# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with southerly winds.

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximu perature, 62; minimum temperature, 43; preofgitation, trace.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1902.

## AN OREGON LYNCHING.

It has been so long since a lynching took place in Oregon that within recent years the assertion has been frequent that the history of the state is free from the disgrace of such episodes. While this is not strictly correct, the selfrespect and orderly habit of our people are such that the law has almost without exception been permitted to take its course. Coos County, in particular, the scene of yesterday's outbreak, has punished its offenders with exemplary promptness and rigor.

The certainty that the negro wretch would have met condign punishment in due process of law is chiefly pertinent, however, in stamping the weak and foolish deed of mob law as unnecessary as well as lawless. No such outbreak of lynch law should be suffered to pass without severest reprobation, for the eradication of lawlessness from its life is one of the things most to be desired by any community. Especially in a new and ambitious region like Coos Bay, the effect of an occurrence like that re-ported from Marshfield can only be to militate against both capital and settlement. Who does not know that the horrors of Southern lynchings hang like a pall over the industrial development "the black belt"?

Honesty impels, however, the cognizance of extenuating circumstances. This outbreak was conducted, if there are degrees in crime, with quiet and decorum that contrast favorably with similar affairs elsewhere. There was no display of infuriated attacks upon other negroes, no disgraceful melee and scramble at the conclusion of the scene. The crime was one of those unspeakable vile offenses for which no legal punishment seems adequate, and the execution of the lawless verdict was done with a grim and quiet determination which reduces the disorderly influences of the outbreak to a minimum and carries with unequivocal meaning its message of swift vengeance to others who may be called on to face a like temptation. The reflective will draw an indirect lesson from the episode, which may temper somewhat the bitterness with which Southern problems are apt to be viewed in the North. The victim of this Marshfield lynching and his crime itself are legacies of the importation of Virginia negrees into Southwestern Oregon some years ago to take the place of striking miners. The experiment was not justified by its results, which include this negro's crime and punishment, for the imported blacks were gradually displaced by the former employes when the difficulty between operators and workmen passed. Probably not to exceed 100 negroes remain in the employ of the coal mines of that region, which have a combined force, above and below ground, of perhaps 1000 men. The hundreds of negroes remain in the vicinity, and yesterday's occurrence indicates that they are a menace to order and contentment. We can see here how vitally the community at large is concerned in matters which private concerns are apt to regard as their exclusive business. We can also see how great the temptation to the employment of lynch law must be in a region where a large portion of the population consists of brutal and ignorant blacks, and where sparsely settled rural communities live in constant fear of assaults and irremediable dishonor to the women they love and have sworn to protect. We would not do injustice to any one in so serious a matter, but it seems to us that this lynching, as well as others in Northern States, may be in some measure indirectly attributed to the increase of Southern lynchings and to the considerable body of public opinion that has been calisted in their defense. Lawlessness can breed only lawlessness. Lynching is more certain to breed crime than order. So long as lynching is upheld on any grounds, it will not only prevail, but it will increase. No crime, mob law, whether in Oregon or South Carolina. There is a blot upon the history of Coos County that can never be erased and can only be dimmed by greater circumspection from now on. Oregon will be in pext year's table of lynchings, whence it has long been proudly absent, and from the Southern papers we shall hear admonitions that the Pacific Coast is estopped from condemning Southern lynchings.

out, only \$619,790 58 is in loans and discounts, while \$887,604 58 is in bonds and stocks. This may be taken as an indication that there is comparatively little local demand for money in mercantile or industrial pursuits. Continuance of this condition is likely to crowd money into development of natural resources as the only alternative of unproductive (dleness

A HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

The last New York Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for the transportation to Gettysburg, Pa., of fifty survivors of each of the New York regiments belonging to the Twelfth and Twentieth Army Corps in the war for the Union to attend the dedication of the equestrian statue of Major-General Henry W. Slocum, which will take place today on the Gettysburg battle-field. Governor Odell and staff will be present, and the family and military comrades of General Slocum. General Slocum was a native of New York who was graduated from West Point in 1852, ranking No. 7 in a class of forty-three members, which included Generals D. S. Stanley, George Crook, A. V. Kautz and Alexander Mc-Cook. He resigned from the Army in 1856, became a lawyer in Syracuse and was elected a member of the State Legislature as a Democrat. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York Regiment, and fought it so gallantly at first Bull Run that he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers in August, 1861.

In the Peninsula campaign of 1862 General Slocum commanded a division at Gaines' Mills and at White Oak Swamp, and was promoted to a Major-General of Volunteers in July, 1862. He won further distinction at second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and was promoted to the command of the Twelfth Corps, which he led at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg General Slocum commanded the right wing of our Army. Under General Hooker he joined the Army of

appointed to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps, which was the first of General Sherman's troops to enter Atlanta after its evacuation. When Sherman moved from Atlanta on Savannah, General Slocum commanded the left wing, and in the march from Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C., received the whole brunt of General Joe Johnston's brilliant surprise of Sherman's Army at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. General Blocum, with the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, stood off young Lleutenant named Foraker to ride through the enemy's lines and tell teenth Corps, of his danger. Young

Slocum's relief, and General Slocum, in his account of this last battle of Sherman's Army, said he was glad to say that "Lieutenant Foraker," who volunteered for this daring service, had since been Governor of Ohio. Since Slocum's death he has become United States Senator. After the war General Slocum re-

turned to the Democratic party and was three fimes elected to Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., but he was always a he fought the Tammany ring in the state, fought the McLaughlin ring in very pure, high-minded citizen, who, whether in peace or war, always placed his country before party. He denounced the pension roll as unduly large, and said that if he were Pension Commis-

blockade of every important seaport of ther improvement in breeds, there is France, which would soon bring France to terms. France does not want any the poultry industry in the Willamette war with Great Britain, and when M. Valley. The high price of eggs and Pelletan is sober he knows it. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that at a the fact that our Thankegiving and convivial banquet his tongue escaped Christmas supplies in both of these lines There is not a from his best control. nation in the world that has not had states, furnish sufficient proof of the

to apologize for the loose talk of government officials at political banquets. Frederick the Great became involved n war with France because he made wicked jokes at a banquet about Madame de Pompadour, the mistrers of Louis XV. The reckless talk of the young officers of the King's household troops at a banquet at which Marle Antoinette and the King were present increased the flame of popular insurrec-tion in the first year of the French Rev-

olution. Lord George Germain drank too much wine at a banquet and forgot to send Sir William Howe a paremptory order to make a junction with Burgoyne sure by having his troops at Albany by the time Burgoyne reached Ticonderoga. Even Webster cometimes said things at public banquets and even in formal political speeches which could only be explained upon the ground that tion which would tumble together like when the wine is in the wit is out. This is the only explanation of some

of Emperor William's speeches. It is ons of modern warfare. The drill of the explanation of much of Andrew | the German infantry is severe and its Johnson's discreditable talk. Europe will only laugh at M. Pelletan and bid ganization there is nothing else like it him beware of talking politics when the bottle is passing rapidly to and fro. it was practically invincible, but with All men feel arrogant or opulent or pugnacious when they drink too much, rifles with a range of 4000 yards it inand Frenchmon are no exception to vites destruction. At least, this is the the rule.

## HENDERSON DISCREDITED.

vers as the Emperor's guests, and of The signed statement of Chairman Al-Generals Hamilton and French, of the brook, of Speaker Henderson's district, capacity. General Young, who is fresh wired to The Oregonian and printed from the Philippines, and General yesterday, tends to put the Speaker's French, who was in South Africa, have withdrawal in much less favorable light had experience in modern warfare than he appeared from his own unsupported assertions. Observe that Mr. Albrook is himself most conservative the Cumberland after Chicksmauga, in on the subject of tariff revision, loyal November, 1863, and August, 1864, was to protection and very doubtful about the potency of tariff reductions in their bearing on the trusts. If this is the way Chairman Albrook talked to the Speaker, his utterances fall far short of life depends upon the invincibility of its justifying Mr. Henderson's characterizaarmy. tion of them as free trade,

Little weight is to be attached to the editorial rage of thick-and-thin party organs, like the New York Sun and Philadelphia Press, which feel impelled to resent anything that can menace party success. But the accumulating evidence that the Speaker was more or Johnston until dark; then he sont a less disingenuous in his announcements cannot so lightly be set aside. The op-Sherman, who was with the right wing, of his district, though ominous, seems position to him among the Republicans absolutely certain as to what he is not so much based upon his tariff views Foraker, who was only 18 years of age, tion with his administration in the as upon other complaints; and disaffec-House had apparently reached proportions sufficiently portentous to justify apprehension. Another aspect of the affair he will have difficulty in smoothing over is the embarrassment heaped upon Secretary Shaw, with whom the Speaker has been closely affiliated and whom President Roosevelt has called into the Cabinet.

They are all in error, however, who fancy they see in the shock thus indi- relations or unwelcome friends, and rerectly administered to the no-revision wing of the party a sign of evil omen. broad-minded, inteneely patriotic man; The place for tariff discussion and tariff action is the Republican party, and ally by one of his friends while hunting, none are so inimical to its welfare as Brooklyn municipal politics. He was a those who seek to stifle all agitation of the subject and to cram down the King, even unwittingly. people's throats the falschood that there is no difference of opinion among Resioner and given authority to purge the

The young Queen of the Netherlands publicans on the tariff question. The is back to her post of duty, having to only hope for the party's continuance in all appearances recovered entirely from the illness that so recently threatened power lies in the prospect that discussion will make clear the right way to revise the tariff and control the trusts. In the light of open day let these problems be considered and the remedies applied. Only so can the party retain the confidence of the masses. Deceit and hugger-mugger lead only to defeat.

## the additional money the banks have and defeat it. Then would follow the late exhibits, there is little room for fur- SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS OREGON HIGH IN INTELLIGENCE Protection Needed for Range Flocks. room and demand for the extension of

THE MORNING OREGONIAN. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1902.

correctness of this statement. It is a

matter of pride that fine fowls can be

and are produced in Oregon. It would

be gratifying to be assured that there

are enough of these to meet the de-

mands of the home market. If this ex-

hibit teaches anything beyond the fact

that there are some enthusiastic poultry

breeders in the state, it is that we

should be done with candled eggs from

In the opinion of American and Brit-

ish experts, the infantry system of the

in the world. With short-range guns

opinion of Generals Corbin, Wood and

his friend, Major Charles A. Smylie, on

an Adirondack lake, mistaking him for

a deer, and Herbert Short, of Cleveland,

N. Y., was shot and mortally wounded

by his companion, who mistook him for

a deer. These accidents are without

excuse. No man has any right to shoot

in the fact that no human creature had

been potted. A long list of "big game"

slain would be small consolation for kill-

ing a fellow creature in reckless anxi-

ety to secure it. The wonder is that

such accidents abould seem to be far

more numerous in old states, like Maine

and New York, than they are in new

states, like Oregon. Possibly some of

these Eastern sportsmen deliberately in-

tend to pot some of their offensive near

sort to the pretense that they mistook

them for "blg game." William Rufus,

King of England, was killed accident-

but the friend fled the country, as it

was not safe in those days to kill a

Weiser Signal. The two-mile limit law in Idaho is at least penceful, and is far more satisfac-tory than the Oregon system. In the lat-ter state flocks have been mercilessly chickens in our market at present, and slaughtered by armed men. Oregon needs some kind of a law to stop that. will be largely supped in from other

Posters Don't Do the Work.

Seattle Times. One of the Chicago theaters has fol-owed the example of all of the Boston and many of the New York theaters in giving up poster advertising in order to buy more space in the newspapers. The managers at these theaters do not deny that poster advertising may be valuable, but they find that for their business newspaper publicity is so, much more valuable that they consider it expedient to do all their advertising in the dailies.

## An Equine Oregon Acrobat.

Albany Democrat. German Army is impracticable in ac-One of the attractions at the state fair tion. To the dismay of the Emperor, at Sacramento, Cal., is a horse, which dives from a height of 40 feet into a tank South Dakota... California Pennsylvania New Jersey his guests at the late maneuvers at Templehof field and at Frankfort-on-He is trained and owned by Ed Mosher, a former Albany young man. Mosher first trained a horse to make the dive for some California men, by whom the-Oder, who were invited to criticise the system, were unanimous in the expression that it is a primitive organizahe was employed, when they concluded they could save a big expense by running him themselves. They saved the expense but the animal won't dive without Mosher. Mosher then trained another horse, for which he gets \$100 a dive. a house of cards under a galling fire of North Dakota... Oklahoma long-distance artillery and other weap; Delaware Maryland West Vir movements are perfect. In compact or-

## Before Taking, It's Different.

Yakima Washingtonian. In a recent interview, Herb Baker, of Goldendale, said:

artillery that annihilates distance and "For a railroad commission? I should say not. Why, we have a little town of only 900 people and in it we raised \$15,000 to help build a railrond. Wait un-til we get our road built and then we'll think about a commission! Our road is the Columbia & Northern, it is to run from Lyle to Goldendale a distance of di Virrginia Arkansas New Mexico.... North Carolina. Young, who witnessed the late maneu-Arizona ..... Mississippi .... from Lyle to Goldendale, a distance of 42 miles, and then to be extended on to North Yakima and Toppenish, 52 miles further. Already 35 miles are graded. British Army, who were there in like Louisiana .. The iron has been purchased.

## Sure Preventive of Fires.

which has taught them that compact-Whatcom Reveille. nees in the movement of troops on the The genius of the Post-Intelligencer's aditor shone forth Sunday in a fresh battle-field can but result in wholesale carnage and defeat. The hints given place. He submits an interesting disser-tation on forest fires and what he terms "two practicable suggestions as to meththe Kalser are timely, and will doubtless be acted upon, since he is one of those who believe profoundly that a nation's Judge Charles B, Storrs recently killed

How beautifully a Washington elashing would burn just about the middle of the Spring equinox! We have only one sug-

One of the principal attractions at the Portland Carnival last week was the "looping the loop," a daring bicycle feat in which the rider rode down a steep in-cline and then head up and around a loop with his head downward. In nearly every attempt to perform this dangerous feat there was an accident. Several bystanders were nearly killed and the rider escaped death only by a hair's breadth escaped death only by a hair's breadth. Buch performances are a disgrace to a civilized people and should be prevented by law. They are no better than a Span-ish buil-fight and much worse than a prize-fight. It is said that great crowds flocked to see the rider risk his life and lustly cheered him on. If people did not care to witness such sible they not care to witness such sights they would not be attempted. Let Portland, which has long boasted of its intelligence and refinement "Go way back and st down" and give the people time to read of the gladiatorial contests of ancient Rome.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

## Enso Bill and the Relief Fund.

'Taint no use you comin' Round to bother me Bout them furrin missions Fur across the sca. What d'ye say? Them sufferers liv the forest fiame? Wall, that's different, mister, You kin ketch my game!

Wouldn't give a marker Fur a lagy shirk, Loafin' round the Bud Lands, Let 'em go to work! Ain't no use fur preachers, Lives in lordly style; But them burned-out farmers-You kin hey my pile!

Farmed it? Wall, I reckon, Whar else wuz I raised, But in ole Wisconsin Where the forests blazed, Makin' hundreds homelees? Tell you, it was tough, Guets I know what fires mean-You kin take my stuff.

Can't forgit one Summer, I was just sixteen, When us boys 'n' father Come home from Hacing, Found our houses in ashes, Cows 'n' horses dead, Little Kate 'n' m Burned to death in bed.

Take my hunch, a feller's Dealt a crooked han', Losin' of his mother 'Fore be is a man. And if she and Katte Had been left to stay, I might be a better man Than I am today.

Here, you fellers, ante, All that you kin spare; Here's a proposition Strictly on the square. That's my contribution. Every bean I've got. Fur the farmers, miste Take the hull d- pot mister?-

Nevertheless, the negro is dead.

What can bring rain unless it is the State Fair?

It was a fearful provocation Mr. Minto offered Old Prob when he put into cold type the words, "dry and smoky September."

A fact and comment by the Cedar Rapids, In., Republican, are as follows: "An Alabama college has brought some cannibais from Africa and is making an effort to break them of their habits, There are so few people in Alabama really fit to eat that the cure may be permanent."

A trail of lese-majesty convictions has followed Emperor William's recent trip through Germany. A Berlin dispatch says that the Dusseldorf visit cost an aggregate of 13 years of imprisonment for nsult to majesty. During 1902 643 pros-

ecutions for lese-majesty were tried in Berlin, of which 186 were thrown out of court as false. The sentences varied between five years and 12 months.

Clarence H. Mackay, erstwhile the bon coming campaign. In the first place, it vivant and man of pleasure, who arrived has already led the party to overwhelming disaster. In the second place, it is 10,000 miles away. And in the last place, it is from Europe a few days ago, is to give up a life of case and don the harness of dead. For the Democratic party to go gabbling about Aguinaldo, the injustice of his recently deceased father. One of the greatest undertakings which will occupy retaining a territory that we have paid Mr. Mackay's attention will be the laying of the Facific cable by the Commercial Cable Company. This cable is to run from San Francisco to the Hawallan ing the safety of Democratic institutions Islands and by way of the Philippines to and imperiling those principles which had been established by the wisdom of the ages and which are about to be overthe Asiatic Coast. So that he may have more time to devote to his affairs. Mr. thrown by the brutal philosophy of a coterie of vulgar parvenues, is to make the defeat of the Democratic party a Mackay has sold his extensive racing stable.

A man was brought before Judge Kennedy, of San Francisco, for violating a city ordinance in driving a delivery wagon on the boulevard. "Don't you know, sir," said the Judge with every appear-When they are demanding bread, how will ance of sternness, "that you have com-it profit the Democratic party to give mitted a heinous offense by driving your delivery wagon where only the rich can

matter, its action will, in our judgment, prove simply suicidal. Mr. Carmack is at present saturated with anti-imperialism ods of preventing their ravages." For the edification and permanent enlightenment of men who clear land we submit the "practicable suggestions" of the P.-L's agricultural editor: His whole heart is in this issue, just as in 1896 his whole heart was in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 independent of any other nation. This tendency of his to exalt one idea, to be possessed by that idea to the exclusion of all others, is an intel-One is the requirement that in the rainy sea-son following the removal of timber from the land in logging operations the debris be burned. The other, that the setting of fires for the purpose of disposing of the slashed timber on land in process of clearing be forbidden, save during the months when rainfall is abundant. How themetifully a Washington distinct lectual sin to which he is peculiarly liable and it is a tendency which throws the shadow of doubt upon his future, and which makes him a decidedly unsafe men-tor. If the Democratic candidates for Congress make the fight on the issue of imperialism, it will be because Mr. Car-mack has forced that issue to the front and if we are defeated upon it he will be held responsible. Mr. Carmack and Mr. Bryan are both very much interested in

gestion to make-that the opposing polit-ical party embody that brilliant idea in a plank in their platform.

at "big game" in the woods until he is shooting at. It is true that under this rule some "big game" might escape, but there would be sufficient compensation

## Perflous Performances Unwise. Lebanon Criterion.

# Is Henderson's a Case of Pique?

### Tacoma News. main extreme devotion to the Dingley

## ism." Memphis Commercial-Appeal. We must say that if the Democratic party follows Mr. Carmack's lead in this

The Democracy and "Anti-Imperial

this issue, and they have delivered enter-taining addresses upon it. But the atten-tion given them should not deceive them.

There are three insuperable objections o the injection of imperialism into the

for, and the general infamy of a shadowy

mperialism, when there is a burning issue

right here at home, affecting every man, woman and child in the Republic; affect-

moral certainty. The people of the United States without regard to party are de-

manding relief from the trusts; and while

they are complaining of the criminal ex-actions of the meat trust, what do they

care about phantoms in the Philippines!

Chicago Tribune.

Probably the most light upon the pres

ent working of a school system is thrown by the per cent of children between 10 and

14 years of age who are able to read and write. The following table has been pre-pared in the Cenaus Office, showing the

per cent of persons aged 10 to 14 years who

were reported as able to read and write in 1900 and 1890 the states being arranged in

59.00 Unio ....

19.45 Connecticut 59.45 Illimois 59.45 Nebraska 29.34 New York

.99.25 Callsornia .99.18 New Jersey

.99.06 Vennsylvania .99.06 Washington

.98.19 South Dakota.

98.ai Colorado 98.77 New Hampshire

B.S. North Linkota

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38.99 Vermont

48 Montana

.97.66 Dist. of .97.26 Missouri

95.45 Oklahoma

90.74 Kentucky 86.24 Florida 85.05 Tennessee 84.33 Ar.zona

83.80 Arkansas

77.79 New Mexico.

.\$0.07 Virginia

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67.12

.91.85 west Virginia .91.56 Texas

95.36 Delaware

.94.74 Maryland

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the order of increasing education:

Diah 29.34 Wisconsin Massachusetts . 99.34 Wisconsin 98.30 Minnesota

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The Portland National bank statement shows a gratifying increase of business in the past year. Every item except capital is materially greater than last year. Deposits have increased \$2,296,107 10, or nearly 25 per cent. Cash the banks is only \$896,323 64 greater, indicating that most of the money is out

loubt that the annual appropriations for pensions could be reduced to at least \$100,000,000, and probably \$75,000,000. He was an able writer and lecturer on the military operations of the war, of which he had special knowledge, and he always held that Hancock was the real hero of Gettysburg, and said that Meade wanted to retreat the night of the sec-

roll of illegitimate persons, he had no

ond day, but was outvoted by his council of war, in which General Slocum supported General Hancock's view that the Army should stay and fight it out. General Slocum saved Sherman's Army at Bentonville, N. C., for Joe Johnston stout and skillful resistance saved him until Sherman came to his relief.

Gettysburg, inclusive, where, next to Han-cock the victory was due to Slocum's care of our right wing. Transferred to the West, General Slocum commanded

the left wing of Sherman's Army on the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, commanding not less than 30,000 men, when he was but 36 years old. It is fitting that New York should erect In the first place, the abounding prosa statue to Slocum, for he was the most distinguished soldier in the Army of the Union who was born and bred in the Empire State.

### FRENCH GASCONADE.

The recent speech of M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, at a banquet in Tunis, is of no sort of serious consequence. Either the Frenchman had too much wine in or he is a political crank whose utterances will be promptly disavowed by the French Government, M, Pelletan has in turn used offensive language to Italy, Germany and Great Britain. General An-

dre, the French Minister of War, was guily of a similar indiscretion at a banquet a few weeks ago. The German press calls the French Minister's utterances "a champagne speech," and that is probably what it was. Emperor William of Germany has more than once at a banquet made speeches equally foolish. The English press also laughs at the Frenchman's speech. There is not the slightest prospect, near or remote, of any trouble between France and any of the great powers of however revolting, justifies resort to Europe. All France desires is to be let alone. It is true there is a jingo party in France which has been trying to stir up feeling against England for some years past because of the Fashoda incident, and England's conduct during

the Boer War, but without success. The French Government knows that England has twenty-nine first-class battie-ships against seventeen for France and Russia combined; knows that England has forty-one first-class cruisers built and building against thirteen for France and fifteen for Russia. A war savings and caters to a spirit of unrest

between France and Great Britain under the name of rest. could not possibly be undertaken succossfully by the former power, even when backed by Russia. Within thirty days after a declaration of war England | to the state. No branch of rural induswould attack the French fleet in the try in Oregon has shown more marked Mediterranean and in the English Chan- improvement in recent years than has When the government acts it will be at work, as it should be. However, of nel with double the French naval force poultry-raising. While, judging from with wisdom and energy."

## THE VACATION HABIT.

The Summer excursion season came to a close on the first of September. Passenger agents of all lines agree that it was the most active season in the history of railroads. From Eastern citles the travel to the seashore was far had completely outgeneraled Sherman in excess of that of any previous year, and struck one of his wings with his and the patronage of the short-haul in excess of that of any previous year, whole army. Nothing but Slocum's trips was so large that it was impossible to provide adequate accommodations Slocum served in every battle of the that the Summer was remarkably cool, Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to a condition that has a tendency to discourage traveling for pleasure. We have, however, the fact upon undisputed authority that more people left home for longer or shorter journeys between the first of May and the first of

September of the present year than ever before in the annals of a flitting generaperity of the country, extending to individuals, gave them money for good clothes and traveling expenses. Wagenecessaries of life, but they found themselves with a surplus that admitted of a "lay off." Whether or not they were wise in taking one, the future will detheir "trip" and generally enjoyed it, and it is not improbable that the memory of it may be a solace when "hard ings with any other people on earth, times" again supervene and the wage

scale is lowered to meet the changed conditions. Closely following prosperity as a factor in excursion activities is the growth of the vacation habit. The "go fever" is actively contagious, and under certain conditions becomes epidemic. Until within relatively recent years the Summer vacation, with its attendant journey, long or short, was taken by comparatively few. Conditions have been reversed, and the stay-at-home is now the exception. Modern facilities for traveling have contributed to the growth of the vacation habit, and, indeed, have rendered its phenomenal growth possible. Properly indulged, this habit is restful, by making the subject tired in another direction; healthful through its means of taking the thoughts of the ailing individual away from himself and centering it upon other things, and enjoyable in the sense that everybody enjoys doing what benefactions. He left no children, and everybody else does. With these counts in its favor and prosperity behind it, the vacation habit is likely to continue to expand, regardless of the fact that, unduly indulged, it depletes the family

The poultry exhibited at the State Fair is a credit to the exhibitors and

her life. Wilhelmina is of sturdy Dutch fiber, and may yet triumph over the marital mistake that within the first year after it was made so nearly ended her life and reign. Her husband, the stolid and brutal Prince Henry, has probably been brought under some degree of control by the Queen-mother and the States-General, and she, having

outlived her romance, will no doubt be able to pass on, unvexed by his neglect, to a serene old age. Such a lesson-the lesson of indifference to what at one time promised to be great happiness-once learned is never unlearned. It is not likely, therefore, that the brutal neglect, indecent excesses and gross extravagance of the Prince Consort will ever again have the power to menace the life of the Queen of Holland. for it. And all this in spite of the fact She will take these things more rationally after this, and no doubt in due time gladden the hearts of her loyal subjects by presenting them with an heir to the throne, perhaps a large family of them, as did her revered kinswoman, Victoria of England.

Mother Nature, contrary to her wont, has supplied the needs of her children tion. The causes are not far to seek. in Labrador and Newfoundland this season abundantly. According to reports, the fishermen have had this year the biggest catch of cod and haddock taken on those weather-beaten coasts earners not only had money for the for forty years. In some places it has been impossible to care for the catch, so fast was the haul. With an abundance of the "fruit of the sea" in store, these hardy folk face Winter cheerfully termine. One thing is certain, they had Sympathy is wasted upon them under such circumstances, since they would not exchange conditions and surround-

## The tribal government of Indian Ter-

ritory will expire by limitation in 1906. A meeting of the chiefs and governore of the five civilized tribes will be held at South McAlester on the 26th of the present month to formulate a plan for bringing their territory into the Union when the time comes, without the political handleap of a junction with Oklahoma. There are evidently some pollticians among these chiefs, to whom the possibilities of the United States Senatorship are alluring.

The late W. S. Stratton, the million aire mineowner of Cripple Creek, was in 1896 an enthusiastic supporter of Bryan. He, however, lived to see the failacy of the free-sliver contention, and four years later threw his influence and drew his campaign check in favor of McKinley. He believed implicitly Colorado, and was liberal in his public it is supposed that the larger part of his immense fortune has been devised to the state

The feeling in the City of Mexico for the adoption of the gold standard s said to be growing apace, and the Mexican Herald says: "The country

looks to President Diaz and Finance Minister Limantour for safe piloting out of the region of monetary reefs and shoals, and will not be disappointed.

tariff bill, on the part of Speaker Hen-derson is heroic, but it seems foolish. The United States has had 35 different The United States has had 35 different tariff laws in force since 1789, and every one of them has served in a greater or less degree the purposes of "protection." So far as the Dingley bill schedules are concerned, they differ in many respects from the McKinley bill schedules of 1890. For example, tinplate was "protected" more heavily by the McKinley bill than it is under the Dingley law, and there are in numerable differences between these two high protection laws. But even the Dingley bill has a free list 342 paragraphs in length. It will not do to proclaim that the length. It will not do to proclaim that the Dingley bill is a fetish, or an inspired document, and stand for its infallibility in every line. The tariff is and always has been a good deal of a local issue. The Republican leaders are considerably divided in opinion as to what ought to be done regarding the trusts. Some, like Congressman Babcock, believe in amending the tariff so as to lower the rates on foreign articles which compete with trust-made goods. The Dingley law, like the McKinley law of 1890, recognizes the principle of reciprocity, and President

is overrun by Mormon missionaries and we are assuming the role of their pro-tectors. Not long ago the German au-Roosevelt stands as the most prominent advocate of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Speaker Henderson certainly goes tectors. Not long ago the German au-thorities served notice of expulsion on 22 of these Utah evangelists, whose ac-tivities in the empire had aroused the resentment of the clergy, but at the carnest request of our diplomatic repre-sentatives those notices were temporarily withdraws. to a great extreme in announcing his ad-herence to the Dingley bill in every par-ticular. It is not a good thing for the country to have too much tinkering with the tariff, but, as The Oregonian recently remarked, the tariff was made for man, withdrawn. Mormon emissaries in Illi-nois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tenand not man for the tariff. Speaker Hen-derson has sacrificed one of the most prominent and powerful official positions nessee-anywhere you please, in fact-are tarred and feathered, ridden on rails, driven out, sometimes shot, even hanged, in the country for what seems like a bit and a paternal Government looks on in of pique over the attitude of his constitusilent if not cordial approval.

The neglect and delay of the Govern-ment officials in carrying out the act of "knows personally of \$30,000,000 of paint-ings, now in Europe, but owned by American collectors, which will never Congress providing for various river improvements is an unfortunate and costly plece of buginess. The cause of the fail-ure is that the Government required all the available engineers at the petty and contemptible war mimicry off the New Engled Cost while engineers its the sec be brought into this country as long as the 20 per cent duty on works of art remains in effect." The tax on art is indefensible from every point of view. It is a tax on education, on esthetics, on enlightenment. The effect, as Mr. England Coast, while meantime the laws of the land and industrial needs of the people were held in suspension. The utility of the so-called war game may Widener points out, is to lock up American capital abroad. Collectors of paintbe understood from the statement that while the exercises were in progress and ings invest large sums of money in works of art and the foreigner gets the the military establishment placed on a footing of constructive hestilities with an invading force, the Duchess of Mariborbenefit not only of the money, but of the paintings as well. This is an ab-surdity. The duty on art ought to be abolished. ough with a retinue of gallants ap-protched the war-ships in a yacht, when the maneuvers were suspended in order that she might be entertained and served

with tea on board the attacking fleet. Thus was the serious reality and practice of war exemplified in exercises requiring the neglect of the National commerce and incalculable losses to private industry where needed river and harbor work had been provided for by Congress. Mean-while the season when the work should Mean have been undertaken has passed and a full year of progress lost to those sec-tions dependent upon the improvement of the waterways for the utilization of

of the waterways for the utilization of the country's resources and the carriage of its commerce. This is not all, and may not be the worst. A year's delay is likely to mean that the appropriations cannot now be expended and the results ascertained in time to report to the 58th Congress for the continuation of work upon such lines as may be found neces-sary or desirable. This may involve another two years' delay, and all in order another two years' delay, and all in order that the Administration may develop a war spirit in the American people instead of building homes and acquiring the means of cultivating the utilities and graces of peace.

Not Particularly Significant.

become a matter of habit. On Monday there was an election in the state of Thomas B. Reed. The Republicans won,

of course, just as the Dutch always pre-vall in Holland. When the country gets

ready for a change it will not look to

Arkansas or Maine to set the ball in

Mormons at Home and Abroad.

Washington Post.

American Tax on Art

Bribe-Givers and Bribe-Takers.

St. Louis Republic

enterprises he may justly be held to a

Spoiling an Infant Industry.

Washington Star.

Perhaps it is just as well that Miss

nsibility in exact proportion to his

responsibility in exact standard of intelligence.

capture a missionary.

If there is any difference in the degree

We seem to be in the way of making purselves ridiculous. Germany just now

four-in-hand with a flunkey, dressed in Baltimore Sun When the Democrats carry an election Arkansas not even the most hopeful

monkey-fashion and blowing a postilion's horn, sitting behind-exchange your light delivery wagon for this and you will never be arrested." The Judge then disenthusiastic Jacksonian believes that the victory presages a political revo-lution throughout the country. The missed the case after denouncing the ord-The people of that state long ago formed the habit of returning a Democratic majority. inance as a "piece of class legislation, petty, absurd and unworthy of enforce In Maine the majority of the voters are ment." 4 Republicans, and, like the suffragans of Arkansas, voting for the party with which they have long been identified has

drive without molestation?

A Portland stamp collector, who free quently receives stamp papers that are published in Europe, has a little collec-tion of the curious advertisements that appear in some of them, printed in the English language. The following are samples of "English as she is wrote," and are cut from a philatelic journal published in Amsterdam, Holland:

This advertisement is sent free to all dealers and collectors in the different parts of the world. Readers whishing the copies regurlarly may remid us 7% pence for postage.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Manucripts must be in before the 20 of each mounth. This jornal appears the 1th of each mounth.

THE ENORM SUCCES of our second stamp-auction is best

proved, that already at this moment still larger collections are furnished for the next auction, which will take place in September. Bendings for this auction are still ac-

cepted till medio August.

Our conditions may be called low and the account follows some days after the auction. The stamps, sold by us, are fully guaranteed as to authenticity and soundness, except when this is given otherwise in the catalogue.

Baltimore Sun, P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, is credited with the statement that he PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Yeast-Did you say the old fellow was rich? Crimsonbeak-Rich? Why, he's got coal to burn1-Yonkers Statesman.

"Didn't you see the present Dimpleion gave to his wife?" "No. I didn't have time to before she had exchanged it."-Detroit Free Press. Its Joys .- "There are jest two things I like about a vacation," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles; "the goin' away and the gittin' back."-Chicago Tribune.

Marian-I showed those verses you wrote me to paper, and he seemed pleased. Harry-He did? Marian-Yes. He said he was so glad to see you were not a poet.-Puck.

He-Do you think blondes have more ad-mirers than brunettes? She-I don't know. You might ask Miss Turner; she has had experience

in both capacities.-Chicago Daily News. "She seems to be doing everything she can possibly think of to ape high-toned peo "Yes; she told me that she even thinks of hav ing an operation for appendicitis."-Phil phia Evening Bulletin.

of guilt, the briber is more guilty than the bribed. He is the tempter in the case. He is wealthy and powerful himself, or the representative of wealth, power and influence. Even where a boodle combine "And what brought you to this?" asked the "and what to be a passing through the pollee good man, who was passing through the pollee station. "De hurr-up wagon," replied the tough boy behind the bar: "did yer t'ink I come in a tallyhe wit' somebody on top tootin' a horn?"-Chicago Record-Herald. for thievery is in existence, as was the case in St. Louis, the fact does not in any manner leasen the moral responsi-

"Give him plenty of rope," quoted the stran-ger, "and he'll hang himself." "Me'ble he will," returned Alkali Jake, "but out here we don't take no chances. If we give him the bility of the man who offers a bribe. As a rule, the promoter of big projects in the franchise field is a man far above the ordinary intelligence. If he resorts to unlawful methods in furthering his rope, you bet we'll make a sure-thing job of the hanging."-Chicago Evening Post. "That." said Farmer Corntossel, as he looked

admiringly at his hat, "is what I call a har-gain." "It's a little battered." ventured the boarder. "Yes, It only cost 80 cents, an' it's just as battered and out of shape as if it was a genuine Panama."-Washington Star.

Cross-Do you think that dyving the hair is as dangerous as the doctors make out? Crahbe-Cottainly; you may take my word for it. Only last year a rich uncle of mine took to dyving his hair, and in three weeks he was married to a wido- with four children,-Giasgow Evening Times. Stone has not realized a fortune from her lecture tour. It would be unde-sirable to give the brigands an idea that they are conferring a favor when they Times.

ents on the tariff question. Failure in the Open River Work. Lewiston Tribune.