THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1902,

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail Sectors

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES By Mail (postage prepaid, in advance)-Daily, with Sunday, per month. Daily Sunday excepted, per year. Sunday, per year. The Weekly, per year. The Weekly, per year. The Weekly, amonths. To City Subscribers-

To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c POSTAGE RATES. Unlied States, Canada and Merico: 0 to 14-page paper. Foreign rates double.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with east-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER -- Precipitation,

0.38 inch

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

If Portland shall wait for the great railroad combinations to build lines as they please in this country, it may rest assured that they will be built as the interests of the combinations may dictate, and not for the benefit of this city. It is Portland's business to look after her own interests. The Hill lines and the Harriman lines are interested in this country to the extent that they get revenue from it. It is evident from certain occurrences that they wish to control the development of the territory that has been parceled out between them. This would be tolerable if they would proceed with the development. But the disposition seems to be to sit on this country, to stifle local enterprise and bind all transportation progress to the slow movements of the great combinations. Control of the development of the country to them means that they shall so plan and execute new lines that the greatest profit will result to the carrier, Portland, Oregon, the whole Northwest, have other interests just as dear as the railroads, and it is time to demand that they be considered as well as the railroads. Here we see the Harriman combination trying to strangle the Columbia Southern with one hand while with the other it pushes the Nevada, California & Oregon up to drain toward San Francisco the heart of this great state. Beyond the Columbia just now the Northern Pacific is engaged in a hostile demonstration calculated to frighten Portland people out of the Klickitat Valley, where they have a railroad partially constructed. There is no doubt that the Nehalem Railrond would now be far along toward completion but for the disfavor of the magnates who control our transcontinental systems. But Portland strikes broke forth simultaneously from he to get a chance? I should not want can build its own railroads, it can tap the Atlantic to the Missouri; from Pitts- him to go into saloons and attend politthe rich country now crying for an out- burg to St. Louis. In these strikes of leal meetings in disreputable parts of

a point where there is less terror the labor contract. The "boss" shovelthan there ought to be in the practice ers in Buffalo were also engaged in the of society in its dealings with crimsaloon business, and required the shovelinals. Moral sussion and the "rule ers to buy beer only of a certain brewer of kindness" is all very well as or lose their job. This imposition was cured by a strike. The brewers and the union of beer wagon drivers in New applied to certain types of youthful waywardness, but in dealing with habitual and hardened criminals it is York City made a contract that no wholly inadequate. The thug, the thief, the outrager of women, the deliberate forger, are not reached by It. Their ensibilities are hardened against sympathetic methods, which they only laugh at as marks of weakness. The suggestion that the criminal be treated "like he is at home"-that is, with a severity after his own fashion of severity and calculated to reach his calloused sensibilities-is in accord with the judgment of those best entitled to give judg-Jails and prisons ought to be ment. made indeed a terror to evil-doers, and since experience proves that this cannot be done by seminary methods, then the strong hand would better be applied. The coddling practice has given us the prison "hero" of whom Tracy is the most conspicuous example; possibly another and severer method will yield a better result. Prison experts think so. Almost to a man they are out of sympathy with the practice which "humanitarianism" inelsts upon applying in relation to a class in whom all that is best in humanity has been lost.

The battle-field of Cedar Mountain, about eight miles south of Culpeper, Va., was visited by President Roosevelt on Sunday last. The battle was fought August 9, 1862, between two division* of Banks' corps of the Union Army under General Pope and three Confederate divisions under "Stonewall" Jackson. General Banks did not have to exceed 8000 men of all arms, while Jackson's troops numbered between 20,000 and 25,000 men. General Banks was a man without any military training or talent, but he was personally a very brave, high-spirited man, and, entirely underestimating the strength of the enemy, decided to attack the enemy with his whole corps. The battle began at 5:30 P. M. Banks was at first successful, but was finally repulsed. T was a hard-fought battle; fierce, obstinate and sanguinary. Crawford's brigade lost 96 killed, 397 wounded and 374 strikes, for the penalties of strikes to missing out of 1767; Gordon's brigade, numbering less than 1500 men, lost in both sides tend strongly to prohibit such industrial warfare. killed, wounded and missing 466. The Federal loss was 1661 killed and wound. ed and 723 missing, or a total of 2393 out of 7500 men engaged. Jackson reported 1288 killed and wounded and 31 missing. The loss in officers was very heavy of both sides. It was a wholly neeedless

engagement, and it was not any part of

General Pope's plan that it should be

fought. It was a mere tactical victory

for Jackson, and was won only because

he had the larger army and the stronger

reserves. General Pope's orders to Gen-

eral Banks were to move to the front,

deploy his skirmishers if the enemy ad-

vances, attack him as he approaches and

be reinforced from Culpeper. It was

clear that Pope meant Banks should de-

lay the enemy as much as possible if he

advanced, and send at once for rein-

forcements, but Banks was not a Gen-

eral; he was only a brave man, and, to

the folly of the Government making

such a man a corps commander two of

the finest brigades in the army were de-

LABOR UNIONS.

The current number of the Atlantic

Monthly has an able article, "A Quar-

ter Century of Strikes," by Ambroee P.

defense of the necessity and benefit of

stroyed to no purpose.

ried the spirit of "humanity" to men in yarious matters not defined by

driver should be employed on the recommendation of a saloon-keeper. The Jewish bakers of the same city obtained a release from the obligation to board with their employers. The engineers of the C., B. & Q. Railroad gained a contract allowing half pay for time lost as a result of accidents. A miners' union in Kansas secured a contract which relieved the miners from the obligation to pay for the services of the company physician if they preferred not to employ him. The trade-unions have made effective war in some states against the company store, a detestable institution, because the employer at his own will urges or forces his workmen to use it. This abuse has been abated in Pennsylvania by statute but still flourishes in the great marble quarries at Proctor Vt., When the incubus of prohibition has been lifted from that state, probably the spirit of reform will be moved to abate that engine of extortion, the company store.

The trade-union asks nothing of the employers of labor but what may justly be claimed by employes as a right. It

wants no free clubrooms, libraries, books or reading-rooms, no excessive interest on savings deposits. That is, it wants no charity. It wants no enjoyment that it has not earned by effort. The experiments of Pullman and Homestead awakened resentment rather than gratitude. They were nominally gifts, but really the price paid workmen to persuade them to abstain from demanding a just wage for their labor. The workman naturally resents being told by his employer that he was not competent to know what he wanted and to choose for himself. The labor union wants no industrial overlordship, no compulsory patronage of a physician, saloon or store. It wants nothing but the naked contract of purchase and sale. It wants no dependence on one side and condescension on the other. The growth of the labor union implies a tendency toward the cessation of

THE "COLLEGE MAN."

The college man in politics is the subject of an interesting popular discussion now being carried on through the columns of the Chicago Record-Herald, interesting chiefly through letters and published interviews which exhibit a curious pretentiousness on the part of many college-bred young men. One such writes: "The politicians and their heelers will have to be shoved aside in order to give young college men a chance in politics; and now, how is this be done?" Another writes: "Shall stand by the theories taught me in college or shall I adopt the methods of my less scrupulous opponent and meet him on his own ground?" Another: "If the college man works for the dominant machine in his party, he must sacrifice his independence of thought and belief. If he works against the machine, he will be called a 'knocker' and 'sorehead.'" Another: "The college man will find that a pleasant face and a glad hand will beat his college training every time." A fond mother writes "I am immensely interested in the articles on 'Young College Men in Politics.' Winston, which is an uncompromising I would like to have my son hold an honorable office and help to make laws the labor union. In 1877 a multitude of and conduct the government, but how is

less than two years ago that the Ar mour Institute (Chicago) closed its classes against young women students, and it is only within the present year that the Chicago University decided to separate the classes for young men and young women. Now comes the Northwestern University at Evanston with a new rule which puts women on one side of the chapel and classrooms and men on the other, and prohibits under precisely similar conditions the participation of women in certain college exerclses. This action is resented, not because it makes any real discrimination against women, but because it tends to mark a distinction between men and women which co-educationists had succeeded in breaking down. The Northwestern was one of the first of the great co-educational institutions and any change in its policy is thought to imply a menace to the whole system. It is not likely that in any of the colleges where women have been admitted upon equal terms with men they will ever be excluded, but there is a growing contiment against "mixed" classes, and it is probable that the example of Chicago will be followed in many places; that is, that separate classes will be established for the two sexes. Just why this arrangement should not be acceptable to everybody

it is difficult to see.

British Somaliland fronts on the Gulf of Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea, and has an area of 68,000 square miles. Along the coast are the ports of Berbera, Bulhar and Zella. British Somaliland is an elevated plateau crossed by barren mountain ranges and inhabited by some 250,000 natives, who live under the co-called rule of the British government, with the Consul-General at Berbera as the chief official of the protectorate. These natives are a mixture of Arab and negro ptock, the same kind of nomads that fought General Kitchener on his march to Khartoum. They are splendid horsemen and are naturalborn freebooters. British Somaliland touches Abyssinia on the west and Italian Somaliland on the south. The British settlement at Aden was made many years ago to command the straits at the mouth of the Red Sea, and the scene of the present war is only 100 to 300 miles south of the Gulf of Aden, where steamers are constantly passing on their way to the Suez Canal. It ought to be an easy matter for the British to send

quickly troops enough to Somaliland to dispose of the so-called "Mad Mullah," who is nothing but a Mohammedan religious fanatic who suddenly declared a war of extermination against the whitep in 1901. He is nothing but an imitator of the Mahdi, who captured Khartoum and killed Gordon in 1882.

Canada expects to have a new transcontinental road north of the Canadian Pacific in a few years. The Canadian Northern Railroad will be extended to the Pacific Ocean within ten years. The main line has been extended from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and nearly 1500 miles of the road are in operation. Building is now in progress from Winnipeg and up the valley of the North Saskatchewan River the track will be laid to Edmonton. From Edmonton the route is to extend westward, crossing the Rocky Mountains at Yellowhead Pass, several hundred miles north of the Canadian Pacific: turning north along the course of the Fraser River, it will pass northwesterly through the Cariboo, district to the Grand Portage or the divide between rivers flowing to the Arctic and those tributary to the Atlantic and Pacific, The route will then be westerly to Hazelton, on the Skeena River. It has not been finally determined what the further course of the line shall be, but it is probable that it

NICARAGUA IS THE BETTER.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The action of the Colombian Government in asking for further modifications of the protocol, or treaty, relating to the con-structin of the Panama Canal by the

United States was expected. The Colombian Government, which is only half a government at best, haggles over the rental, and stipulates that the United States shall pay increased rent not from the date of the completion of the it may be that the principles of canal, but from the date of beginning This is a comparatively trifling but it shows the spirit of the Cowork. matter, lombian Government.

More serious is the stipulation as to control over a strip of territory five miles wide along the course of the canal. Co-lombia's proposition is to give the United States control, but to make no transfer of the territory, and to except from the conditions of control the City of Panama, In other words, the United States is to pay \$40,000,000 for the privilege of com-pleting a ship canal on rented property, acted upon as in the United States with no right to control the southern terminua All this emphasizes the points made in

the Senate against the project to complete the Panama Canal. It was pointed out that Colombia could not concede to the United States such canal rights and privileges as Nicaragua had conceded without placing the police control of the acknowledge how much of these are due to a system of national education capital of the Department of Panama under the superior power of the United States. At the same time, the departnational efficiency. ment would be under the sovereignty of Colombia. Colombia, however, in the protocol accepting the conditions of the

Spooner canal bill, stipulated that the City of Panama should not be placed under the control of the United States. This, in effect, puts the terminus of the caual in the control of Colombia, subject to the moods and whims of a turis so comparatively low, so convinced are bulent population. It was pointed out before the Spooner bill was passed that this situation was impossible with American ownership and control of the canal in mind. on the

As the canal question, stands today, there is a certainty of positive American ownership and control of the canal route in Nicaragua. There are no great engineering difficulties in the way. If one of the dams or any of the controlling works should be destroyed, only one part school age in the United States under this instruction. And all this has taken place of the canal would be injured. There is no hostile population along the

route. The two states, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, are both interested in the immediate construction of the canal. There is no question as to the control of the terminal points or of the entire route. The United States may enter into com-plete -possession of the harbors on each side of the isthmus, make all regulations, and enforce them.

At Panama the main engineering diffiulties that dismayed and defeated the French engineers are still to be overcome. The destruction of the proposed dam at Bohio would mean the destruction of the canal. There is a hostile, turbulent population in the citics at the terminal points and along the route of the canal. Colombia has been unable to restrain this population from rebellion and acts of out-lawry, and the United States has been pelled to interfere several times in the

last few years. Under the Colombian proposition the drink evil. United States has only a right of way: has no title of ownership or sovereignty; would be constructing a permanent work on rented property; would be building a canal the main terminal of which the Coscientifie lombian Government would own and conenforced, with lasting good to the con trol and to the commercial spirit.

Because of this situation the Amerithreatens to swamp all competitors. can neople will not regret that the Colombian Government is causing delay over the amount of rent and the conditions of control. Delay on the part of Colombia may provent precipitate action on the part of the United States, and it is certain that the more consideration that is given The queer story comes from South Af-rica that President Kruger has been carto the Colombian proposition the objectionable it will appear. rying around with him a 200-karat dia-mond as a kind of pocket-plece, or lucky penny. This recalls the stories of Ori-ental potentates, who put their wealth

Snakes Are Hard to Starve.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. in the light and portable form of precious "The man who tries to starve a snake death is in a bad way," said the man stones, that they might carry it into exile in their pockets. Mr. Kruger did not put the Boer revenues into this diamond. That might have been difficult, even with who has had some experience in dealing with reptiles, "and I happen to know what I am talking about because of a his autocratic power. It is said to have come into his possession as a gift, and the story is romantic enough to furnish little thing that happened to me a number of years ago. There is really no tell ing how long a snake can go without Rider Haggard with a plot for a novel. will be carried down the Skeena to Port Simpson, where there is a magnificent live on water for that length of time. The he hands of a Basuto chief, from whom

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

to the question as to how far the day

Coming attractions-Summer Birmingham Evening Post. Great interest in England is now taken

Give a bridge a bad name, etc. in the question of national education. But

that interest secms to be chiefly directed He has a good sidewalk-the crab. The front porch has been abandoned

schools may be used to impart "religious for the back parlor. instruction" according to the particular creed of the parents of the children at-

Now is the time for young men to get tending such schools. However important ngaged and save carriage hire.

creeds, with their bearing upon a future life, should be imparted to the scholars, there can be no doubt of the necessity for When some men elip on wet leaves their anguage is fit only for their wives.

a more thorough education in matters Scattle, Nov. 3.-Foggy. Variable winds. pertaining to the life that now is, if Temperature, average, 773. Washout reour country is to hold its own in the comported from all railroads. petition of the near future. In this con-

nection the example of the United States Unsafe bridges, carefully administered, in regard to a system of national instrucmay prove the long-sought solution for tion in scientific temperance is well worthy of the consideration of the British the puzzle of overcrowded schools.

people. The effects of intemperance upon national deficiency have nowhere been so Butte, Mont., Nov. 3.-Bars rough. Passed out-Free Drinks. Standing off closely studied out and so thoroughly signaling for a pilot-The Man With a no where else have the good results of ab-Vote.

stinence been so closely demonstrated. We have all been made familiar with the power of American capital, the stress of A chorus girl in New York was robbed of some diamonds and money the other American competition and the superiority of American workmen; but there has day. Thus is heralded the rising of a been great reluctance in this country to new star.

The New York Journal is now discussing entific temperance in its bearing upon the remedies for divorce. It has decided that marriage is ineffectual. This is a Let us recognize that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States blow to homeopathy.

is only about half the quantity per head of what is consumed in the United King-A chauffeur in New York was fined \$1000 for injuring 20 people. Millionaire dom, and we may see our way to the soautomobilists can now make their year's lution of the perplexing labor problem. Yet, although the consumption of drink estimate of expenses.

the educational and commercial authori-ties of the states of the evil effects that When Adial Stevenson said in his Madlson-Square Garden Speech. "Trusts are they recognize the need for a more exthe crying cyil." It is supposed he had reftensive instruction in temperance mat-ters and a more stringent application of erence to infant industrier.

If some people would spend half the that knowledge in daily life. By the laws demand of the owners, the machine pains on the bridges that are expended of all the states, instruction in scientific in keeping political fonces in repair, the temperance is given in all the public ele-mentary schools. Under these laws there are more than 25,009,000 of children of mortality list would be smalled

King Edward's ceachman never knows until the King is seated in the carriae within the last 20 years. The result is that the properly instructed are enter-ing into their inheritance of commercial where he is to drive to. The same law seems to hold in the case of "party whips."

supremacy in the world. The importance of temperance instruction so recognized has lifted the question out of the category The man who tucks his feet under his chair in the theater discovers that the inof "fads," to which so many badly in dividual back of him has hung a wet of tacs, to which so many body be structed people in this country consign it, and there the subject is one of the in-dispensable comments of knowledge. In some of the states a penalty is attached to the neglect of it; in some the topic umbrella over the place where his feet ought to be.

The following have not been heard from for a week. Any information as to their must occupy one-fourth to one-fifth space in the books on physiology, and in othwherenbouts will be thankfully received: Steel magnate Schwab, P. B. Strong, Atcra no teacher who has not passed a sattorney Lord, W. W. Astor, F. A. Munsey isfactory examination in the subject is aland The Man With the Hoe. What is the bearing of this teaching on

the commercial world? One result is that fully 1,000.000 railway men and 2,000,000 more San Francisco, Nov. 2.-The Weather Bureau states that the storm that has been raging for the past month is now total abstainers. The prohibition of the Army canteen and the groggery in the centralized over this city, and the max-Army canteen and the groggery in the Navy keeps the services free from the drink evil. What the United States has imum temperature will be reached tonight. There is a strong Republican wind still to fight is the influx of immigrants from the Old World, with their traditional now blowing which is expected to attain a high velocity tomorrow night, with a regard for liquor and their ignorance of heavy Democratic precipitation. Prosits effects upon them. To counteract this the system of National education in nects are for clear weather on Wednesday, with falling temperatures in Sacratemperance is continued and mento. which

> The following gems are from the Manila Freedom, a Philippine daily;

The Cavite Chino who poured molten brass into a retort which was partially filled with water or nonalloying material did not live to learn better, but his fate should be a warning to others who do not know that all material substances do not harmonize with such other.

remarked, "I/cannot see what, with bloomin' club dues and the high price of buse, those

blokes in Manila don't dal." A mative named Rios, in Tayabas province, styles himself the descendant of God. He will be a God-forsaken hombre if the constabulary get hold of him. Rios, the self-styled descendant of God,

should be given an opportunity to visit the home of his ancestor. Tayabas is not a fit-ting place for a man of his illustrious descent. stone first appears to tradition in

There is no season when the old Ore

it is that he sniffs the exhilarating wind

delightfully, wonders what X can mean

by leaving his wood out to soak, asks

his wife and daughters whether they pre-

fer to go to the matince or the evening

performance, halls every man down town

with a jovial grin, and comes home hun-

gry to dinner. The whole world cheers

up. The expenses of the Summer at the

shore pass into grateful oblivion, and the

women of the household once more hold

up their heads. There is a drawback,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

let this way, in spite of all the opposition the great combinations can bring to bear-if it will. If Portland business interests will stand together, all the local lines will be built, radiating from | in England twenty years before in their this center, and Portland will be infinitely strengthened in all directions,

It is a nice question how far public policy is subserved by the subdivision of political districts into their lowest possible units. In a general way it is a sound theory that the nearer the of trade-unions was due to the percepchoice of officers can be brought to the people the better. Presidents are virtually elected by popular vote, as much as Congressmen, and the tendency of reformatory thought is toward popular election of Senators. It is noteworthy, however, that custom varies widely as to the subdivision of political units. The State of Washington, for example, steadfastly declines to district the state for Congressmen, preferring to elect them all at large. Yet Washington has minutely divided itself up into districts for its State Legislature, though Oregon still clings to the lump delegations from counties or still larger joint districts. The fierce contest in the First Ward of Seattle shows clearly enough the disadvantages of this minute subdivision. When two active leaders are candidates from one assembly or Senatorial district, the one that is defeated is apt to get out his knife, as ex-Governor McGraw is doing for George Piper at Seattle. In Oregon the two could be given places on the ticket and harmony be perpetuated. It is doubtful if, with this evidence at hand, a division of Oregon into smaller Senatorial and assembly districts will ever be made. The more open formation tends to minimize the power of unscrupulous malcontents, and is manifestly useful to machine organizations. Curiously enough, however, the at-large system is strongly advocated by municipal reformens for city purposes, the idea being that unfit nominees who may carry a ward in their pocket cannot run the gauntlet of the whole city. Good government would doubtless be advanced by affording greater facilities for good voters to land effectively on the bad. But the law looks as kindly on one set as the other.

The Pendleton East Oregonian is not wholly in sympathy with the movement against the "sweatbox" through the agency of which a great deal of testimony against criminals is developed. "In nearly every case in Oregon," says the East Oregonian, "of an outrageous crime within the past year, the truth submission impair the equality of wages, has been brought out through confession" by means of the "sweatbox"; and, this being so, "it may not be so had a thing, after all. The cry against everything that seems harsh to the oversensitive is not always justified. The criminal element is never humane in its work, and a little rough treatment sometimes brings criminals to their

sonses. There is nothing like treating for each laborer and his conditions of a feilow like he is at home." There is work, in order that wages may be unimore sense than grammar in this reform and the downward pressure of mark. Those who come into close concompetition be checked. The tradetact with the criminal class agree union has also interfered with the emthat we have of late years car- ployer's attempts to control the work-, the Middle West gains strength. It is their grievances there,

ural.

1877 labor organizations played little the city. There has been considerable part, were the result of no common orfighting in our ward at the Democratic ganization or deliberate concert of acmeetings, and it gives me the horrors tion. They were, like the great strikes every time I think of his being areso clated with such men. Is there no way significance of the approach of deep into make politics respectable so that gentlemen of refinement like my son can dustrial changes. There were at that time few trades-unions of importance. take part in public affairs?" A young Their membership in the United States man with a powerful grasp of a very was then not more than one-fifth the profound truth writes: "One who goes number of trade-unionists today in the

at it in a manly way will be surprised State of New York alone. The growth to find what a stir a young collegian can create by doing practical work in politics if he has sufficient pluck and pertion of inbor that capital, whenever it sought to lower prices for competitive severance to stick to one purpose until purposes, was sure to depress wages. he wins what he is fighting for. That is When one group of producers by lowerwhat it really amounts to-pluck and perseverance rather than college training wages makes lower prices possible, then its competitors are compelled to force down the wages of their laborers. The fundamental error of these letter For the restraint of competition in writers-with the exception of the one last quoted-is that the college man is excess the trade-union is indispensable essentially different from any other man to shield the wage-earner against the pressure of low prices effected by lowerand that somehow he is entitled to speing wages. When the average price of clal privileges in politics. It is a misbituminous coal fell off by more than take which in other fields besides polione-fourth from 1893 to 1897, wages in tics serves to "put wrong" the young college man and to nullify, practically, some districts declined one-third, leavmuch of the benefit which his ading less than \$4 per week as the average weekly wages of Pennsylvania miners vantages of training ought to yield him. No greater practical harm can be done who struck in 1897. The railway strike of 1877 followed a sweeping reduction of to the college man than to stimulate in wages necessitated by the railway war; him the notion that he belongs to a the Pullman strike of 1894 resulted from special class and is entitled to a conlow wages forced by low prices acceptsideration which does not attach to men ed by competing car-builders. The labor in general. The real truth-and it is union seeks to establish an approximate pointedly suggested by the last quotation-is that the world of politics and equality of wages; to repress in the interest of labor the effort of the emthe world of Lusiness as well, cares not ployer to gain a competitive advantage at all whether a man is college-bred or at the expense of the laborer. "The not. It is wholly a question of what a man is, not how he came to be what he trade-union, as a matter of sheer selfpreservation, becomes the defender of is; what a man can do, not the method the ill paid." It protests against the employment of ill-paid children in factories, and exerts itself to increase the wages of immigrant laborers, not as a matter of benevolence, but as a matter of business, since in this way it breaks the point of the competitive weapon

cheap labor. Mr. Winston admits that the policy of compelling membership in a union, or forcing the acceptance of a union scale by workmen who desire neither the membership nor the scale, has been denounced as a grave infraction of liberty but he thinks there is much to be said

in its defense. There are two rights in

this case in irrepressible contradiction,

the right to "liberty" which the non-

union man hates to surrender, and the right to "the pursuit of happiness"

which members of the labor union seek

to vindicate. If a few workmen by their

it is hopeless for others to attempt to

maintain their standard. A general de-

cline in prices and a fall in all wages

is the injury that the worker for low

wages inflicts on the labor union that

seeks to increase wages. The injury is

real; the impulse to redress it is nat-

The labor union determines the wage

by which he came to his capabilities. The advantage of college breeding, where, indeed, it is an advantage, lies in its development of a man's powers: and in the practical world, neither in politics nor elsewhere, nobody accept a diploma of graduation as proof of suemployed by mine operators-that of perior powers. A coilege diploma, in truth, is simply a letter of introduction, and in four cases out of five it makes prejudice rather than favor, for practical men are not uncommonly fearful of

the "theories taught in college. Things being otherwise equal, the man of knowledge and of trained mental qualities has the advantage over the man of less knowledge and discipline. But it is a great mistake-and one very commonly made by the young collegian -to presume that there is but one road to the power which comes through knowledge and discipline. The great men of this and of every age are, to be sure, educated men in the truest sence, but they have not, as a rule, gained either their effective knowledge or their power in its application to special purposes through systems of formal schooling. Above all colleges stands the great school of life, and above all pre

ceptors stands experience. The college may help men, but it cannot make men. And it can give no introduction to the world which means anything more than a chance with other men. No man of real manhood wants more than this. -----

The movement against co-education in

harbor on the Pacific Ocean

There is evidence that the fanatical Doukhbors are returning to such sense as they were born with, as several of the men who were leaders in the mad crusade have left the ranks; one of them hap asked for a return of the clothing and blankets that he discarded at York town a few days ago, and has declared his intention to return to his deserted home. These people are like sheep in the sense that they follow their leaders blindly. A general retrograde movement of the fanatics will probably soon be begun. A sort of stampede, so to speak, for their deserted villages.

In the present status of the Lewis and Clark Fair agitation it is refreshing to be told that Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of this city, is very enthusiastic on the subject and will endeavor to communicate her enthusiasm to as many persons as will assemble at the Unitarian Chapel this evening to hear what she has to say. It may be hoped that our lukewarm citizens will crowd this chapel to the doors upon this occasion. For the multitude who, like Mrs. Montgomery, are enthusiastic about the Fair there will not be room. Let the others turn out in force.

Rev. J. W. McGarvey, of the Disciples' Church, Lexington, Ky., cannot bring himself to "praise God by note." His church, after long contemplation upon the matter, has decided to purchase an organ, and he has asked for letters of withdrawal for himself and wife. This is hard. But the hardest part of it is that the good brother resolutely refuses to grow in the wisdom and grace of tolerance. "Times change and people change, and if our hearts do not change with them, so much the worse for us."

The aged Count Tolstol is again seriusly ill. His work is practically done. The intervals between his prostrating illness are so short that he accomplishes little or nothing, and he is forced, even at his best, to take such care of himself as will insure even temporary ease and brief continuation of life.

Oh, small is the pleasure Existence can give, When the fear we shall die Only proves that we live.

A Boston man well known in society, and an enthusiastic golfer, lately lost one of his eyes from the impact of a ball thrown by another enthusiastic and in training good citizens, and pointing to crimes of violence like these in proof? muscular golfer a distance of forty yards. He doubtless consoles himself in his misfortune by reflecting upon the rare sport he has enjoyed upon the links, for which at last such a heavy price was exacted.

Perhaps it would be well for the city to take no chances and condemn every bridge within its limits. As for crossing the river, the swimming is good.

The London papers promise to become quite readable, now that the American "tube" magnates have taken to airing

Bears can live for six months without They generally live through the er months by sucking their paw. Of Winter months by sucking their paw. course, they have some food on hand, and they slip out to get what they can, but the main sustenance of the bear is the accumulated flesh of the Summer. But I am inclined to believe that the snake cau hold the record when it comes to doing without food. I had an experience a few years ago which convinced me of this fact caught a rattlesnake in my henhouse in the southeastern part of Arkansas, and happened to catch him so that he could not get out. There was a good-sized rat hole in the place, and he darted into this as a last resort. I stopped the hole so the snake could not get out, and for the purpose of starving the reptile to death. I never thought any more about the snake until more than 15 months after that, when I had occasion to make some repairs about the place. It was necessary to do some excavating. I was simply startled to find, a short distance below the surface, the anake I hand sought to starve to death. He was a little lank and not very active, but he was still alive. felt sorry for the reptillan, and would no kill him, allowing him to crawl away. Since that time I have been convinced that a snake could do without food for a considerable length of time, and the claim more. that they can go 21 months does not startle me at all, for the snake in this instance. I am sure, never had a bite to eat during the time he was in the rathole

Not an Abhorrence of Rape. Indianapolis Journal.

The blood lust of the South has very reently shown that what has been said of it is true, namely, that it was pure blood lust, a saturnalla of cruelty, and not any desire to enforce law or avenge the unspeakable crime on womanhood. Last week a negro convicted of murder and condemned to be hanged, consented that tives. When he reached Queenstown the boy made the acquaintance of a hard-headed, sensible chap, who told him that the execution take place immediately in-stead of a month afterward, as it was fixed, because it was frankly confessed Samaria was sure death; that the that the law could not protect its condemned prisoner a month, and then hang him; a gathering mob prognosticated that, so the man was hastily hanged at once. Now, in Texas yesterday happened pre-cisely what was threatened in the other case. At Hempstead two negroes, tried and condemned to death, were taken by a mob and hanged. These cases show that the ruffianism that is dominating the South is not of the nature of vigilance committees on a frontier-inspired by any now lives in New York, a modern Her cules. wonkness of the law and for the pro-tection of society. On the contrary, it is degeneracy pure and simple. If no ne-gro has been kind enough to commit a capital crime to afford excuse, then to be suspected of a misdemeanor is aufficient as the records of this mob murder show And here we have two negroes condemned to death and certain to suffer it taken from the law and murdered by the mob Was President Ellot of Harvard too se vere in saving that we had made a failure

Morn, Noon and Night.

Omaha Daily Bee. In the morning of life the youth goes abroad, With confidence grand and sublime, And he says, as he enters on life's busy road, "To the top of Fame's hill I will climb."

In the noonday of life the man looks around On those he has passed in the race: And he thinks no one else like him can be found,

For honor, for glory, for place,

In the evoning of life the man meditates On all he has done, said and seen; And this is the verdict he mentally states; "Chi what a darmed fool I have been!"

it passed by force to a Zulu King, and sonian feels so triumphantly in bliss as from him to a series of chiefs, each of during the first rains of the Fall. Then from him to a series of chiefs, each of whom committed assassination to get it. The native custodians of the legend say that 16 successive possessors of the stone were assassinated or exiled on account of it. Finally the whites heard of it, and an attack in the village where it was re-sulted in the death of 300 on both sides. The chief who had the stone burled it in a fiesh wound and let the wound heal over it. In the vicissitudes of native history, this chief became a captive and slave of the Boers. He got Kruger's ear, told him his story, received his liberty, and gave him the stone. Nearly all these incidents might

lowed to teach.

in other employments are required to

KRUGER'S POCKET-PIECE.

Minneapolis Tribune

however. Wife and daughters insist on nickels for street-car fare. Thus it is borrowed from fiction and legend of South Africa, but that does not exclude that in every honey pot there is an inthe possibility of their truth. The super sect. stitious may be convinced by the fact that the stone brought upon Kruger the

Saving One Lung.

What She Likes.

Chicego Daily News. "Oh, teach me how to woo thee!" A lover once did sing. "I'm much inclined unto thee;

"My jute I'll touch full sweetly,

To which the maid, replying, Said: "No one but a fool Would spend his time in sighing.

You really seem to drool.

I'm not an infant school.

"The articles you offer I'm sure I do not need. If chocolates you'd proffer You might perhaps succes Devotion! Lutes, indeed!

"Bring on your Beauty rose

think, the man for me But try, and we will see."

Bring your bijouterie And such-a man who knows is,

I pine like anything,

My heart to thee I bring

If that will fill the bill. My heart is gone completely And I have little skill

"I want a good library edition of "The same doom it attracted to former pos sessors. He escaped death, but was de-posed and exiled. This should make buy-Winning of the West,' by Theodore Roose-1018 ...

ers cautious, but the general bellef of "We haven't got the book in stock, I'm those who credit the story is that he has disposed of it, either to the Vatican or sure," said the clerk, and he smilled in a very self-satisfied way. to the Emperor of Austria. Probably the

Vatican feels that it is proof against black magic, and the Emperor of Austria "But you must have. Why, you advertise it in the papers," persisted the cushas had so much had luck in his life that timer. he may well be reckless about inviting

"I never saw a copy in the store, I know," responded the clerk, with a trace of weariness in his voice, *

"Well, it's very strange, I'm sure, I St. Paul Dispatch. A young Bostonian, reared in the lap aw a copy in your window display just

last week." of luxury, lost a lung, and physicians informed his father that if the boy was not sent on an ocean cruise or to the "Well, there may be one upstairs on the shelves. What's the title again?"

far West he would die of consumption "'The Winning of the West,' by Theo-Accordingly the father put him aboard ship, with \$1400 in cash and started him dore Roosevelt."

"Oh, yes. By the way, is the author German or English?" off to Samaria, being advised that the dry country between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean was food for consump-

The customer came away without the book.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

way to save his lungs was to go to Wick-low County, near Tinahely, and set to 'Will you be engaged this evening?'" "Well don't know. I expect Mr. Bright to call."work on a farm. This advice was taken Detroit Free Press.

and for nine months the scion of Back Bay aristocracy did chores for a man Clara-Don't you think it is cruel to wear birds on hata? Maud-Worse than that-it's unfashionable.-Brooklyn Life. who owned a castle. At the end of that

period he was as lusty as a bull moose, with a pair of lungs like a blacksmith's "Johnson writes that he's just killed the hero in his new nore!" Well, he needn't worry over that any jury will acquit him!"-Atlanta Constitution. bellows. The farmer gave him £20 and an honorable discharge. He returned to an honorable discharge. He returned to Boston with his \$1400 and his health. He

"He calls the baby 'Coffee.' " "What a name! What does he call it that for?" "Be-cause it keeps him awake nights."-Philadel-phia Evening Bullelin.

thin Evening Bulletin. "John," said the retired lawyer to his coach-man, "aren't the hores trying to run away?" "They be, sir!" Then drive into something cheny."-Electrical Review. Charles-Your uncle is a very religious man, I understand. Henry-Oh, yes, indeed! He positively hates everyhody who belongs to any other church than his own.-Boston Transcript. Stubb-I tell you, old man, I would like to be over in the Philippines and see & tawn sacked. Penn-You don't have to go to the Philippines: fust be in St. Louis when the boollers are at work.-Chicago Daily News. Jack-Congratulate me! Mabel has accepted

Jack-Congratulate me! Mabel has accepted me. Edith-Really? I hope you're not super-stitions. Jack-No. Why? Edith-Hecause you're the 13th she has accepted this measure. belleve.-Philadelphia Press.

"Why did they operate on that poor man when they knew the moment he was pulled out of the wreck that his injuries were fatai?" "I believe they wished to make sure that their diagnosis was right."-Chicago Record-Herald

Heax-Sunday's such a slow day. Why, I Non-Sumary Foundation a more unit. State, i was in bed and askeep by 9 o'clock Sunday night. Joax-Huh! I was askeep at 7.45. "Come off! You never went to bed that early." "Oh no; but I was in church at that time."-Philadelphia Record.