Geraldine—Pil be a sister to you. Gerald—That will be nice. Geraldine—What do you man? Gerald—My sister loves me, but she doesn't expect me to take her anywhere.—Brooklyn Life. Exalted.—Why did she break the engage-ment?" "Well, she feit that he was not her equal socially. You see, her father was ap-pointed a member of the reception committee, and his picture was printed in all the papers abowing him standing right heside the Pros-ident."—Chicago Record-Herald.

In Chicago.-Mr. Dearborn (to Mrs. D., for-In Chicago Ar. Dearboan to Ara D., for-merty Mrs. Clark)—By the way, Helen, I saw your first husband today. What a happy-look-ing man he is! He seems utterly without care. Mrs. Dearboan—Yes? That reminds me. I saw your first wife the other day. Never script.

A New Danger.—"What do you think we had better do about this trust business?" asked the apprehensive citizen. "I don't know," the appreciate answered Sergium; "something ought to be done pretty soon or they'll get so powerful and independent that they won't think it worth while to pay for influence."

His Preference.-"Would you like to be President?" saked the good old gentleman in the park. "Naw," responded the youngster in the golf cap. "I'd rather be the President's little boy." "And why?" "Because then I could get my name in the papers if I only scratched my nose or had my picture taken." -Chicago News,

Another View.—"You've no right to block the sidewalk with your material and make every-body step out into the street," complained the tritated citizen. "The sidewalks belong to the people." "You bet they do!" cordially as-sented the contractor that was putting up the skyscraper. "And there'll be about 600 of 'em in this building as soon as it's finished."—

Chicago Tribune.