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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain; brist

ORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1903

THE SUN, THE EARTH AND MAN From the anthropocentric theory of universe human thought has been ying away during many years. This ory was long used as the main butress of the old theology; for it was rgued that the supreme end and pur one of this vast universe was the prooution and development of a living wen when through astronomical dis overy it was ascertained how small ; this earth is, in the general eme of things, the notion that it was for man was not wholly given up has, however, been greatly shaken nd by many, perhaps most, it has en long regarded as completely overbrown. Of such an effort, on so vas field, man has been deemed too small result. And what of other suns than urs, and their planetary systems Why suppose man the sole intelligent nd self-conscious being?-he the in abitant of one of the smaller planets ttached to a second or third-rate sun and the tragedy required, or enacted, or his redemption-what terrible dis

Nevertheless, Dr. Alfred Russel Wal ice, in the Fortnightly Review (Lonon), holds that in view of the more cent discoveries of science the old dea of "man's place in Nature" ought not to be considered so overwhelmingly urd. He remarks that the evidence of the great body of new facts and obervations within the last quarter of a ntury affords apparently hat the position of the earth in the maerial universe is special and probably lone First are the indications that at we call the stellar universe is not infinite extent. The proofs are not solute, but the indications are sup orted by arguments that point with uch force that way. The detail is to ong for statement, save in a special But the results, as Dr. ice says, are that our sun is one of the rbs of a globular cluster of stars, and hat this cluster occupies almost the entral position in each plane of the filky Way. Combining these two conlusions, our sun is shown to occups position near if not actually at the iter of the whole visible universe as to our planet, Dr. Wallace deduces m the facts as known the conclu on that it is entirely unique in its reation to the sun, for it is almost cerainly the only habitable planet. Here a summary: "The writers on the ubject of the adaptability of other lanets for the development of organic and higher forms of intellectual elngs have usually been content to ow that certain planets may possibly now in a condition to support life ot dissimilar to those forms upon But they have never considred adequately the precedent ques-ion, Could such life have originated nd been developed upon these planets? This is the real crux of the problem ind full consideration of the required iditions will surely satisfy us that other planet can fulfill them. Mafallsts will object that the want of ill proportion between the means and he end condemns the theory that the miverse was created for the producion and development of man. But is my such want of proportion alleged infinite space and infinite time? If he end to be reached be a worthy one, and if the particular method of attaining that end be the best, or perhaps only one possible, there can be no uch thing as want of proportion."

The reasoning presented by Dr. Wale, considered even in its entirety, will hardly be regarded as worth nuch; for his statements as to the podtion of the sun in the stellar univernd of the unique nature of our planet, comparison with other members of he solar system, are not surely such facts" as he would hold them out to But the argument is an ingenious crudescence, with variations, of the notion of cosmology and theology, that man is the supreme end and purse of this vast universe, worth a special revelation and a supreme Savior

Mr. Reames says he expects to be But The Oregonian has full faith that the National Administration will not be rebuked by failure to send Mr. Hermann back to Washington. It true that Mr. Hermann was let out office at Washington by the Presint; but that was because the Presint wanted him returned to Congress Mr. Reames and his friends are makng a great mistake. Their assault is what subtle, but the voters of the First District will see through it. They will stand not only by Mr. Hermann,

but by the Administration. The convention "indorsed" both Mr. Hermann and the Administration; but to make it perfectly clear the convention ought to have given thanks to the Administration for letting Mr. Hermann out of the Land Office at Washington, so he could be returned to Congress from Oregon. That would have silenced all carpers like Mr. Reames and his suporters. Some men can't see a thing unless it is made as plain as a pike

CHIPPLY INTERROGATORY.

We are told that the tariff should be ocurately adjusted from time to time to the cost of production. No one will pretend that the cost of production has remained stationary since the Dingley bill was passed six years ago. It is better, perhaps, to say that the tariff should not be changed just before a Presidential election, and let it go at that. It is better not to wander far upon the quagmire of actual fact.

The tariff should be changed wh ever and whenever necessary (that is to say, never), upon the basis of the diference in cost of production between this country and abroad. We make steel billets and deliver them in England about \$3 a ton cheaper than the Englishmen can. This is the testimony of President Schwab of the steel trust Accordingly we should pay a bounty of \$3 a ton on all steel imported from Eu rope, instead of allowing our steel men a bounty of \$4 a ton on all steel imported in competition with their cheap er processes.

Undoubtedly, it is said, there are in equalities in the tariff, and they should e corrected wherever and whenever ssary (that is to say, never). Bu what are the inequalities? Is it not a little remarkable, come to think of it, that not one of the "stand-patters, from Hanna down, or up, has ever mentioned definitely a single one of th inequalities to which frequent reference is vaguely made, and whose correction is so cheerfully promised from year to year and from age to age? They are plentiful enough in the steel, and boots and shoes, and implements, and locomotives, and sugar, and salt, and paper and copper schedules; but neither rich nor Allison ever heard of them. They are afraid if they do it will make votes for the Democratic party. They are more solicitous for their party than for common justice to the people.

But we should not reform the tariff cause tariff reform will not destroy the trusts. This does not quite cove the case. In the words of the prophet the bed is shorter than that a man may stretch himself on it, and the blanket is too abbreviated to cover him. I cannot buy you a watch, my son, for s watch will not keep your back warm in Winter. There may possibly be other uses of tariff revision than to destroy the trusts. It is the idolized goal of the "stand-patters" to dissociate the tariff question and the trust question. The trust question must stand on its own bottom. So be it. The tariff may stand also on its own bottom. The juestion as to the tariff, therefore, is not whether it will destroy any trusts or not, but whether in all its aspects it is right and just, sound and necessary Tariff reform will not destroy bedbugs, either; but it will destroy old abuse and lift from the people heavy burdens f unnecessarily high prices which they

have carried long. Every inequality of the tariff should be corrected. Well, is the tariff on steel equal? Oh, but this is a great and glorious country. Well, is the tariff of 25 per cent on boots and shoes neces. Oh, but we are the greatest manufacturing Nation on earth. Well, is the copper trust not able at length stand alone, without free copper and high duties on its finished products? Oh, but the tariff should be revised by its friends. Kindly show why the anthracite trust can endure free coal, but the steel trust cannot endure free iron. tected from the pauper labor of Eu-Will the Republican party ever rope. revise the tariff, except to make it higher, as it did with the McKinley and the Dingley bills? Oh, but there is a Presidential election approaching, and we shall need campaign funds from the protected corporations.

If the tariff is a business question ar is to be settled on reference to cost of production, cost of labor, etc., why is it we never mention these industries by name and discuss the cost? Why is it that we fight so shy of the merits of the case and reply to every definite in quiry with only the most glittering generalities? Is it because we are afraid of too close investigation into the ability of our infant industries to stand

THE GOVERNMENT'S PART.

This coming Summer, during the Con gressional recess, and while the members of the Oregon delegation are at home and in a position to assist us with their counsels, definite determina tion ought to be reached with respect to our appeal to Congress in behalf of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. As was shown by the success of the appeal made to the State Legislature, it means a good deal to know just what you want before you start to go ahead,

The recent attitude of Congres

toward exposition projects has not been The abnormal appropriation for St. Louis was naturally and properly the subject of very general criticism, and Congress is in the frame of mind to atone for this extravagance by dealing in niggardly spirit with projects now put before it. There are many, including at least one member of the Oregon delegation at Washington, who do not expect the General Government to do anything for us in the way of a direct appropriation; but this is not thinkable. For other expositions conceived on plans similar to our own the Government has given, in one form or another, about a quarter of million dollars. At Atlanta the donation took the form of a fine building, in which the Government exposition was housed: at Nashville it was the same; at Charleston the appropriation was less liberal. Our people would probably be building; and in respect of the historic interest of the occasion to be celebrated. it might very properly take the form of permanent memorial building. Or the Government might very properly

tion of the Lewis and Clark exploration something which would by its distinction and beauty be one of the special interests and attractions of the Fair. But nothing will be done unless we decide what we want and ask for itunless, indeed, we make a strong pull There is nobody at Washington waiting round to devise something in the way of an appeal for us; we must determine as to that for ourselves, and, having determined, we must then urge

erect a fine monument in comme

our claim with all the energy and with the support of all the influence we can bring to bear.

The exhibition which the Govern ment has thus far made at all expositions in this country, and which unquestionably be made here, whether there be a special money appropriatio for us or not, will go far toward making the general interest of our Fair. It includes historical records from the State Department at Washington, a beautiful exhibit of arms of all kinds by the War Department, a complete exposition of the workings of the Weather Bureau, models of the principal ships of the National Navy, with a vast number of highly interesting naval relics, a fine collection of Indian pictures and a muititude of other interesting things from the historic and other treasures of the Government. At Charleston there was the Government exhibit a fine fisheries exhibit, with live specimens of beautiful and curious fish in reservoirs, so arranged as to exhibit every move ment. It is the policy of the Governent to assign to the administration of its exhibits distinguished officers of the Army or Navy, who contribute notably to the social and ceremonial interest of every occasion.

There are special motives connected with our Exposition which ought to make Congress generous in its dealings with us; but, as said above, we cann hope that it will take the initiative No matter how cordial the feeling may be in our favor, we shall have to make our own plan and formulate our own demands. Our representatives at Washington ought to be able to prevent us from making a serious mistake in this

STATE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

According to the news dispatches from the state capital, there are numerous candidates for the office of Commissioner of Labor, each securing as many indorsements as he can. The first incumbent of this new office will be selected by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer. He will be named after the law goes into effect on May 21 and prior to June 1, and will hold his office until 1906, when his successor will be elected by the people at the general election of that year The salary of \$1800 a year seems to be large enough to create a demand for the office, and the board will doubtless find no difficulty in securing a suitabl man for the place. That they will find a man who will be satisfactory at first o all who are interested may be doubt ed, but the board may congratulate it self if it is so fortunate or far-sighted as to appoint one who will be satisfac tory after he has served three years in

The law creating the office of Com nissioner of Labor makes it the duty of that official to enforce all laws re lating to the employment of minors and women, all laws enacted for the protec tion of the lives, limbs and health of operatives in workshops and factories and other laws relating to labor. Bi ennial reports must be made showing the labor statistics of the state and ontaining information regarding corporations strikes and other labor difsculties, trades unions and their effect upon labor and capital, the employment of Chinese and Japanese and their wages and cost of living, etc. The re port must also contain a statement of such other matter relating to the com ercial, industrial, social, educational, moral and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes and the permane prosperity of the respective industries of the state as the bureau may be able to gather. In giving an account of his proceedings for the enforcement of the w, the Commissioner must make such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem necessary. He is empowered to require owners of factories such reports to him as may be necessary for the compilation of the information specified, and is given authority to enter shops and factories at all rea sonable times to make investigations, and may subpens and examine wit. nesses under oath whenever he may de-

Some of these duties are such as could be performed by any person of good clerical ability. Others are far from being cierical, and will require the attention of a man of sound and discerning judgment and unprejudiced mind. The Oregon laws regulating the employment of women and children were not passed for the purpose of correcting present abuses so much as with a view to preventing the growth of such evils. None of the labor laws are applicable to conditions which require vigorous prosecution in their enforceent. What is desired is a man whose character and ability will command respect for his investigations and opinns, so that the welfare of labor may he guarded without a resort to process of law. An officer who is charged with the duty of studying labor problems who is authorized to enter the premises of another and to demand information regarding certain features of that person's business, who is power to take testimony in labor troubles and to make reports thereon, should be a man who has a wide range of information, who is too broad in his habits of thought to take a narrow and partial view of an important ques tion, and, above all, who can be influenced by neither the fear of political punishment nor the hope of political reward. The Labor Commissioner should be a man who will not feel himself above the wage-earner, and need not

feel below the average employer. The fact that the law for the creation of the Bureau of Labor was passed in response to a demand from the labor unions, gave some of the candidates the opinion at first that the board would act, in its selection, largely upon the recommendation of the labor unions. seems, however, that the members of the board are welcoming indorse ments from both employers and en ployes, and that the wishes of no single class of citizens will govern in the matter. This is as it should be. While there are some valid objections to the appointment of a man who is identified with labor unions, no man who is fitted content with the construction of a for the place should be denied appointment on that ground. Labor unions will protest if a man whose personal interests are with the employers should be appointed, yet the right to aspire to the office should be open to both classes upon equal terms. As intimated above, the desire of the public is not for the selection of a man whose appo will be satisfactory to all, but for the selection of one whose administration of the office will be above reasonable criticism. The salary is sufficient to command the services of a man who has the requisite ability and business

> The approval of the government Irish land bill by John E. Redmond assures

and social standing.

its enactment by the House of Com-mons, and the House of Lords is sure to pass any measure introduced by the Ministry. Redmond can well afford to approve the land bill, for it is a great forward step for Ireland, since it set-ties the land question and makes it ensier to obtain home rule, for the set tlement of the land question will be sure to increase the strength of the ranks of the home-rulers. The Irish Land League was organized in 1878 by Michael Davitt. Under Gladstone's land bill of 1881 and its success rents were twice raised and reduced 42 per cent. Eight years hence the Irish tep ants would be entitled to apply to have their rents fixed for a third time. A third revision under the land act of 1881 would mean ruin to the landlords, and so they cannot afford to allow the pres ent state of things to continue much longer. The landlords will be glad to sell, the tenants will be glad to buy, and the Conservative majority is strong enough to force the bill through Parlia ment and make the British taxpayer carry the burden of advancing the pr chase money to the terents.

There is one declaration of the Demo cratic platform adopted at Albahy that The Oregonian approves, though it knows the Democratic party would for carry it out. That is the declaration that "we repudiate the absurd proposition of continuing high protection on the products of gigantic trusts, now grown plethoric with wealth under Governmental favors." When the Democratic party had control of every department of the Government it refused to "repudiate" this "absurd proposi but made just such tariff act as the trusts dictated the act that President Cleveland spoke of as "an act of perfidy and dishonor," The Demo-cratic party couldn't get clear of the trusts, if it were in power. And yet the tion is right. The idea that we should still have infants' swaddling-clothes for industries of gigantic growth is indeed absurd.

The progress which is evident in the nilitary-band project speaks well for the public spirit and the musical tast of Portland. Few things could testify more positively to a city's culture and enterprise than a fine organization of this kind. There must be many more who will appreciate the privilege of contributing to so worthy a cause, and thus make the proposal a reality. Mr. Brown's record in musical and busines ways is such as to earn for his present undertaking a fair trial.

At the St. Louis Exposition the Inited States Fish Commission is preparing a great display. It will be largest, most general and comprehenive, and the most attractive exhibit of its kind ever presented. Oregon and Washington should be represented there to the best advantage. It may be supposed that our State Fish Commissions are in correspondence with the Fish Commission of the General Government on this subject.

At the present time 2 per cent bond of the United States command a pre-nium, while French 3 per cent rentes are a little less than par, and English 2% consols are worth about 90. But it probable our 2 per cent bonds would not be so much better but for the demand for them as a basis for the issu of National bank notes.

the Portland labor troubles. If the difficulty should become acute, let it be referred to arbitrators, and let work go shead in the meantime, the award to date back to the reference, as in the anthracite case.

Harrison's official plurality in Chicago is 7679. This is quite a come-down from the 65,000 he got before he was so vell known. Perhaps he will yet make Chicago a Republican city. The more power to him.

it the Dingley bill or the gold standard that causes the strike in Rome?

HUNGRY STOICS. Uncomplaining Pinns Endure Fam ine's Horrors.

London Mail. For half a century the hungry slience of famine has hung heavily over the upland district of Northern Sweden. Crops that a sunless Summer falled to ripen were dated by merciless deluges of rain and finally in many cases swept away by Autumn floods, man's food and cattle's fodder being involved alike in one com-mon watery ruin. Since 1867 the people cannot remember so general a failure of their harvest.

But it was away in the far north in Arctic Sweden that the disaster was most complete and overwhelming. There hunger is never very far distant from the floor of the Finnish peasants and labor-ers, even in the best of seasons. Last Autumn the shadow crossed the threshold and sat down with the family—an un? and sat down with the family—an un-invited and unwelcome guest that had come to stay. Barley bread and sour skim milk with a little fish or beef, the flesh of the reindeer or of cows slaugh-tered because of age or a failure to yield

sufficiency of milk, form the principal ood of these people. With the failure of their barley crop went the Finns' hopes of food. The loss of their hay deprived the cattle of fod-der and the milk fell short. Thus at one fell swoop two of the chief articles of the people's food were taken from them. and they settled down to starvation

The Finns in Norrbottens Lan, most northerly province of Sweden, are, as a rule, a deeply religious people. The bible is for the many their only literature, and they are apt to take its pre-cepts quite literally. Here is but one in-stance out of many. In the Pajala dis-trict, when during what shauld have been the haymaking season the rain fell constantly day after day, as a rule the weather was splendidly fine on Sunday, the sun shining brightly, accompanied by a fine drying breeze. Surely the ne-cessity was so great that immediate adcessity was so great that immediate advantage was taken of the opportunity thus afforded? Nothing of the sort. It was the Sabbath day, and beyond attending to the cattle nothing that savored of work must be done. And nothing was done by the great mass of the peasants. Next day, of course, the rain began to fail steadily, and again hay-making was out of the equestion. Here and there some of those whose holdings and there some of those whose holdings were deep in the forests took advantage of the fact that they could not be seen by their fellows and actually did make little hay by stealth on the sunny Sabbaths, but their numbers were few, local public opinion—which is not of self-righteous variety—is still again

The people, according to one of their pastors, see the chastening yet loving bands of Providence in the trouble which has overtaken them, and that is given as one of the reasons for their quiet, uncomplaining attitude in the face of the terrible suffering which has been

NEWS FROM BABYLONIA. Relies of Ages Long Past Now Gathered and Published.

Chicago Inter Ocean. University of Chicago press has issued the eighth volume of Professo Robert Francis Harper's complete edition of the great collection of Assyrian and Babylonian letters in the British Museum. This is the first time that anywhere near all these letters have been made access fble to readers unable to visit London. Readers not familiar with Assyrian ma

mistake the volume for the illustrated catalogue of a manufacturer of mosaic floors. ose who know what accidents may happen in a printing office may take it for a series of page proofs of a "pied" font of exclamation points. To still others it may look like a collection of Chinese laundry But it is none of these things. It

But it is none of these things. It is simply a reprint of the letters—business, social, and other—which various Assyrian gentlemen and ladies wrote upon clay tablets. It may be noted in passing that these letters were not intended for publication. They are written on both aides of the paper, or rather, of the brick. However, there can hardly be any indelicacy in their present publication. The authors their present publication. The authors have all been wead quite a long time. One of these letters, written in a bold One of these letters, written in a bold hand, is apparently the request of a Nineveh Alderman that the Vizier of the Akhoond of Swat appoint his nephew royal camel-keeper. He promises that the nephew will divide his perquisites with the Vizier. An indorsement in another hand shows that the appointment was made. Hence it may be presumed that the division was satisfactory. Unfortunately, this document was not discovered until more than 6000 years after all the parties were dead, rather too late to warrant even a Cook County grand jury returning an indictment for bribery.

Another is apparently the letter of a

Another is apparently the letter of Nineveh rugmaker to his sweetheart, the daughter of a wealthy manna dealer. H nits that his possessions consist of noth ing more than a few balls of yarn and a black cat, but, nevertheless, he protests that he loves her for herself alone. He asks her to meet him around the corne the next evening to attend the perform ance of a troop of juggiers from Media Many words are underscored, and ex-claimation points are numerous, showing that the epistolary habits of lovers were the same then as now.

the same then as now.

Still another is of especial interest to Chicago, because the name signed to it, after the most careful study, cannot be made out as anything but "Fernando Jones." The writer appears to have been well along in years even then. He tells of hard beauty and the state of a hard Winter at Banylon, and predicts that Spring plowing will be late in the Delta of the Euphrates. But with all its human interest this vol-

ume is decidedly hard reading. Those who find it too difficult for easy perusal are advised to call in some neighbor who plays the piccolo and let him play it. Probably his interpretation will be more southing and satisfactory than their own.

But with all its difficulties for the general realer, it is an extremely interesting work, which Professor Harper and the Univer-sity press deserve great credit for bringing within the reach of all

An Example to Be Commended.

 Chicago Chroniele.
 The fact that a plous ecclesiastic of this city is building with his own hands the chimney on the house which is to contain the heating plant of his church and school is treated by some newspapers as a start Ing novelty.

The fact is unusual, but it is only fol

lowing a famous and admirable example.

An oratoric announced for early production has Francis of Assist for its theme.

Poet musician, evangelist, spiritual progenitor of a great race of architects and painters, Francis repaired his church with stones gathered far and wide by his own hands and by himself set upon the fractured walls. Doubtless that incident, a charming

well as edifying illustration of the holiness of manual labor when rightly engaged, will form a picturesque scene in the new oratorlo for which the musical world waits with delightful expectancy. For an oratorio upon a theme so elevated, so fascinating and so diversified as was the life of the famous son of Assisi must

be a welcome addition to art.

It were better for religion if manual labor for uplifting purposes should constitute a larger factor in religious activ--when "to labor was to pray"-and the religion is not verile or fruitful which consists little in their labor or prayer. which is unfortunately true of mu fessed plety of the tin

A Great Essential,

The Boston Herald, itself not immune from criticism for the paucity of the vo-cabulary displayed upon its editorial page, sounds a timely note in a recent issue. The first thing for us to do, it says, is to learn to talk English. This should be our lifelong process of education, which learn to talk English. This should be our lifelong process of education, which is never "finished." English can express everything; but a monotonous rub-a-dub of a few words worn threadbare is no more English than a pounded drum is an orchestra. If Tennyson had done this, we should have treated him as Tom Thumb's wife did her husband when she "put him while did her ausband when she "put him in a pint pot and there she let him drum."
Unhappily, our wives, friends and neighbors can't do this with us. Therefore, ought we to feel for them. With bowels of compassion should we commiserate their hard fate, till pity shall make us set resolutely to work to learn to talk set resolutely to work to learn to talk English. It is practice alone, such practice as Tennyson and Phillips Brooks so sedulously employed that will help us here. We must cultivate habits of observing sharply and of discriminating clearly and then, if we have been off to a pleasant dinner party or on a trip to the mountains, why, when we get back we can set it off in a light that shall make it seem almost as good to the stay-at-homes as actually being there themselves. There is no better fun in the world, after a man gets his hand in, than doing just

The Passing of Hypnotism.

American Medicine.

We recent'y spoke of the evils of popular hypnotism and of the dangers arising from its use by the ignorant. Since then the warning has been emphasized by oth-ers, and now German scientists are extending it to the heretofore seriously en-tertained therapeutic applications. From Berlin comes the report that the commission of experts in mental diseases appointed by the Ministry of Education investigate the healing value of hypno-proncunces it essentially worthless. commission was composed of Profes Mendel and Dr. Gock, Munter and chenborn, who were appointed during the faith-healing excitement there a year ago. The report declares hypnotism can-not produce organic changes, nor cure ep-llepsy of hysteria, but it can be used helpfully in some instances by removing symptoms through suggestion

An American Hustler.

Washington Evening Star. President Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition, is giving the world a fine ex-hibition of what we know in this coun-try as hustiling. During his brief stay abroad in the interests of the Department he has devoted scarcely more the day to a country. After a chat with Edward he crossed the channel and had a chat with President Loubet. He then hurried to Madrid and talked over matters there. The Kaiser at Berlin heard him for an hour, and from Berlin he went to Belgium, and conferred with King Leopold. He was successful, it is went to Belgium, and conferred with King Leopold. He was successful, it is understood, at every point. "Interview-ing royalty on the fly" would make a good title for a lecture, and such a lec-ture would make a good feature for the St. Louis show.

IOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

He Presents Notable Example of Success Attained Through Persistency. New York Tribune.

The most interesting and significant feature of British politics at this time is inquestionably the personal leadership Mr. Chamberlain. Before his recent visit South Africa, he was the most con spicuous figure at Westminster. He was not Prime Minister. He was the loyal subordinate of his chief. But whe there was a big Parliamentary battle on he was looked to as the champion of the government. In every department of administrative and legislative action his in fluence was perceived or suspected. When sorely missed at Westminster, and mat-ters there fell in some degree into uncer-tainty and disorder, so that his return was anxiously awaited. In South Africa he met with one of the most marked per sonal triumphs ever known by any po-ical leader, and he showed himself wor of it. He was halled by Boer and Bri alike as a peacemaker, and he did play that part with extraordinary efficiency On his return to England he has had as almost royal greeting, his passage along the city streets resembling a royal prog reas or a sovereign's jublice, and there is a universal feeling that the government is now in fighting trim again. Yet this is the same Mr. Chamberlain of whom, little more than three years

of whom, fittle more than three years ago, a correspondent wrote to the Tribune that "the name of Chamberlain is mentioned in Great Britain with bated breath if spoken at all, and his unhappy sovereign will not admit him to her presence." That was, of course, preposterously untrue in both its statements. There were, however, many in this country, and possibly some in England, who believed possibly some in England, who believed it to be true, and who thought that in the Boer war Mr. Chamberiain's political sun had set forever. It is worth while to re-call such an utterance, not only for the sake of the smile which it provokes, but also as a warning against basing cocksu popularity and the confidence of his so ereign. There was never a moment when he was forbidden to enter her presence That is demonstrated by the doings of the present moment. Had he fallen so low 1900 he could not have risen so high

lain presents a notable example of success attained through persistency, con sistency and aggressiveness, strengthened, of course, with copious information and high intellectual power. He has not hesihigh intellectual power. He has not hesi-tated. He has not wavered. He has not drifted. He has not turned aside from his aim. He has not been content pas-sively to wait for something to turn up, but has gone ahead to turn it up himself. He has invariably been a positive force, never a negative one. In so strenuous a career he may have erred at times. It might have been better, now and then, had he exercised more untence and less had he exercised more patience and less seal. But on the whole his course has been singularly successful, and has well entitled him to the confidence and enthusiastic support which his countrymer now so freely give him.

America's Progress in Gastronom; Washington Post. "In no respect has the American Nation progressed more than in gastronomy, said Mr. William J. Tomlinson, of Net

"The other night I was with a little party of friends at a noted restaurant in New York City. The place in its very atmosphere was essentially Parisian. The food was cooked by a Frenchman, it was served by French waiters, but in a room finer and more elegant in all its furnish-ings than could be found in Paris. But I ings than could be round in Fars. But started out to speak of the improvemen that has come in late years in America eating. Our kitchens today have progressed to a point where they compare with the best in the world.

"All in all, New York City is the best place for real fine cookery, but today one can get a meal in Kansas City, Denver or San Francisco that is beyond the criti-cism of an epicure. But I doubt if the people at large have made such progress. It isn't so many centuries ago since the Anglo-Saxon brought to his table the entire bodies of roasted animals; he de coured his food after the fashion of

glutton and barbarian.
"Go into the homes of the humblest
French peasant today, and you will find
a kitchen as clean as a parior, and though the food be simple it will be daintily pre-pared. In this artistic aspect of eating the mass of Americans do not come up to the French standard,

A "Capital" Advertising Scheme,

Washington Post.
As a novel method of advertising a Washington business house the other day sold 1000 new \$1 treasury notes for \$9 cents each. The sale lasted just two hours, and all that time the line of would-be purchasers of "good money at reduced rates" was over a block long. No person was allowed to buy more than one bill at a time, but there was no limit placed upon the number of time each person might buy. In consequence, the line was of the nature of an endless chain. As each 39 cents was handed to the cashier a bill of sale was made out and a dollar bill was wrapped up like an ordinary purchase and delivered to the customer.

The Denth of the Greedy Snake. J. J. Montague, in New York Journal, the jungles of Guiana, where the pendu

Twists its tendrils round the ridgy subbe

tree, Lived a snake whose chief vocation was the hurried mastication Of whatever birds or beasts he chan-As immediate digestion of such food

of question Having eaten, he would coll up stentedly be waited till it was again

Now his disposition sour and his penchant to

Any animals his fatal fange could strike. foon convinced the other creatures were at least some features Of his personality they didn't like

one evening as he slumbered came a puma who had numbered one among the sleeping serpent's meals, And, the snake all unsuspecting, set forthwith

about projecting
An ingenious plan to lay him by the heels, After hours spent in tolling he succeeded in

and in straightening the dormant monster Then he carefully relaid him, and he gleefully surveyed him, With his tall just half an inch before his

shout.
"You'll be hungry when you waken," said the cat, "and I'm mistaken.
In my sise-up of your nature if you fall.
To est up the first thing near you; in which case I rather fear you.
Will bite off some seven fathoms of your tail."

the trees and sent its gleaming Shafts of light athwart the leaves the snake awoks;
And as consciousness stole o'er him, spied the
tail that lay before him.
And stincked it with a sudden lunging stroke.
On the moment he had bitten he perceived that

he was smitten In the rear, but thought, "I'll fix that when

And he greedily proceeded to consume the food he needed. Heeding nothing till he ate himself all up.

Now, of course, you all are able to interpret this sad fable.

And will lay aside the paper with the hunch That it's wise to look a little at the nature of your victual, and beware that faint folly, the quick lunch.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The hoodgo seems to have returned. Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson is in town today. Look out, girls!

It seems there was a trifle too mu

crowing about baseball victories. Some of the trusts will soon be enjoin-

ing Uncle Sam from operating the postage-stamp monopoly. One thing about this baseball war is

very commendable. No battles are ever fought and no blood is ever spilled. We are glad to observe that Miss Alice Roosevelt is back from her Cuban trip. It is too much to expect the public to fol-

low up two Presidential parties at once

The report comes from South Carolina that a prominent editor has just celebrat-ed his 80th birthday. The remarkable part about him is that he has escaped the clutches of Tillman for so long.

without getting tangled.

The news notes my that France has appropriated \$4000 for automobiles in the army. Now put some of New York's swell chauffeurs in charge, and as devastuting and deathdealing machines they will be hard to best.

Senator Hoar, at the New England dinner in Philadelphia, talked about New England hospitality.

"It is better now than it used to be." he said, "but it will stand improvement. I remember how I dined not long ago, with a Connecticut friend of mine. For dinner there was turkey. It was an excellent bird, and I ate heartly. I said: " John, this turkey will make a fine

hash tomorrow.' "'Yes, George, it will," the farmer anwered, 'provided you leave off now.'

A story comes from San Francisco that noted French gentleman recently strolled into a Market-street restaurant and ordered mutton chops. chops came they were so tough he couldn't masticate them without twisting out his teeth, and he called the waiter When the functionary came the Frenchman waved his hand at the offending articles with a most deprecatory air, and

"Bab!" "Oh, no, no, str," said the waiter, without hesitation, "Bow-wow!

Those who have had no practical experience in the use of liquid fuel are often surprised at the elaborateness of some of the methods employed to secure efficient combustion of the oil. One of the latest is the Orde system, which is employed for steamships. First, the oil must be freed, as perfectly as possible, from water. This is done by preliminary settling in a tank. From the tank the oil is pumped, under a pressure of 60 pounds to the inch, into the ourners. On its way it is heated to a emperature just below its boiling point, and then, on emerging from the inner tube of the burner, it is met by steam and air heated to 900 degrees or more, and thus is entirely converted into vapor. In this form it is sprayed into the flame and

There are pickpockets and pickpockets, says a New York correspondent. This touching little incident has to do with one of the gentlemanly variety. On Tuesday evening Effic Shannon discovered, to her sorrow, that one of the light-fingered gentry had relieved her of a purse. Beyond a small sum of money it contained nothing of any value. But it was gone, and that's all there was to it. The following evening the purse was delivered to her home with one dollar in it. There was

also a note, as follows: "I took your purse. It contained thirteen dollars and your cards, from which I learned your address. As I am superstitious I return one dollar and keep the

rest. A Gentleman Lifter.' That proves the maxim that there is

Most of the American toothpicks come from Franklin County, in Maine, near the forest home of the white birch out of which 96 per cent of the domestic toothpicks are made. This wood is soft and pliable and of admirable resistance for the purpose for which it is used. Whole mills in Maine are devoted to supplying the country with toothpicks, and in the industry is to be found some of the finest and most intricate of machinery. So tremendous is the output of these machines that in a brief season, during the Spring enough toothpicks can be made to supply the markets of the entire country for the year to come. A further idea of the capacity of the machines may be had from the fact that only 100 men are necessary to operate and run all the mills in Franklin County. Other mills of this kind are scattered throughout Pennsylvania and Massichusetts and Western New York, but the real home of the toothpick is in White birch is not the only wood used for the domestic toothpick, maple and poplar being employed as well, but birch has the property of retaining its forest odor and sweetness.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Does he interest himself in books"" "No smiffed Mrs. Newrich; "my husband has clerks to do that for him."-Detroit Free Press. Husband—I should like to have one good, long snoke without your interference." Wife —You'll have plenty of time for that after you are dead, William.—Judge.

Ella-I suppose my engagement to Fred was a complete surprise to you. Stella—Your en-gagement to anybody would have been a com-plete surprise to me.-Brooklyn Life. Mrs. Bacon-My husband is so tired when

Sunday comes. Mrs. Egbert-Why so? just got through reading the paper of the Sunday before."-Youkers Statesman. Visitor-How do you get along without models for your child studies? Daubley-Oh, that's easy. I just have my wife read me one of her club essays on model children.—Chicago

Jim-It seems to me that the lawyer who is defending your case is using some pretty extravagant language. Jam-You'd think is was much more extravagant if you knew how much he is charging me for his services.-

"Father," said the youth, "what is your understanding of the saying. The race is not always to the swift?" "Practically my son," replied the wise father, "it means that in the race of life the fast men don't usually come out shead."—Philadelphia Press.

out ahead."—Philanesphia Press.

Mrs. Hilkins (sweetly)—Do have snother piece of cake. Count John. Count John-Why, really. I've already had two; but it's so good I believe I will have shother. Little Johnnie (excitedity)—Ma's a winner! Ma's a winner! She said she'd bet you'd make a pig of yourself!—Town and Country.

of yourself. Jown and Country Sure of His Welcoms.—"Let me get at him!" exclaimed the wild-eyed man, trying to force his way through the crowd surrounding the President. "Stop him!" shouted one of the guards. "He's an anarchist!" "Anarchist be darned?" said the struggling man. "I'm father of 21 children!"-Chicago Trib

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "did you say you played the favorite in that race! Inaid want I said, was the re-gloomy rejoinder. "Well, I don't preten know much about such things, but I rean't understand mby a horse that makes a o unpopular should be called a favority Washington Star.