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YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum ter TODAT'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness

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## PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1903. A TALE OF DEPRAVITY.

No better compendium of tariff facts and discussion has ever been issued in the United States than "Reciprocity," by Professors J. Laurence Laughlin, of Chicago University, and H. Parker Willis, of Washington and Lee University, published by the Baker & Taplor Company, New York. Its 600 pages apprehend our recent tariff history, including the underlying motives of antagonistic policies and interests, as well as their expression in Congress and public opinion. The general reader will find here a mine of information for his instruction, and there are few experi students of the tariff problem who will not find incidental points at which memory may be corrected and conclusions modified.

The Oregonian thinks it can say with truth and without vainglory that the searching analysis of reciprocity contributed by the authors of this valuable book corresponds closely to that carried in the discussions that have appeared in these columns the past three years. As to the inherent weakness of reciprocity, as to the controlling motives of forces joined in the battle over it, and as to its certain failure om the first, the reasoning and concingions of this book are more closely parallel to The Oregonian's treatment of the subject than to any other medium of public opinion, we believe, in

It is needless, therefore, for us to re hearse the arguments of the book, for with them our readers are already familliar, but we would commend in the which the volume is furnished. Th include not only copious extracts from letters, speeches, messages, treaties and acts of Congress, but an exhaustive bibliography occupying 30 pages on "reciprocity and allied subjects" and 150 pages of formal reciprocity treaties and statistics of commerce for periods and articles affected in the discussion. There is little if anything that one needs to know about the tariff question in the United States for twenty years back which is not included in this book

One noteworthy mystery which is cleared up by Professors Laughlin and Willis is the sudden disappearance from our tariff controversy of the strenuous demand for reciprocity so recently made by various associations of manufacturers. It seems but yesterday that the air was vocal with insistent appeals for reciprocity in general and specific treaties in particular on behalf of great protected corporations which desired to purchase markets abroad at the expense of agricultural producers at home. This agitation has suddenly ceased, and it is interesting to learn

This is to be found in recent extensions of the trust principle. So long as domestic manufacturers themselves antagonized by rivals at home, they turned to reciprocity as a means of extending their markets Once an industry was welded into trust, however, it became able to maintain a uniform and monopolistic price in the home market, sheltered by the tariff, and further able to extend its sales abroad by the "export price system." So long as excessive procould be assured on the first thousand machines sold at home, for example, the next and subsequent thousands, made on the same pattern, could be sold abroad at greatly reduced figures Tariff agitation of any sort grew dan-The manufacturers grew content; the only arduous effort of self-interest for tariff modification falled, and reciprocity's inevitable death was hastened by unnatural means. The head nurse had joined the poisoners.

We further commend this volume to a skeptical world as a convincing demonstration in Christian fortitude, Pro-fessor Laughlin, at least, showed in 1836 that he could feel deeply and speak vigorously. Yet throughout this volume he restrains himself with incredible patience. He placidly depicts the programme agreed on when McKinley was to plead nobly for reciprocity, the while the Republican leaders in Congress stabbed it in the back. He calmly rehearses the fact that the McKinley industrial commission, largely born out of the tariff awakening, rendered a report of nineteen volumes strong, in which almost nothing was said about tariff reform. He dwells with an approach to fond tenderness upon exploit of the Republican Congress in hooping it up for Cuba in the session of 1897-8 in order to obscure the fact that an Administration elected on the gress," can these things be gotten rid

money issue had not the moral courage to touch M. He sets out in par liamentary terms the methods by which our protected interests operate; he adduces without show of passion the Oxnard-Cutting assertion of 1889 that eet sugar needs no tariff protection he adverts to the subservience of Con gress to the protected corporations in the euphemism that it "has never been specially susceptible to ethical reason

In the light of this sublime exhibit in patient resignation, under circumstances which call loudly for profane, if not obscene, language, we beg to pro pose the names of Professor Laughlin and his associate, Professor Willis, for canonization; and, as a further mark of our respect, we felicitate them upon the atrocious proofreading with which the volume is dignified and ennobled. It is bad enough to have to melancholy a tale of human depravity no man of fine feeling could bring himself to look at it again in type.

#### AS TO FRUIT-CANNING.

Mr. Wilbur K. Newell, of Dilley, in brief communication published in The Oregonian yesterday, makes some very pertinent suggestions in regard to fruit-canning in the Willamette Vailey. The adaptability of the Evergreen blackberry for this purpose seems to be a matter of opinion, since Hon. Benton Killin spoke of it recently in terms of unqualified praise, while Mr. Newell considers it practically worthless for this purpose, on account of its poor flavor and quality. It is no doubt true that, to be worthy of a place among our commercial fruits, fresh or canned, this blackberry must be picked at least every other day, as when overripe it is nsipid, even when eaten from the bush, and most unsatisfactory as a table

This matter aside, however, when Mr. Newell says that the canning of an in-ferior fruit by an inferior process would be detrimental to the fruit-car ning industry in Oregon, he states what is the very truth. Fruit-canning on the farm is all right for home consu tion, and a small or even brisk local trade might, under exceptionally favor able circumstances, be built up by it. But the commercial product in the wider sense must have a guarantee of uniformity in quality that will be difficult, if not impossible to secure in the kitchens of a neighborhood, or in a co-operative canning establishmen of the go-as-you-please order.

Fruit-canning is more than an ordinary industry; it is a science, which must be studied and worked out according to methods approved by expe rience. The competition in this line is sharp. The public has been led step by step to a point where it demands the best, and will be satisfied with nothing less. Dealers, seeing their opportunity, study to meet this demand, and in so doing have made the firm name a guarantee for quality. It is manifestly out of the question for farm-canned products, either in fruit or vegetables to compete successfully with a trade that is built up carefully by experienced men upon commercial principles Mr. Newell states the case fairly and succinctly when he says to the horticulturists of Oregon: "Let us proceed by growing the very best fruit possible (and no country can grow better), and then establish canneries on a com mercial basis and put out a product that will bring the highest prices and create a permanent and growing demand." He adds that neighborhood cooperative plants are practical if nothing better can be secured. This, of course, would depend upon competent management and responsible supervision, by which alone uniform excellence of the product could be secured.

# A FUTILE ATTEMPT.

Police officers in a badly infested eartiest possible way the records with | making crafty attempts to rid that section of fortune tellers and spiritualistic mediums. One officer, in pursuit of this object, has had his fortune told by eight different and "perfectly reliable" mediums, he, of course, appearing for the 'sitting" each time in citizens' clothing and as a diligent "socker after truth." He was told by one that his mother would soon die. Inasmuch as she had died some years ago, the truthseeker bore this prediction with tolerable equanimity. Another predicted the same fate for his wife, but, being a single man, he did not purchase a weed for his hat on the strength of this sor rowful prediction. In the rounds, he heard several spirit whispers of accidents about to befall him, but as these did not tally in kind, time or place, he was not greatly disturbed. Letters were seen on the way to him, but, as he occasionally gets letters, his expectations were not raised to any considerable pitch by this statement Finally he was told that a large sum of money was soon coming to him by inheritance, while a deed to some valunble property would also be presented Taking an inventory of the to him financial standing of his relatives and mmediate friends, the truth-seeker decided that he had heard enough, and, returning to police headquarters, he filed information against each of the fortune tellers, under the statute, as

'vagabond and disorderly." There is nothing new in this sort of an attempt to protect credulous, but earnest and conscientious, against fraud to which they are consenting parties. There is probably not a city in the land that has not at some time raised or attempted to raise its official hand against impostors who traffic in the unknowable and enrich themselves at the expense of the sorrowing or those who are struggling with domestic or business perplexities. Gambling of all kinds has been found very difficult to deal with, and practically impossible to exterminate. The reason is obvious. Those who gamble, either in money or "futures"-using this latter term in a broad sense-are willing and anxious to make the investment, in the hope of satisfactory returns. To protect them against them selves is practically impossible. Hence they are not only an easy but a sure prey of the professionals into whose hands they fall. Laws for their protection are enacted in good faith, but they are manifestly inoperative. is not to say that such laws should not be enacted. The community is supposed to have a conscience, and it ac knowledges a duty in this matter. For these facts the law against gambling and the attempt to interpose protection between fortune tellers and their vic tims stand, although the most that they can do is to force cunning evasions, with now and then a squeal for the return of money unlawfully secured from the not unwilling participant in the game of fraud. Not by police intervention, nor yet by "act of Con-

of, but by elevating the standard of personal responsibility and the exer-cise of self-control.

## A PLOATING SANITARIUM.

With all of the proclaimed cures for tuberculosis, the grisly fact remains that there is no diminution in cases of isumption, nor is the death rate from this disease sensibly diminished. Pre-vention has been found practicable in some instances where prompt meas ures, involving money sufficient to carry them out, have been taken, but cure, when once the lung tissues have become infested by the bacillus of tuerculosis, seems to be as far from realization as ever. This fact does no discourage scientists, however, but in spires them, on the contrary, to re-newed effort. Medicines are not relied upon as formerly in dealing with con-sumption. They have been largely supplanted by treatment, of which at present living in the open air is the most dependable quality. Such hope as attaches to the cure of this disease hinges upon this treatment, and philanthropy is bending its most strenuous and sympathetic effort toward the provision of sanitariums constructed for this purpose.

Now it is the cottage system for the isolation and fresh-air treatment of consumptives in New York City, and now the sanitarium plan is carried out in the pine barrens of North Carolina and in the bracing hill atmosphere of Pennsylvania. Again, the plateaus of Colorado and New Mexico are chosen as suitable locations for such institu-tions, and, latest of all, come two eminent German specialists, Doctors Mich aels and Maurier, advocating floating sanitariums as offering the best conditions possible for the arrest of consumption in its inciplency and its relief in more advanced stages. Careful plans have been prepared by an expert for a suiling vessel for this purpose. The object in selecting a craft of this type (which, however, for emergency, is to be provided with machinery), is to do away with smoke, the pounding of machinery and the odor of oily substances The district of the northeast trade winds in Atlantic waters offers the best and most favorable conditions for sailing such a vessel. The Canary Islands have been chosen as the outward destination of the trips which would last from two to four weeks. The climate of this district has all of the advantages required; the temperature, day and night, is about equal, and even the July heats are tempered by the steady

northeast winds. That such an arrangement would give a season of relief to consumptive patients cannot be doubted; that it would effect a cure, if long enough con tinued, in incipient cases, is at least probable. But that relatively few comprising the pale host of sufferers from this disease will ever be able to avail themselves of such means is certain. Still, if a few lives can be saved and the sufferings of others alleviated, the effort is well worth the cost, as the inception of the plan is worthy of pains taking scientists. Its execution will be the task of philanthropy, rendered available, perhaps, through municipal or National indorsement. Its unfolding will be eagerly scanned by an ap prehensive as well as by a sympathetic multitude

#### POLYGAMY NOT ORTHODOX MOR. MONISM.

The annual conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints now in session at Kansas City, Mo. ndemns polygamy, declaring that the Book of Mormon forbids the practice. This declaration is shown to be his torically true by Joseph president of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints, the eldest son of the founder of the Mormon church The Reorganized Church of Latter-Day district of Baltimore have lately been Saints was established in 1851, in repolygamy and the right to shed the blood of apostates. Mr. Smith became president of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints in 1860. The Mornon church, as originally organized by its founder. Joseph Smith flour shed for fourteen years in New York, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, always un-der legal enactments which forbade polygamy or bigamy and punished any infraction of monogamic institutions The organic law of the Mormon church provided that "one man should have one wife, and one woman but one husband." This church rule was in force unrepealed and without modification a time when Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum Smith, were murdered

by an Illinois mob in June, 1844. The chief cause of complaint agains the Mormons in Missouri was the fact that the greater number of the mem bership were from the East, and that one declaration of their faith and belief was to the effect that it was wrong for a man to hold his fellow-man in slavery. At that time Missouri was a slave state, and the anti-slavery tenets of the Mormons brought them into political dislike. Polygamy had no po litical significance as a disturbing ele ment, for it did not exist in the church at that time. It was not until eight years after the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith that, in August, 1852, plural marriage or polygamy was proclaimed as a part of the belief of that portion of the original Mormon church that had followed the lead of Brigham Young to Salt Lake. Thousands of those who had been members of the church before the murder of Joseph Smith refused to accept the dogma and the rule of Brigham Young connected with it. Congress began to consider the question of the suppression of polygamy in Utah in 1866, but no effectus law was passed at that time. Finally the Edmunds bill was enacted, by which polygamy was made a crime and an active prosecution began under that law. Hundreds of polygamists, in cluding leading men in the church, were onvicted and punished by fine and im-

In 1890 a manifesto was issued by Acting President Woodruff, of the Church of Utah, proclaiming an abolishment of polygamous marriages. Upon the strength of this abandonment of the practice of polygamy, Con gress passed a bill by which Utah be came a state, with the clause both in the enabling act and in the constitu tion of the state that polygamous marriages were forever prohibited. The construction put upon the phrase polygamous marriages" left the question in such a condition that persons who had married polygamous wives were left to continue their connection with those wives at the sufferance of a clause in the state regulations punishing such associations as "unlawful cohabitation." Under the Edmunds bill polygamy is made to mean simply the act of marrying more than one

woman, and not the living with more wives, which is the plain and most direct construction given to the word polygamy."

The present condition of affairs today in Utah is as follows: There are a number of leading ministers and offloers of the church in Utah who are living with more than one woman as wives. They are punishable under the state law only for unlawful cohabitation, and the penalty for such conduct men can easily pay the penalty as often as their infraction of the law results in tangible evidence of their offense by the birth of offspring. Plural marriages may be performed in the temple in Utah without the officers of the courts obtaining any proofs of such marriages. Persons may be married in other places than Utah who may already have wives in Utah, and, remov ing within the state, may live with or more on the strength of such marriage without involving themselves or the church in a breach of the clause which says: "Polygamous marriages are forever prohibited."

President Joseph Smith recites these facts concerning the present situation in Utah and strongly advocates the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibit ing the practice of polygamy or plural marriage in the states or territories of the Union. This amendment needs to be drawn so carefully by its framers that it will leave no loophole of escape from obedience to its requirements as was left in the Edmunds enabling act by which Utah became a state, and which has been perpetuated in the constitution under which she was admitted into the federation of states. This amendment should be so drawn that the plain and most obvious meaning of the word "polygamy" should not fail to be evident and as meaning the living together with more than one woman as wives, as is now the condition in Utah

Dr. Lorenz, who came over for the purpose, yesterday removed the cast leg of Lollta Armour, the young daughter of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago. The limb had been confined in the cast since last October, and, being released, was found to be in perfect condition. The little patient walked around the room for the first time in her life, the doctor in close attendance and the parents happy spectators. Dr. Lorenz will remain with his patient three or four weeks, at the end of which time he hopes to report a perfect and permanent cure. Great wealth has seldom sown broadcast the hope and cheer in the broad field of humanity that it has scattered in this instance. Through its means, Mr. Armour was able to secure services for his crippled daughter that no man of moderate means could have secured. Through these services, the way has been opened to the treatment of other unfortunate children afflicted as was this daughter of the Armours that would otherwise have been impossible. This represents one of the side bequests of wealth of which humanity is occasionally the residuary legatee.

When women and girls are forced out into the wage-earning world, it is gratifying to the old-fashioned onlooks when they find work at remunerative wages. It is, however, distinctly to the discredit of the men of any section, they being the natural wage carners in civilized life, as the women are the natural home-makers, when a large number of home-makers engage in an industry that is exacting and disagreeable and for which they are in many ways unsuited. Hoppicking is not objectionable in this way, unless rain is falling since it is outdoor and healthful work, and the season is short. But work in a salmon cannery falls distinctly under the head of that which is unsuitable for women, and it a matter of congratulation, but quite the reverse, that this class of labor is being extensively employed in this industry. Of course, since these women must work for wages, their right to work in such a place is unquestioned. But they are to be pitied in that the natural bread-winners of their families permit necessity to drive them into such a vocation.

It is incredible that a woman with a baby would, absent-mindedly or otherwise, gather up and carry away fron its fond owners a dog-a hairless bodied dog at that-the most undogly specimen in the whole catalogue of canine uselessness and unsightliness. A childless woman wandering about in search of something upon which to bestow her defrauded affections might be guilty of this shocking breach of taste and conscience, under the cover of friendly dusk, but not a woman wheeling a baby along the street on a sunny Spring day. No, no! The "wellknown hairless dog" that disappeared from his home on the East Side the other day must have strayed away Let the woman with a child in a baby buggy who chanced to pass the home of the "hairless dog" just previous to the creature's disappearance be exonerated from the base imputation of having stolen him.

The late Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn, the "blind preacher," was an eloquent and popular lecturer in his prime. and was a most remarkable illustration of successful determination to do superior work in the world despite his loss of sight. It is true that the historian Prescott wrote most of his books after he had lost his sight, and Postmaster-General Buxton, of England was blind. Some men of eminent gentus as musical composers have been blind. Philip Marston, an English poet, was blind, and General Brayton, the political "boss" of Rhode Island, has within the last year become blind.

The State Humane Society of Montana very properly protests against the pardon of one John D. Smith, of that state, who was convicted of causing the death of his 8-year-old son by elty. The boy, suffering from typhoid fever, was banished to the woods where he died. A case of this kind calls for the extreme penalty of the law as provided for deliberate murder There would then be no chance for the humanities to be shocked and justice insulted by a petition for the pardon of

A remarkable event was the death at Forest Grove a few days ago at the same hour of Cyrus Bacon, aged 80 years, and his wife, aged 70. Even kind Nature seldom performs so tender an act as this. An exponent of lonelin in its dreariest sense is the aged husband or wife who long survives the

VIEWS OF PROFESSOR DELITZSCH WILL MAN BECOME OBSOLETE?

To the later editions of his second lecture on "Babel und Bibel," which has raised a commotion in Germany, Pro-fessor Delitrach has prefixed an intro-duction "Zur klasrung," "to clear matfessor Delitrach has prefixed an intro-duction. "Zur kiaerung." "to clear mat-ters up." In this he makes a confession of faith, which shows that he goes fur-ther in the destructive criticisms of the Old Testament than even in his lecture. On the other hand, his final expressions with regard to Christ seem to justify the Kaiser's criticism more than did the inferences drawn from one or two pas-mages in the lecture. Here is a trans-lation of the new preface:

integes in the lecture. Here is a translication of the new preface:

Who is this that cometh from Edom, with crimsoned garments from Boarah?

This that is glorious the apparel, marching in the greatness of his strength.

"I. Jehovah, that speak in righteousness, mighty to save." prefore art thou red in thine apparel and

winefat?

"I have trodden the winepress alone; and of the peoples there was no man with me.

"Tes. I tred them in nilne anger and trompled them in my fury.

"And their life blood is sprinkled upon my garments, and I have stained all my raiment.

"For the day of vengeance was in mine heart and the year of my Redectmer is come.

"And I looked and there was more to help, and I wondered that there was note to unboid.

Therefore miss own arm brought salvation unto me, and my fury, it upheld me.

"And I trod down the peoples in mine anger, and made them drunk with my fury.

"And I poured out their life blood on the earth.

Surely, a genuine Bedouin battle-andtriumph song in its language, style and thought. Not at all. This saying from Isalah, Itili. 1-8, with a hundred other prophetic sayings full of implacable hatprophetic sayings that of impacators may red against the peoples round about, against Edom and Moab, Assyria and Babylon, Tyre and Egypt, usually masterpieces of Hebrew rhetoric, is supposed to represent the ethical prophety of Israel, and that, too, in its higher

These outbursts of political jealousy, rising out of definite conditions of the time, and of the passionate hatred of Ang-past generations, perhaps compre-hensible from a human standpoint, are to serve as a book of religion for guidance; and edification to us also, children of the Sith century after Christ, and to the Western and christian nations, too. Instead of meditating, "with thank-fulness admiring," God's workings in our own people, from the Germanic origins down to this day, out of ignoran scribe to these ancient Israelitic or

acles the quality of a "revelation," which can hold its ground neither in the light of science nor in that of religion or ethcs. The deeper I penetrate the spirit of the Old Testament prophetic writings, the more terrified am I at Jehova, who slays the peoples with his insatiable sword of wrath; who has but one be-loved child, and on the other hand, delivers up all other nations to darkness, to shame and to destruction; who says even to Abraham: "I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth

I take my refuge in him who in his life and death has taught: "Bleas them that curse you," and take shelter, full of confidence and joy and earnest strivfor moral perfection, in the God to m Jesus has taught us to pray, the who is a loving and just father to ing for moral perfe whom Jesus has ta all men on earth.

FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH.

## Administration's Greatest Triumph

New York Evening Post. The presentation of the law by Attor ney-General Knox and his assistant, Mr Beck, was extremely cogent. Their argument was so arranged as not to strike at other interests, where it was possible to avoid them. The Government's case was not handicapped by unnecessary weight, and yet it omitted nothing essential to success on the main point of dissolving the illegal combination. The law officers of the Government are to be congratulated on a notable victory gained against very able men, backed by a combination of railway capital in excess of \$1,000,000,000 the largest, perhaps, that the world has ever seen. To President Roosevelt this is much the greatest success not merely accidental, that he has ever gained. It was an accident that made him President, but it was no accident that he directed the powers of the Government into the channel which it took in this judicial proceeding. The United States could alone take the initiative in challenging the legal status of the Northern Securities Company, and it lay in his power to set the machinery in motion to that end, or to withhold it. It is a matter of doubt whether the political bosses who favored Mr. Roosevelt's nomination as Vice-President in order to get rid of him as Government of New York would do their job the same way again.

#### Paid His Burial Bill to Die Honest New York Telegram.

Death no longer has any terrors for Sylvester Lent, of Morris, N. Y., known as the most honest man in the town. He holds a receipt for his funeral ex-

penses and is now happy, for, he de-clares, he will be as honest dead as he has been in life.

Though 90 years old, he is as sprightly as a man of half his years, and expects to round out a century. Mr. Lent has worried not a little recently because of the fact that his funeral expenses would the fact that his funeral expenses would

be a debt against his estate.

He has always been noted for his prudence, which has resulted in making him a man of some wealth, and talked much about the fact that it would take some time for his executors to settle up the estate, so that the undertaker might have

to wait for his money. To obviate this Mr. Lent went to th village undertaker the other day and had him make out a bill for all things neces-sary for a funeral, including a handsome coffin, burial robe and embalming. He already had purchased a tombstone. ceipted bills from the undertaker tombstone maker are now in his strong box, and Mr. Lent says the rest of his life can be spent in peace.

Albany Democrat.

As a reasoner, The Oregonian overtops all other periodicals, It says Mr. Hermann was let out of the Land Office at Washington in order to elect him to Congress. Mr. Hermann was let out before the death of Congressman Tongue because he was at outs with the Administration. The Oregonian, besides being

O Soft Spring Airs! Harriet Freecott Spofford.
Come up, come up, O soft Spring airs,
Come from your ailver shining seas,
Where all day long you tose the wave
About the low and paim-plumed keyat

Foreake the spicy lemon groves, The balms and clives of the South And blow across the longing land The breath of your delicious most Come from the almond bough you attr.

The myrtle thicket where you sigh; Oh, leave the nightingale, for here The robin whistles far and nigh! For here the violet in the wood Thrills with the fullness you shall take, And wrapped away from life and love, The wild rose dreams and fain would wak

For here in reed and rush and grass, And tiptoe in the dusk and dew, Each sod of the brown earth aspires To meet the sun—the sun and you!

Then come, O fresh Spring airs! Once Create the old delightful things, And woo the frozen world again With hints of beaven upon your win

The Chicago Bulletin, an afternoon aswapaper written by women with an accasional little help from men by way to appear. We are New York Sun. of variety, is soon to appear. We are magnanimous to hope that it will linger long. What is to be ought to be; and mere man may as well try to make the mere man may as well try to make the best of it. The Chicago Tribune publishes, with all too little appreciation of their prophetic and fateful meaning, some statistics as to the occupations of Chicago women. As we have predicted with hopeless resignation, they can do anything and everything. They wield ax and hammer with the same dexterity with which they use needle and pen. Any sort of work they have not set their hands at is either unattractive to them or has not occurred to them.

Chicago has a female blacksmith: Venus has driven her ugly husband from

Venus has driven her ugly husband from the forge. Chicago has two female woodchoppers, "woodchopperesses," we shall have to force our reluctant lips to say. Chicago has two female stov ers, a "lumberlady," a "rafusledy," but no "plasterwomen." shall we say? This town points with mingled pride and alarm to five women hod carriers. As yet the leago women are more given to mortar boards than to mortar. Our contemporary asserts that boliermaking is "boside the ambitions of the Chicago women."

Nothing is beside or above those ambitions. Bollermaking is essentially the same trade as novelmaking, a craft prac-ticed successfully by many of the Cook County to the Cook ticed su

ticed successfully by many of the Cook County fair.

If there are no women soldiers, sailors and marines, those soldiers and sailors, too, it is because the Federal government is behind the times, not because of any o, it is because the Federal government of any behind the times, not because of any ant of fitness of the women. A police-an is a soldier, and some women are olicewomen; and there are two Chicago it happens that no Chi-"boatwomen." It happens that no Chicago women are coopers, coke and lime burners, fishers, oysterers, miners, quarrymen, wheelwrights. In about every other business they are thriving. Look nts:

ers, herder and drivers ... nen and teamsters ... aperhangers
arness and saddlemakers
awmili and plantag mill employes.
Ingineers and firemen, stationary
larbie and stoneoutters. designers and draughtsmen. nikers and brokers

Photographers

Not long ago women were shut out from almost all these occupations; and these are only a few of many. When and where will this "encroaching sex" stop? Never and nowhere. The trouble is only beginning. There are only three woman cabinetmakers in Chicago; only woman cabinetmakers in Chicago; only two woman distillers and rectifiers; two woman brewers and maisters; two wo-man potters, two woman brick and tile makers; but the men folks have due

warning. The women have sounded

terfible approach to every work and business now in the hands of men. See what becomes of the men in trades upon which the women have made a general assault. Read the fatal figures: In the list of bookkeepers and acco re is one woman to every two men; of cographers and typewriters, only 1662 men left to the SHIS women who have invaded field and carried it off in their note books. as bookbinders, there are 1612 women and mly 1253 men. The paper-boxmakers number 035 women, as against 311 men, and as teach-

ers in schools and colleges women to only 1591 men. What is written is written, What has happened will happen. The big smith patting, his right biceps complacently will soon be out of a job. If he is handy and good natured, perhaps Mise or Mrs. will let him help about the shop. The shoemaker can bite his nails and pegs in disgust. His occupation's gone. Jump off that car, motorman; go home and learn to cook and do the marketing, sing ullaby and take the twins to the Your wife will be the driver of the elec-tric charger. Policeman that was, those big whiskers will be convenient for baby tric charger. Poli to play tug-of-war with, Go home befor your wife "fans" you away from the corner:

The Queen is in the office, Earning of the money; The King is in the nursery, Playing jacks with Sonny.

Man, pretty man, will soon be unclothed of his little brief authority. He will be a survival, a rudimentary process. We can hear Miss Dr. Jenner-Hunter comparing aim to the vermiform appendix

### The Bible and the Schools. Washington Post.

It is announced in a news dispatch from It is announced in a news and an experience of that State Attorney-Gen-San Francisco that State Attorney-General Webb has rendered an official opinion declaring the use of the Bible in the public schools of California to be unconstitutional. Not only may teachers not use scriptures as text-books, but even reading from them, as is the custom frequently at the opening exercises, is barred. Forty years ago an event like that happening in any part of the country would have created will excitement. Now the action of California's principal law official will stir up few protests. It has come to be generally accepted that under come to be generally accepted that under the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees equal rights to all reli-gions and all shades of belief, the Bible should not be read to the schools.

The Tariff Must Be Modified.

Rochester Herald.

Rochester Herald.

The people understand that the very principle under which protection of labor by tariff is urged presupposes and requires a readjustment of tariff rates from time to time to meet varying situations and conditions. They might possibly be disposed to assent to the general statement that it should be readjusted by its friends rather than by its enemies, but the voters of this land will not long allow it to be used as a check to fair competi-It to be used as a check to fair con tion as a mere monopolistic tool, and if its friends will not modify it, then its enemies will be given an opportunity to do so. And we have all heard of the gentleman who once cut off a dog's tail half ar

An April Morning Eben E. Rexford, in Home and Flowers.
This morning when I woke I heard
The low, sweet chatter of a bird
Beside my window, where so long
Fve missed the music of the song
That filled last Summer with delight,
And saw a sudden, arrowy flight—
A fish of blue that soars and sings—
a bit of heaven itself on wires. A bit of heaven itself on wings.

"The bluebird has come back!" I cried, And flung the window open wide. I leaned across the measy sill, And heard the laughing little rill That comes but once a year, and stays Through the brief round of April days. Then, when its banks with bloom are

The old Spring gladness filled the air. I breathed it, felt it everywhere How blue the sky wast and a tint Of color that was but a hint Of "green things growing" greeted me Along the willows by the lea, And I could feel, and almost hear, The quickened pulses of the year.

A warm south wind that seemed a draught Of wine the sweetest ever quaffed Blew round me, bringing balmy smells. That made me dream of pimpernels, and arbutus blooms in pinewood mooks, and gay wake-robins by the brooks, and I was happy as the bird. Whose heart with Storing's swift for w se heart with Spring's swift joy stirred.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

It didn't rain in Oakland yesterday. More hard luck.

Maybe after all the Irish question will

settled by Englishmen.

Maybe we could win if we could induce Oakland to play both Portland teams

Well, why shouldn't a Missouri poliician make a raise out of baking powder? The baking-powder murder is out and Missouri, like Oregon, is aby a Lieuten-ant-Governor.

You should spit, not expectorate, says President Roosevelt. Gentlemen on our spitteonless street-cars will please N. R.

The mountain lions show the same reprehensible diffidence about coming forward and being shot as the Mississippi bears.

The largest freight vessel in the world

was launched yesterday to ply on the largest ocean on earth. She'll look bigger when empty than when loaded; so the Puget Sound papers will still have something to brug about. It is stated that one of the local streetcar managers observed a man with a

Panama hat on the other day, and immediately ordered out the open cars, thinking that Summer had come. street-car man saw was in all probability a white felt headgear, which he mistook in the mist for the straw variety. "The Rustler," published at Holt, Clay

County, Mo., announces the marriage of a sister of the editor, and accompanies it with an editorial surrounded with black lines, beginning thus:

The bride is a sister of the editor of this pa-per and a well-educated, and, until this event in her career, a highly respected and esteemed young lady. groom is the son of a well-known dis-

reputable character near here, and is an all-around good-for-nothing fellow. "How it can be possible," the editor proceeds, "for one to drop from a high plane socially, mentally and morally to spend a life of poverty with the infam and deprayed, is something we can only

wonder at, but cannot answer." He takes himself very seriously, in deed, for he says further: It would have been, indeed, a pleasure, compared to this, to have stood beside her caffin, knowing that while she was lost, she was lost unstained. And to her family she is completely lost, just as if there were written in the family Bible, "Josephine Hockaday, died March 21 1962."

And the page of mourning is clos

thus: their kind expressions and sympathy, and on behalf of the entire family tender our grateful

appreciation. The brother-in-law evidently hasn't much etuff in him. There has been no additional tragedy.

## A Curb on Speech-Making.

New York Mail and Express. It seems that the time has come when Americans occupying public or quasipub-lic positions ought to be relied upon if not to act wisely on all occasions, at least to refrain from talking foolishly when it is not necessary to talk at all. There are too many speeches delivered in Congress with the idea of teiling King, Kalser, Czar or foreign President that we Americans have no use for any rulers except our own particular brand. There are too many impertinent resolutions issuing from Legislatures or aldermanic chambers informing outland Partiaments that they are not treating their own peoples as they should. We could spare some of the grandlose newspaper calcu-lations as to the sort of havoc our vol-unteer soldiers would make of the con-scripts of the dual or triple alliance after we had armed, equipped and trained them. We could even spare a few of the odious international comparisons as to ar-mament and military effectiveness emanating from those bluff old seadogs and grizzled war veterans of ours-men, to re-verse a famous line, "who never did a foolish thing and never said a wisdom."

# The Fountain at Lakewood.

Whoever visits the country home George Gould at Lakewood admires the beautiful new emblematic fountain just completed at the left of the house. It is in the center of the sunken gardens that Mr. Gould has been constructing for several years, and when illuminated by electricity at night makes a mystical and charming picture. The fountain cost \$50. 000, and was designed by Architect Bush Price, of this city. The sculptor was Massey G. Rhind, who made the fountain at the State House at Hartford, Conn. The bowl of the fountain is 50 feet in diameter, and the heroic figure of Nep-tune is of bronze, while the horses and nymphs are of white marble. Around the figure are six large jets of water that spring into the air and flash in a dozen different colors as they fall back upo figures. Next Summer the fountain be still more beautiful because of aquatic plants that are being cultivated in the pools about it.

Rapid and Good Firing.

Philadelphia Record. The gun crews on our warships are doing some extraordinary accurate shoot-ing of late. On the Illinois, firing at a stationary target while the vessel was moving, a score of 12 hits out of 13 shots was made with her 12-inch guns at a distance of five miles. The gunners of the Iowa, steaming at 12 knots past a stationary target, made 30 hits out of 30 shots with spounder rapid-fire guns. This feat was accomplished by three gun crews, each having 10 shots. It beats all records. At San Francisco on Tuesday the submarine torpedo boat Grampus dis-charged a torpedo at a range of 350 yards and struck a stationary target squarely in the center. Anything like this ac-curacy of fire during a naval engagement-when as a rule one shot in twenty makes a hit-would make the America attle-ships the terror of the seas

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "Madam, I caught your husband making love "Oh, lovely! Then he hasn't for-

to my wife," "Oh, gotten how!"-Life. Wife (looking up from paper)—What was "Hobson's cholos," anyway? Husband—Mrs. Hobson, I suppose.—Chicago Dally News.
"And so Professor Gustavus has at last discovered the missing link! Where did he find it?" "Under the bureau, I understand."—Bal-

timore News. She-I noticed every time they cheered or yelled the speaker took a long drink of water, He-Yes, he was trying to help them drown his voice.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Mann-My, but you're a fright in thos things. Where's the cook? Mrs. Mann-Sh Den't disturb her. She's taking her plane les son in the parior.—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette. The Maid-What makes you chew your mus-tache so, Reggle? Are you fond of discourage-ment? The Thing-Discouragement-aw? The Maid-Yes: feeling down in the mouth, you know.-Harvard Lampoon.

Fumer-Ges whita! What sort of a cigar is this! Giver-Oh! I bought it for a nickel. I don't just recall the brand, but I think it was named after some bum actor. Fumer-Ah! no wonder it won't draw.—Philadelphia Press. Visitor—You say you call your horses Biscay and Bengal. Aren't those decidedly anusual names for horses? Farmer—Ef the loggrafies hain't changed sence I got my schoolin', them's mightly good names for a pair o' hig bays.— Haltimore American.

"I always had suspicious of that man," said Senator Sorghum, resentfully. "I'm afraid he is willing to accept pecuniary considerations for his influence." "Worse than that. He al-ways wants three or four times as much as his influence is worth."—Washington Star.