tion life in the days of slavery accus-

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1903,

SOURCES OF SOCIALISM.

The growth of the various sentiments discontent which we gather together der the term "socialism" is apparent o the most casual observer. The prevalling tone or tendency of this moveent consists of an increasing desire to advance the activity and ecope of governmental interference with and control of private enterprises. The movement is away from individualism and from the competitive principle under which our industrial civilization has mounted to its present eminence. It is therefore to be deplored; but it is idle to misconceive the symptoms of the complaint, as a notably done fir this passage from Harper's Weekly:

is no sincere or far-sighted upholder of mything is to be gained by a suppression of niwelector facts. If, on the face of official maistics, there is spread proof of the fact that occalism is likely two years hence to become a formidable a political power in this country a Populism was 10 years ago, the sooner the act is recognized the better. Eternal vigilance price of economic salvation. Indi alists cannot conjure the specier of So-m by shutting their eyes and pretending they see no signs of it. The startling is that, while Eugene V. Debs. the Solist candidate for Freedent in 1900, re-ved but 80,000 votes, over 400,000 votes were led for Socialist candidates for Congress at recent general election. If the voting ength of Socialists should increase at the rate during the next two years-that i say, at the rate of 500 per cent—they would able to cast almost 2,000,000 votes in No-mber, 1904. In other words, they would be ce as strong as the Populists were in 1802, the carry a few states, and would hold the ance of power in others. What is much be serious, they might tempt one of the political parties in 1908 to a species of such as Mr. Bryan brought about be-the Democratic and Populist parties in The area by blinks. blinking and pretending to grave a danger can be devised.

No epoch in the life of Harper's Weekbetter defined than its present arse as the special and apparently the redited champion of organized salth. In its view, all that the Mornized trusts can do is right; all that ganized labor does is wrong. From position of advocate it is not likely ntribute any reflections of real valu the problem of socialism; and its efis now, as for many months, have ward the establishment of the truste opular favor. That it is compelled sort to such fallaclous and superil views as we have just quoted do or argue well for the strength of its

The complaint is that the growth of lism is ignored or suppressed. No can suppress the election returns. nd their meaning is open to the intertation of him who runs, ne to cope with it are not provided y a mere presentation of its growth, real ignoration or suppression is at which forbids to look beneath the es at the causes of which social content is the evident effect. socialist vote is, indeed, but a r symptom of the general spirit pervades all parties, and it is no significant than the Republican ede with anti-trust bills in Conor the paternalistic declarations of New York Democrats in their plat-

Popular discontent may turn to wrong ctions for relief, as it did in 1896; but es not arise out of nothing. It has ds in actual conditions of needless hip or abuse. Untoward condis always produce unrest, and it is part of statesmanship to diagnose case and prescribe the remedy. To tiate as Harper's Weekly does the patient's temperature and reson is the act of the incompetent titioner. It would be more to the ose to inquire what unnatural and conditions have produced the abnal situation, and seek to apply the

socialistic discontent rican people is due to the inordicumulation of wealth and power igh special privileges. The right to reduce the complaint is to rem is the certain but inferior edy. You can cauterize the wound time or wait and amputate the limb ure. The special privileges en by corporate wealth in the variforms of needless tariffs, secret ortation rates, stock jobbery cover of statutory protection, and tions in restraint of unrestricted w; and if they are not so reached anized wealth proves to be greater the powers of statutes and courts w existent, there is no escape from extreme remedy of government acof the people cannot be suffered to te the will of the bulk of the

laws will be revolutionized so as to make the Government, in law as in

reality, stronger than the corporations. The cause of the French Revolution was not the passions of the Parisian populace. It was the hoary abuses of the imperial regime. The cause of the Reformation was not the rebellious spirits of recalcitrant priests. It was the pressure of the established order upon the lives and consciences of men. The cause of the Protectorate was not Cromwell's ambition. It was the misrule of the Stuarts. The cause of American independence was not unruly colonists here, but Parliament and King over there. Whatever measures in antagonism to entrenched power and wealth become pecessary in the United States will be the product of abuses which have stirred a long patient people at last into

DOING GOOD WORK.

In refreshing contrast with the congested condition of Legislative business at Olympia, owing to the Senatorial fight concluded last week, is the admirable progress made at Salem, in spite, of the Senatorial fight still in progress. For this more favorable situation at Salem the good feeling of the Seratorial battle is responsible, and the good feeling is largely attributable to the moderation and fairness with which the respective candidates have conducted their campaigns. It is years since a Senatorial election has been pending with less bitterness. It is years since, in the face of that obstruction, commendable legislation has made such gratifying progress.

We have before alluded to the good work of the Multnomah delegation for the special objects in which Portland is deeply interested. But the Legislature's efficiency has been noteworthy on general lines. The striking thing in the disposition to take up reforms that have become long overdue, but which have been ignored by preoccupied sesslons hitherto. Such measures, either enacted or virtually assured of passage, are the bills providing for payment by private persons of the cort of well-to-do patients at the insane asylum; transferring executions of criminals from county seats to the penitentiary; looking to a just compensation for the State Printer; establishing a State Board of Health; taxing corporations; authorizing the state to carry ite own fire insurance; removing county-seat fights from the Legislature; requiring streetcars to be equipped with fenders.

In all these undertakings, as well as in the Lewis and Clark Centennial appropriation, the Portland fireboat and the Portland charter, the Legislature has evinced a praiseworthy purpose to get at the state's business with expedition and fairness. If any attempt to hold up meritorious legislation was contemplated, it has been wisely abandoned. The debates, in particular that on the referendum in the House, and that on the Lewis and Clark appropriation in the Senate, have evinced the proper attitude of a Legislature toward its tasks. It is earnestly to be hoped that this spirit of faithful endeavor will continue and that it will eventually work out a satisfactory solution of the Senatorial question itself.

IRELAND'S LAND PROBLEMS.

Recent statistics show that the average income of an Irish peasant family of five members is \$125 per annum after rent and taxes are paid, or \$25 for each person. There are over 2,000,000 persons living on \$25 annual income. The land conference says that the landlords are willing to sell for \$250,000,000.

Agriculture is not profitable in Ireand, and there is little manufacturing. There are 7,700,600 acres of land in grass in Ireland, from which the annual return is not over \$10 an acre, and 1,700,-000 acres tilled, from which the return is \$45 an acre. Much of the land is given over to pasturage, because cultivation is not profitable. Ireland pays annually in local and general taxation \$65,000 .-000. If it were a manufacturing country, and its taxation were greatly reduced, it ought to equal Great Britain in prosperity. With cheap ocean transportation, agriculture, it seems, cannot be carried on in Ireland.

This is the present situation in Ireland as set forth by the Irish land conference. The condition of Ireland is apparently discouraging, and yet the emigration from the island in 1901 was only 30,561 from a population of about 4,500,-000. The pressure of distress in a country is generally fixed by the figures of its emigration. The figures for Austria-Hungary are 113,390, for Italy 135,996, for Sweden 23,331, for Russia 85,257, for Germany 21,651. Compare these figures with the enormous emigration of Ire land in her former years of terrible distress consequent upon a congested population, and it is difficult to fesist the conclusion that Ireland's present condition, while not enviable, is a vast improvement over that of twenty years

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.

Dr. E. G. Hirsch, of Chicago, in a recent discourse in a synagogue in that city upon "What Shall Children Read?" scored the stories in the standard Sunday-school books in most unmeasured

terme, saying: There is not a single note in this trash that rings true to the life or character of the child. In these books all sorts of life are clammy; God is dragged into them in the role of a brutal and bungling policeman. There are no words in the Anglo-Saxon tongue that would morality is below the free sign point. And if they were not liable to these objections they can be condemned for their literary sin. They contain so much bad grammar and baby talk that they are a cruel infliction on the child.

This, except as it relates to the literary sin thus foisted upon children, is a too vigorous arraignment of Sundayschool story-books. Their theology is for the most part too far outdated to be considered "damnable," and their "morality" is of the weak rather than the vicious type. They are stupid, for a fact, but this is rather in their favor than otherwise, et it closes them to children of quick intelligence, who in this day are somewhat discriminating readers when it comes to that. The truth is that the influence of the Sunday-school library is not as great as it was before large-hearted, clear-brained men and women had made special study of juvenile life and its needs and embodied their findings in suitable and

profitable stories for the young. Time was when there was nothing between the Bible and Mother Goose for children to read. The wide chasm thus left was bridged over early in the past century by Sunday-school story-booksnamby-pamby, certainly, but not vicious. These served their mission, for they taught a generation to read and If the corporations prove paved the way for good, wholesome ju- as at the North, because the old planta- persisted in drinking.

stronger than the existing laws, the ventle literature, "Oliver Optic," Louise M. Alcott, Susan Coolidge, Emily Huntington Miller, Eugene Field-what glowing memories of childhood joys these and half a score of names perhaps equally familiar call up in the minds of thousands of men and women who were the eager child readers of a past generation! Truly, it has been many years since children were compelled to read, if they read at all, the books which Dr. Hirsch anathematizes as clammy and stupid and much that is worse in the view of religion and morality.

As well expect the intelligent man or woman who has access to Emerson, Huxley, Ruskin or Shakespeare to read Baxter's "Saints' Rest," or Newton's "Cause and Cure of Infidelity," as to expect the children of today to read the Sunday-school stories that make heroes of boys who stoutly refuse to go in swimming on Sundays because it is 'wicked," or heroines of little girls who peak and pine over Bible texts wrought upon canvas with garish wools, implicitly obey their mothers, worship the minister and die young. These books are stupid enough and "clammy" enough, but for this reason they are not distinetly mischlevous. Very few children read them.

LABOR LEARNING FROM MORGAN. Labor unions are going to school to J. Pierpont Morgan. The lesson they have learned to date is, If you're going to combine, make it a big one. The brakemen, no matter how well organized, are not able to enforce a demand for better pay from a "harmonized" railroad. The Carpenters' Union is not strong enough of itself to enforce a demand for "fair" conditions of the building trades employers. Therefore the moral is borne in to them that they must extend their affiliations, that they must become industrial combinations instead of merely class unions and that it may be possible to meet organized capital with organized industry.

Both of these manifestations have ome to the surface in Portland in the past few days. One of them is in the form of a movement to get all railroad employes into one organization, which would supersede the separate brotherhoods of the engineers, conductors and trainmen. This idea is not a new one, but it depends for its development upon the conditions introduced by the recent railroad combinations. The other manifestation is in the form of a lumbering project in which union labor would control the forest and every stage of the timber product to the completed building. This is precisely on the lines of the Morgan steel trust.

Will these combinations do what is expected of them? It is to be feared that they will not-neither the capitalistic nor the industrial nor the labor organizations. The most that may be hoped for is that they will for a time preserve a sort of balance between the various agencies of production and dis-

tribution. The great financial combinations that control the railroads and so many of the industrial forces of the country are not on a basis that promises permanence. They are largely underwriters' schemes. and when they have paid promotion profits, hard times will probably sweat the water out of them and they will be ready for a new deal. But labor is hardly in position to be thus exploited, at least not with equal profit. It may be that the coalition of the opposition will serve to press together labor elements that would surely fly apart but for such pressure, and from this arrangement a measure of good may come. But at the first opportunity the laborer will join the ranks of capital, and until the lot of labor shall be made desirable for itself all adjustments are but temporary. In this manner does human society progress, with prodiglous wear and tear, but still working out something for the benefit of the race.

Representative Kramer's bill for a law punishing bribery in political conventions should receive the support of every member of the Legislature. The sale or purchase of a vote or a proxy in a convention is just as much against public policy as the bartering of votes at an election. Conventions now have the recognition of law. In many counties a nomination is practically equivalent to an election, but whether it is or not, the nomination of any candidate should not be secured by the use of money. Should we ever reach that period in governmental evolution when United States Senators will be elected by a vote of the people, a seat in a state convention will be prized nearly as highly as a seat in the Legislature today. As members of the Legislature are selected largely with regard to their probable preferences in the choice of a Senator, much more would delegates to a convention be selected upon the same consideration. It is common knowledge that proxies in conventions have been bought and sold. Transactions of this kind should be punishable by the imposition of heavy penalties.

The Treasury Department, through its mmigration agents, has taken a stand in the matter of ruling out anarchists that will receive popular indorsement. This most dangerous criminal that comes thither from foreign shores may well be turned back with criminals of other classes when he seeks an asylum under the American flag for the purpose of breaking our laws. No effort should be spared to keep this element out. While it is not always easy, and, indeed, may be exceedingly difficult to detect anarchists who seek landing at our ports, the inspectors stationed at the place of embarkation soon become skillful as detectives. Assured of the support of the Treasury Department, these men will be encouraged to do their duty fearlessly. The man who through centuries of heredity and environment is "forning government" should not only be told to stay away from the United States, but the properly constituted officers of the Government should see to it in all possible ways that he and his kind do not find lodgment here.

As long ago as 1845 the poet James Russell Lowell contributed an article to the National Asti-Slavery Standard on "The Prejudice of Color." In this article Mr. Lowell said that while something might be said in favor of lenien judgment for an aristocracy of intellect. or physiologically to bolster up an aristocracy of birth, "a patent of nobility founded on no better distinction than an accidental difference in the secreting ressels of the skin would seem ridiculous even to a German Count who had bought his title for \$36." It is as true today as it was in 1845 that the prejudice against color is as widespread and as deep-seated at the North as at the South. It is really worse at the North, for merely physical repulsion for the negro is not so strong at the South

tomed the whites so much to the pres ence of the blacks that purely physical repulsion was not felt in a society where

the house servants were negroes and the master's children not seldom had a black nurse. As long ago as 1845 Lowell pointed out that "the colored people of the so-called free states are still held in slavery by something stronger than the Constitution, more terrible than the cannon and the bayonet-the force of a depraved and un-Christian public opin-We shut them rigidly out from every path of emulation or of ambition, and then deny to them the possession of ordinary faculties."

The total number of inhabitants in Australia was on March 31, 1901, only 3,782,943. Adding New Zealand, the population of the whole of Australasia was 4,555,662, in which the excess of males over females was 223,026. A large portion of the vast area of Australia is uninhabitable, owing to the scanty rainfall. The bulk of the population is found on the coast line and in the cities. A few large sheep farmers have appropriated great tracts of pasture lands. The principal cities contain over 30 per cent of the whole population. New Zealand is better cultivated than Australia. where the land is chiefly devoted to grazing. The birth rate of Australia is steadily declining. In 1861-65 it was 25.17 per 1000, but in 1900 it was 15.11 per 1000. The white natives and settlers are beginning to emigrate to Argentina or South Africa. The public debt is nearly \$1,500,000,000. On June 30, 1902, the indebtedness per head of the population was \$491. The drought of the last two years has caused the less of millions of sheep, cattle and horses, and last year destroyed the wheat crop. The provincial governments have neglected to provide works on a large scale for water

Vermont is to vote tomorrow on the proposal for repeal of the present prohibition law of the state, established in 1852. According to the terms of the referendum, high license will go into force two years hence, even if a majority votes against it now. The advocates of high license, as a substitute for prohibition, were in the majority in the Legislature receptly in session, but it is reported that the high-license bill may be rejeced because the great majority the liquor dealers are lined up against it. The proposed Verment high-license law to too strict and severe to please the liquor dealers. The liquor interest within and without the state prefers prohibition, which means generally "free rum," to a strict high-license law. At the September election the regular Republican candidate received 36,864 votes, the license Republican candidate 28,201 votes, the Democratic candidate 7364, and the Prohibition candidate 2498 votes. The license Republican and Democratic votes aggregated 35,565, showing a majority in favor of license of only 1203, a small margin

storage and irrigation by means of

wells.

Senator Stelwer seems not to have inroduced many bills in the Legislature, but at least some of those he has presented are intended to cure ille that are more than imaginary. One of these is a bill providing that the State Land Board shall not sell lieu land until the "base" upon which it was selected has been finally approved by the Federal Land Department. Lieu-land dealers have made enormous sums of money in procurling the state to give conveyances for lieu land selected upon defective base, and then, when the base finally failed, have secured from the state other base for which the state should have received value. The dealers profitreason can be offered in support of the policy of permitting the state to issue a deed to land the title to which is known to be uncertain.

According to our own usage in war, the Germans and British are not open to criticism for keeping up a stringent blockade so long as a peace protocol remains uneigned. Our Government, in the Summer of 1898, did nothing to bring hostilities to a close until the Washington protocol had been signed. Hague court of arbitration declares that warlike measures shall not be interrupted until a special agreement for an armistice has been made. The German naval commander reported that he "was unexpectedly attacked" by Fort San Carlos, and replied by a bombardment of the fort. Technically, the German commander did nothing that he could not lawfully do under a belligerent blockade, which continues belligerent until the governments responsible for it order that it be raised.

Among recent deaths is that of Colonel Charles CaGilbert, of the retired list of the regular Army. He graduated from West Point in 1846, and served in the Mexican War. He was a Captain in the Third Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War; was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, 1862, and commanded a corps of General Buell's army at the battle of Perryville. General Gilbert, justly or unjustly, was held responsible for disaster to eral McCook's corpe, which he failed energetically to support. At all events, after the battle of Perryville, in October, 1862, General Gilbert, from a corps commander, dropped into complete ob scurity. He was retired as Colonel in 1886. Colonel Gilbert was over 81 years of age at the time of his death.

Were it not for the fact that Nature is doing much in the way of deepening the channel at the mouth of the Colum bia, the masterly delay about converting the transport Grant into a bar dredge for this work might be alarming. Here is another lot of bids for such conversion, in which the shortest time mentioned for the work is five months, and these have been referred to Washington for consideration. It is not probable that the dredge will be ready for service before August 1, and it may be much later if we do not keep continually pushing. Half the Summer is already wasted. Is it impossible that San Francisco and Puget Sound have contributed to this official delay?

Chinese labor is to be introduced into the gold mines of the Transvaal. The gold-mine owners are to pay \$150,000,000 of the war debt and the interest on \$150,000,000 more, and are allowed to import Chinese labor.

The dispatch from London announcing that General Miles dined with the King closes with the statement that the King's health is good. Why not also tell us how Miles came out?

By his suicide, Willard H. Winters, of Butte, proved the wisdom of the girl who refused to marry him because he

GERMANY'S INTRIGUES.

The Forum for January. Germany's political intrigues have more than a passing interest for the United States at the present time. If the secret history of the Danish West Indies treaty negotiations were ever published it would probably be discovered that Germany had a very large finger in the pie. One is in-clined to ask why Denmark, after hav-ing apparently welcomed the thought of ridding herself of the incubus of the Danish West Indies, should sud-denly discover that they were of value and defeat the treaty. The answer might be that Germany was possessed of sufficient influence at Copenhagen to bring about a reversal of sentiment. Nor would it be difficult to discover her mo-tives. Germany, in addition to seeking foothold in South America, is extremely anxious to obtain a point d'appui in the Caribbean Sea, and the only place in which she can plant her flag is the Dan-ish West Indies.

Germany-that is, official Germanyknows only too well that the Monroe Doc-trine keeps her out of the Caribbean exactly as it keeps her out of South America, and Germany, of course, is not go-States to test the validity of the Monroe Doctrine, because at the present time she is perfectly well aware of the fact that she cannot wage successful war against this country. What may happen in the future, say six or eight years hence, when Germany on the sea will be more powerful than the United States-that is, unless the United States greatly in-creises her Navy-no one can tell, and "the future not being born, we will ab-stain from baptising it," to quote Meredith. For the present Germany undoubtedly regards diplomacy as a more powerweapon that battle-ships, and it t be admitted that so far she has made her diplomacy triumphant. Germany gains two things by prevent-

ing the transfer of the Danish dies to the United States. So long as St. Thomas and the adjacent islands are un-der the Dinish flag they are not in the possession of the United States, and in statecraft, as well as in some other things, much may be gained by delay. No one knows what may happen in the course of a few years. Undoubtedly next to owning the islands herself, Germany see no change made in the proprietorship.

But there may be another reason why Germany regards the existence of the status que as in her favor. That she would like to absorb Denmark into the German Empire is not open to question. There are people, of course, who insist that such a thing is absolutely impos-sible, not because of any opposition in Germany, but because the Danes are too bitterly hostile to Germany to bec Germans. They have not forgotten seigure of Schleswig-Holstein. But that, after all, is the past. Remembering the close dynastic ties existing between Engand and Denmark and England and Germany, it is not a fanciful stretch of the imagination to conceive that the German Emperor may be trying to induce his uncle to use his influence to create a sentiment in favor of Denmark's becoming part of the German Empire. Emperor William is, perhaps, not unwilling to pay for this service, but exactly what he can offer to England is not apparent at this moment.

Supposing Denmark should be mergo-into the German Empire, what, then, be-comes of Denmark's West Indian pos-sessions? The obvious answer would be that they would follow the flag. That sing Denmark should be merged one European power to another. A transfer of sovereignty in the waters of the new world would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine. Would the United States so regard it in the circumstances? States so regard it in the circumstances? An extremely interesting question would be raised if that should happen and a question that might not be so easy of selution, especially if at that time, as already suggested, Germany possessed a navy superior to that of the United States and feit that she could afford to discourant has arranged to the states. disregard the warning of the latter coun try. That is a phase of the Danish West Indian negotiations that has been given some thought by men whose it is to give serious consideration to the question.

Conl Party and Ten Party.

Some traditional American traits pushe right to the front in that raid on the coal care at Arcola, III. The professional and business men of the town knew exactly what they wanted and what they did not want. They wanted the coal; they did not want riot and pillage. It would be no surprise to learn that some of the men who took charge of the proceedings at Arcola trace their descent from men who attended the Boston tea party. That also was a wholly irregular, lawless affair. The Boston men togged themselves out as Indians before they rughed the ships and tumbled the tea overboard. They took tumbled the tea overboard. They took that precaution against arrest and pun-lehment. The Arcola men went about their work more boldly. They wore no disguises. They are not skulking and hiding, now that the thing is done. The hiding, now that the thing is done. I Hilinois Central knows where to lay hands on them if it wants them.

What Has Made Sugar Cheap!

Pittsburg Post.
Prosident Havemeyer, of the sugar trust has been telling his stockholders about the reduction in the price of sugar since the formation of that saccharine combination. What has made it cheaper than it was in 1887 is the trebling of beet sugar production, increase of cane sugar and the com-petition of an independent refinery. But the Dingleyttes saw to it that the people did not get all the benefit of the cheapening of raw sugar by increased produ-tion. They only cut the duty from cents. These cold facts ought to demostrate that neither the trust nor the tariff has cheapened sugar.

Conl Trust's Criminal Influence.

Indianapolie Sentinel. Unusual activity in stealing coal is orted from all directions. And, likewise unusual activity in robbing consumers by coal operators, railroads and dealers. The coal industry is a great distributing center of criminal influences at present.

Disproportion in Kansas Guards Kansas City Journal. Things seem to be sadly out of propor-tion in Kansas. At the idiot aeylum one employe takes care of nine idiots. At the

penitentiary one officer safely guards 16 malefactors. But with the Kansae state Senate it takes four guards or attendants for each inmate. Learning the White Man's Ways. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. From whom did the negro leaders in he South learn to levy tribute upon their

Through Pence to Light.

fellows who are applicants for appointive

Adelaide Anne Procter. I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be A pleasant road; do not ask that thou wouldst take from me Aught of its load;

I do not ask that flowers should always spring Of things too sweet.

For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I ple

Lead me aright, Though strength should faiter and though heart should bleed. Through Peace to Light.

do not ask, O Lord, that thou shouldst shed Full radiance here:
Give but a ray of peace that I may tread
Without a fear.

do not ask my cross to understand, My way to see; Better in darkness just to feel thy hand And follow thee.

Joy is like restless day; but peace divine Like quiet hight. Lead me, O Lord, till perfect Day shall ships, Through Peace to Light,

COMPETITORS AND TARIFF.

New York Evening Post. The reason given by the President in his message-repeating the cry first raised, we believe, by that sworn enemy of monopoly, Senator Aldrich-was that "the small producer" would suffer if the tariff vantage of trusts were cut off. But serve how his statement of yesterday utterly refutes this former argument of his own. "Small enterprises," he now says, "have certain advantages over large com binations, and will live and thrive sured of an open and fair field." word about the tariff as the parent their prosperity! The Attorney-Ge even more explicit on this point. "Small individual enterprises not uncommonly spring up and thrive within the shadow of the larger ones . . realizing large profit because of the close economies possible through direct, personal, interested management." At one blow the boasted superior economies of trusts knocked on the head, and the last vestige of brains dashed out of the "small producer"! It is time this defunct fraud were decently

"I can easily," said Senator Hoar yest can easily, said Senator Hoar yea-terday, "understand the impatience and indignation" of men who see "an artificial being with an artificial capital and an artificial stock, crushing out all domestic competition by an adroit and illegal arti-fice, and getting control of the home mar-ket." We should think so, if he reads the Massachusetts papers! And the venerable Senator said that he did "not wonder" that the remedy of removing the tariff had "occurred to some good men." He said it was even "worth thinking of." which is a great concession from so stiff a protectionist. But he thought he could find a "better" remedy-namely, in that anti-trust bill of his own of which he presently said that it was "exceedingly imperfect," might need to be modified in "all of its provisions," but was "all I have to offer today!" This is to make the whole anti-trust movement ridiculous. President Roosevelt, after frank abandonment of his original grandiose programme and his humble request for one crumb of comfort in the shape of legislation against rebates, cannot shut his ears to the rising cry for relief by the route of tariff legislation, without bringing his own sincerity under grave suspicion

That Troublesome Indemnity.

Philadelphia Ledger. The Chinese government has renewed its representations to the powers that It is unable to pay the installment and interest overdue on the international indemnity. Under the treaty it was agreed that the indemnity should be paid on a gold basis. The fall in silver since the signing of the protocol has added many millions to the indemnity, if it is to be paid in gold. The Chinese government desires that payment may be made in silver, and that duties may be collected hereafter in gold. The United States is willing to accept its share of the indemnity in silver, but but of will not consent to the collection Chinese duties in gold in the future. The powers have been hitherto disinclined to modify the terms of the treaty. It has been suggested that the contro-versy be submitted to The Hague Triversy be submitted to The Hague Tri-bunal for arbitration. Unless China can accumulate sufficient gold by the col-lection of duties in gold, the same difficulty will arise when the next install-ment of the indemnity is due. An important question has arisen under the treaty, notwithstanding the prolonged deliberation over it.

The Danish Islands.

Baltimore American. The Danish Government has sent com-missioners to the Danish West Indies to investigate prevailing conditions, and re-port upon the measures that ought to be port upon the measures that ought to be adopted for their improvement. The islanders are excited and hopeful, and await eagerly the coming of the commissioners. It may be said in a general way that it is a pity this idea of an investigation with a view to improvement did not occur to the King of Denmark before, always provided he is sincere in his purpose and it is possible to improve the condition of the islanders. Had it been or ten times their worth, and no American down from his desk and threw both atatesmen would have been periodically tempted to buy them under the impres-sion that they would be a valuable ac-quisition. The King would have saved himself disappointments and heartburn-ings, and he would have prevented a con-siderable amount of friction in American

Glad of the Honor.

Chicago Tribuno "Ladies and gentlemen," said the chair-nan of the meeting, who was slightly man of the meeting, who was slightly deaf, "I take great pleasure in introducing "Colonel" whispered the man who was to speak, correcting him.

Mr. McConnell, whose No-no," again whispered the other,

said Colonel—Colonel Colby is my name."
"Didn't quite catch it," said the chairman, in a low tone, turning around.

"Please say it again."
"Colby—Colonel Colby."
"McCullough, Thank you, Ladies and—"
"Not McCullough, Colby—Colby—Colonel Colby."
"A little plainer, please. Is it Corkie McCorkie?

"No. No! Can't you
"No. No! Can't you
"Olby-Colby!"
"Who will now address you," gasped
the chairman, turning again to the audience, wiping his forehead and sitting

Change in Northern Sentiment. Baltimore Sun.

In former years when any attack was made upon the Southern people the press of the North would be almost unanimous in approving it. This seems to be no longer the case. It is now only the extreme, ultrapartisan Northern newspaper which approves of the policy of treating the South as conquered territory. In ap pointing the negro Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston against the protest of the people of that city, and in closing the postoffice at Indianola, Miss., and de-priving its residents of the use of the malls, because the negro postmistress re-signed her office, the President is not re-ceiving the support and commendation of the influential Northern newspapers. Many of them condemn him unreservedly, and others, which have all along supported him through thick and thin, are

My Den.

(Brooklyn Engle.)
I've a "den" that's all my own,
That the maid must let alone; Though it be in disarray, Thus the maid must let it stay.

Pens are lying everywhere; No one's moved the old armchair; Manuscript is scattered o'er

Pipes are where I put them last; Papers, too, where they were cast, And the carpet doth display Ashes that have missed the tray.

Thus I'd always have my "den"; But, alast like other men, I've a wife who grieves to see

That my ways her patience tries I can gather from her sighs, And at times, in sheer despair, She invades and cleans my lai

That I can thus happy be.

I can bur the serving maid, But my wife is not afraid; She "arranges" now and then Book and paper, chair and per

Woe is me, in such a case Everything is in its place; Order doth my wife create, Leaving me disconsolate.

Things are then concealed from For they're where they ought to be; I'm in worst of human plights When my "den" is "put to rights."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Stay with it, Bowen!

Many a little fellow with a weak chin able to grow a strong beard.

It's easier for the Kaiser to sound Havana harbor than for us to sound the Kaiser.

It appears that C. M. Schwab never gets larmingly ill until he strikes a cable station

A bachelor can inaugurate a fight almeet any time by offering advice to a married man.

It is an off day in Washington when some one does not suggest a new route for the Isthmian Canal.

As a rider to the agricultural bill in the Senate the omnibus statehood bill seems to be a triffe overweight.

Richmond Pearson Hobson's eyesight may be poor, but his financial foresight seems to be in working order.

A contemporary says that the coal trust is very close to all the other big combinations. It is time it got "next" to Itself.

Thanks to the forceight and frugality of the late Jay Gould, Count Boni de Castellane is once more a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. With grain rates at the present low ebb,

should devote so much time to waylaying sea captains on the docks. If the Hon, George Fred Williams will just keep right on making new parties

it seems odd that the local highwaymen

he may yet get one that he can belong to, though we have misgivings. If we are to judge by the published statements of Tillman's friends, there is no such thing as murder in South Careline, and manslaughter consists in killing

a man while asleep. An Arizona authority puts the case for statehood in this neat way: "Arizona is too far from Washington to be treated like the District of Columbia, and too

near to be treated like Luzon." The eayings of Baron Speck von Sternberg at Washington and the doings of Kaiser William at Berlin, lead one to the belief that Marconi isn't keeping them in onnection.

The late Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiagin, banished without trial 51,000 persons, including Socialist leaders and men of education. His successor, M. Plehwe, has found it necessary to permade many of these to return to their homes, as it has been found that the expulsion of so many professional men and scientists has affected the general welfare of the country and even its industrial development.

Things are looking up in Georgia. Frank L. Stanton has tuned his strings again and lifts his voice merrily: That is the editor's Easy Chair, At the rickety, three-legged table there; He comes in smiling; he takes a seat, And high on the table rests his feet; And, far from the bill collector's stare, He leans 'way back in his Easy Chair.

Then forward he bends, and his rusty pen Goes IS miles o'er the paper—then, When never a thought is left to pull, The printer tells him the paper's "full." Then the editor smiles, and, released from care, He, too, gets full in his Easy Chair!

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, towers a glant among men. One of his hands was badly injured years ago while he was President of the Senate in the state named. One day a fight started between done 30 years ago there would have been no necessity for periodical attempts to two members and the sergeant-at-arms sell the group of islands for about five was unable to stop it. Warren moved the fighting Legislators out of the hall But before he had accomplished that one of the warriors in trying to hit his combatant with a heavy ruler, struck Warren on the hand, Several bones were broken

and the hand has been disabled ever since, Lord Wolseley, who is at Naples, intends to visit the scenes of Napoleon's Oriental campaign, and obtain local color for a military article, possibly a book He will visit Napoleon's battlefields at Chebrelss and Embabeh from Cairo, and subsequently land in Syria, making the journey from El Arish to Gaza and Jaffa, via Acre. He will visit the Plain of Es. tracion, the famous Hebraic battlefield, where Napoleon won a victory after the siege of Acre. Lord Wolseley's memoirs however, are hardly more than half fin-

With suitable apologies to Pos a Western poet writes:

A headline in a morning paper musically says: "The Sultan of Morocco is a fugitive from Fez"; And although there isn't any special reason, as And atthough there isn't any special reason, as I see,
Why the nature of the news should bring a thrill of joy to me.
Yet there's something in the sentence's affiterative lingle
That, in spite of sober reason, sets my being all a-tingle,
And I rise in excitation to a state of wild exultin'

ultin'
As my rhythmic soul with gratitude o'erbubbles
to the Sultan
For the glorious opportunity he gave the man
who says:
"The Sultan of Morocco is a fugitive from
Fex."

A corespondent who signs himself "An Interested Farmer," writes. Would like to ask through your paper the

following questions:
First-A person owning land, entirely rounded by land not his own, has no outlet to

rounded by land not his own, has no outlet to road, how can he enforce a way out?

Second—A has a spring in his pasture, which in the dry season runs but very little water into B's field, enough, however, for B's stock, provided A would keep a less number of stock in his pasture. A keeps a large drove of steers and by drinking so much water in Summer it falls to reach B's land. Question: Is A entitled at the water if his stock needs it or to all the water, if his stock needs it, or must he keep a less number, enough to see that the water reaches B's land (acknowledging that some water has always reached B's field, except when A has a big lot of stock)?

It is made quite apparent in both these inquiries that "An Interested Farmer" doesn't keep a shotgun,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "I hear that he married an actress." "All men do."-Detroit Free Press.

"Has he great poetical imagination?" "I should say so; he imagines he's a poet!"—Baitimore Herald.

"Do you think she really loves him?" "Well, she's begun to call him 'Foolish boy!" "-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. An Advantage. First Actor-The advance agent has to hustle. Second Actor-Tes; but

he docen't have to attend the perform To Him That Hath.—'Rocks to the Rocke-feller!" muttered the customer, as he handed over the coin for a gallon of coal oil.—Chicago

Yeast-It's hard to keep a good man down. Crimsonbeak-That's why they put such heavy monuments over some of them, I support

Miseries of Heiresses.-Dora-How miserable Arthur looks since I rejected him. Clara-I don't wonder, poor fellow. Now he'll have to work for a living.—New York Weekly.

Waggsby-Old Publicity is, beyond a doubt, the most eccentric man I ever saw. Naggsby--How so? Waggsby--Not fewer than haif-adozen papers have printed portraits of him, and the contrary creature actually looks like every one of the pictures,-Baltimore Amer-