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TAND, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1903

THE MOTHER TONGLE.

determination of the Hawaiian lature to conduct its proceedings fter in the native language is sentimentally and practically a backward, but it proceeds from es which seem instinctive in all When every other motive of

feeling has been lost, there reunfallingly a sentiment of love cyalty to the mother tongue. It n marked in the rudest tribes ces, and the higher the developof the people the stronger hold it ver them. Preservation of their tongue was among the most ed purposes of the South African in their recent struggle with d, and the privilege of its use ols and courts was among the tions which preceded the laying of their arms. In the Philippine nd that while the more intellind progressive of the native peo re willing to accept the English age and are glad to have their the population eller for the population cling firmly to ch in which they were brought which was spoken by their

land, where the Czar has outthe native language as a means danizing the people, there is alrevolt-more bitter on this at than on any other of a long grievances. Another notable in under conditions of general and ed culture is that of the Welsh e, who for many centuries and in ce of great difficulties have kept a popular knowledge of the old-Weish tongue, and even much of erature. The whole official, busiand general life of the Welsh peoin the English language, and the are, indeed, as much English at ints as is the population of any part of Britain. The schools are se, in English; the reading of the try is English. Nobody wishes wise, but at the same time there versal affection for the old tongue. the end that it may not be lost everywhere in the Welsh counties in the Sunday schools; and the habit of the country is deeply ous, the old speech becomes part culture of almost every child in

liment will applaud the movement wall to preserve the pative lanbut practically action of the ture is ridiculous. The native is essentially barbarous; it is in its range; it is as foreign as to all the purposes and uses erce in which the country finds rt; it is not at all known to ss life even of Honolulu; it no treasures of history or lit-And, all this being true, its on or revival at this time as inl" language of the country ossibility. The attempt may politics in that it may cater to ce of a numerically large ment, but it is foredoomed to failure. No matter what the lition may be, English is and the practical and serviceable Hawaii.

incident which illustrates the spirit which just now conalian politics is the recent If the so-called Prince Kalaiathe Territorial Delegate to Con-The Prince was chosen, not for or hope of advantage h his service at Washington, but he was a popular candidate the voters. And, having him, there is now before the a bill to appropriate \$20,000, in addition to his official to the maintenance of his social shington on something like This, of course, is child's play, but it must be rebered that the Hawalians are a childish people.

LL INCIDENT - GREAT PRIN-

CIPLE. Vanderbilts, who were police magistrate at ort and fined for violating the law e matter of speeding their motor regarded the matter as a fine joke. Others of their thoughtless id made merry over the incident as ry enjoyable lark. Of course, it ers nothing to young Croesus if he few dollars to pay in the way of ity, for to him who never tolled dollar money in moderate sums no meaning. But it ought to mat-

of the land are held in respect, whether in matters great or small.

If the respect and authority of law be weakened in this country, what is there to hold the Vanderbilt fortune or any other property to the use and service of him who owns it? There is no other definite and effective principle of protection among us but the law. By respect for law, the interests of indidividuals in particular and of society in general are held in poise. Contempt of law, should it become universal, would speedily work the undoing of society. How great, therefore, is the responsibility of every citizen so to conduct himself as to contribute to the integrity and the continuing authority and

power of the law! Every citizen who thoughtlessly or otherwise so conducts himself as to put the law in disrespect is in measure great or small a contributor to the anarchy which always-and now more than commonly-menaces society. It is a thought not only for the Vander bilts of the country, but for every man who has a stake, either material moral, in the welfare of the world.

THE COLOR LINE IN BASEBALL. A little "sporting story" comes from Washington which seems to have suggestiveness, both special and general Saturday's baseball game there, the disputches say, was between Harvard and Georgetown Universities, and was marred by a squabble having its origin in race prejudice. Harvard put on a negro named Matthews to play shortstop, and in consequence Catcher Apperous and Manager Miller, of the Georgetown team, who are Southerners, withdrew from the game. There was some mild demonstration of displeasure at the negro's appearance on the field, but Matthews finally won the crowd by brilliant work in accepting a few chances that came his way.

So far as the spectators are concerned the record proves that their original objection was due to the belief that the egro was incompetent. The proof of it lies in the fact that his good playing killed the prejudice. We all know how the disfranchisement of the negro is based upon his unfitness for suf-His banishment from baseball would proceed, of course, along the same lines. Let him show fitness, and his case is won. There is no evidence that the negro shortstop's color was lightened, or his eyes Anglicized or his lips thinned throughout the progress of the game. He gathered in awkward grounders and stopped hot liners in a way that showed he knew his business. It is a fair deduction that the masses who vote as well as watch baseball would be won over by similar demonstration of the negro in civic life. Good work will kill prejudice.

The Southerners who withdrew, however, it is fair to assume, did not re-turn to their places in the game, upon the shortstop's good showing. grievance was not to be removed by anything he did or could do. The unpardonable offense in him was committed at birth in the color of his skin. He is to be punished, despite anything he can do, for something in which he had no part or choice. The negro is incompetent. Well, how will you prove it? Oh, by never giving him a chance. It is so much easier to show that the negro is no good by keeping him from playing in the game than by taking any chances on him. Suppose he should outplay us? I will tie your hands behind your back, and then I know I can lick you, because that is the surest way to prove that you are inferior to me with all your faculties in free play.

The negro must be kept down also on social grounds. He is so inferior to us that if he isn't killed or knocked down ccasionally he will marry our women folks. We do so abhor the negro that our young women will rush to marry unless he is kept out of office and denied any social recognition. The negro is so abjectly craven that he must be cowed with shotgun and fire. He is so politically weak that if he is allowed to vote or hold office he will soon reduce us to slavery. He is socially so impossible that if he is allowed to wear good clothes and ride in Pullmans and attend functions, the entire female population of the South will soon be giving birth to colored chil-

The negro is an inferior race-The whites will not be ruled by the blacks-granted. But is there no other pertinent fact in this problem besides racial inferiority and race prejudice? Yes, there is another element, and that is justice. These Southerners are able men and gracious women. There is charm about them, and ambition, and resolution to preserve their homes and, society in purity and honor. But all this does not set aside the right of the negro to be dealt with justly. The ignorant negro must suffer for his igno rance, and the licentious negro for his crime. But the negro who is neither ignorant nor brutal; the one who has done right and lifted himself to culture. property and capacity-he is not to be punished for ignorance and brutality that are not his. Race hate is not jus Social ostracism is not justice; and justice is mighty and will prevail,

PEACE AND PROGRESS FOR IRE-LAND.

The national convention convened by the United Irish League at Dublin has approved the principle of the government land bill-subject, of course, to such amendment as the Irish party in the British Parliament deems expedient and is able to obtain. When this landpurchase bill becomes a law Ireland will have social rest and political peace. It settles the land question finally, and the settlement of this controversy means the end of the home-rule agitation in the sense that Gladstone and

Parnell urged its enactment. There will doubtless be an extension of local government in Ireland which will provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council at Dublin, which will have control not only of such local matters as rallways, gas and water works, but of the Irish constabulary. This local Legislature of limited functions is all the home rule that Ireland will get, and is really all she needs, for the total separation of Ireland from

Great Britain has few friends. The land question was really all that ever kept the home-rule agitation alive. Up to the passage of the land act of 1870 every Irish tenant was a rebel in thought, because under the law he could be ceaselessly robbed by his landlord-that is, any improvement in the property made by the tenant only meant a raise in the rent, with no allowance for betterments. Under the land act of 1881 and subsequent legislation 89,000 tenants have purchased their holdings, and the state has not o meaning. But it ought to mat-uch for every man, and especially ferry man of property, if the laws

etors on terms acceptable to the landlords and easy for purchasers. The government proposes to lend the tenants \$500,000,000 in cash, procurable by an issue of government stock, to enable them to buy out their landlords. For repayment the tenants will have 68% years. The tenant will pay less annually for the advance of the purchase money than he now pays in shape of judicial rent.

According to the land act of 1881, the rents are judicially readjusted every fifteen years. The first and second revisions of rent have resulted in an average reduction of 42 per cent. about eight years a third revision of rents under the land act of 1881 could be applied for by the tenants. The landlords could not afford to wait un-til third period rents fixed the purchase rate of their lands. The land lords can afford to sell, the tenants can afford to buy, and the British people can afford to pay a bonus for a tranquil Ireland.

ROOSEVELT AND HARVARD. The suggestion that Mr. Roosevel would like the presidency of Harvard College upon his retirement from the Presidency of the United States is interesting. It is in itself entirely reason able, for it would give to a man still young and somewhat overweighted with fame a place in the world at once active in its duties and dignified in its character. It would be a good thing for Mr. Roosevelt, unquestionably, and it could not fall to be a good thing for Harvard.

It would, indeed, be a fine thing for the educational purpose and practice of the country if men of achievement could be brought more and more into our educational system. Old-fashioned scholarship—the scholarship of the cloister—is good in its way. Civilization could ill afford to lose it, for it keeps alive a certain ideal spirit which is vastly important in what may be called the economy of civilization Ideal scholarship needs to be cherished, indeed, but it ought not to hold the leading place and make the spirit and tone of our educational system. After all, the most truly wise man, the mos helpful teacher, is the man in whom knowledge and the scholarly spirit are ombined with experience in life.

Harvard made almost a revolutionary advance toward the practical in education when Dr. Ellot was elected to the presidency. Prior to that time the resident of Harvard had invariably been a churchman-a theologian or a man of the theological mind and habit. Eliot was, indeed, a man of deeply religious character, but at the same time and in the very best sense he was man of the world. The changes spirit and method brought by his influence at Cambridge are well known They have not hurt the scholarship of the school, but they have infinitely advanced its relations to the active and practical life of the country.

In the presidency of Harvard Mr Roosevelt could not fail to carry forward the practical spirit which Dr. Eliot has introduced there. To all that Harvard now teaches her youth he could not fail to add something of the culture of essential manliness. Mr. Roosevelt, to be sure, is no great scholar. His days and his nights have not been given to laborious study, but he is enough of a scholar in the technical sense to carry himself with propriety and dignity in any position, while the spirit of scholarship in its best and truest character is in He would, in truth, be a most valuable recruit to the educational system of the country.

INDIFFERENCE TO DUTY.

The "shamelessness of St. Louis," as recently disclosed through Congressional investigation of election returns, and further set forth in a late magazine article under that head, was continued by the recent election in that city.
It was supposed that the exhibition that was furnished of the facts of the boodle combine would call out a full and de termined vote for the purification of the municipal administration, but the returns show a contrary result. The machine, the workings of which had been so completely exposed, carried the city by a plurality of 18,000. The House of Delegates, that hotbed of corruption, several of whose former representatives have been convicted and imprisoned, remains in control. The explanation of this result, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, is not less curious. It continues:

The vote polled was only half the registre The vote polled was only half the registra-tion. The machine got out every adherent it could muster, 40,000 votes out of a total of 62,000. It is explained that the stay-at-home electors refrained from voting because they felt they would have no chance under the iniquitous election law. Yet 22,000 anti-ma-chine voters went to the polls and were count-ed. If the other 60,000 voters had made the same effort it is reasonably clear the leasened same effort it is reasonably clear that, instesame entors it is reasonably clear that, instead of a machine victory by 18,000, the boodlers would have been routed by an overwhelming majority. The attempt to palliate this neglect of civic duty by the plea of impotence serves to explain why corruption attained such growth in St. Louis. It is a pittful confession and a deplorable result.

Such a spectacle presents the most discouraging aspect of popular government-public indifference. The public conscience is a mighty force, but one exceedingly difficult to arouse. It is also an element of extremes, and is likely, when aroused, to overstep all middle ground between inaction and violence.

Attorney-General Cunneen, of New York State, has decided that the Catholic parochial schools of Dunkirk are outside the jurisdiction of the state public health law, and that neither local nor state health officials can prevent nonvaccinated pupils from attending these parochial schools. Many of the nonvaccinated pupils excluded from the public schools have entered the parochial schools, whose superintendent refuses to comply with the law. The state board threatens now to proceed against the children's parents. action of the superintendent of the parochial schools may be within the law, but it is an outrage on sound public The efforts of the state to protect the public health ought not to be resisted by the superintendent of the parochial schools on technical grounds.

The French Revolution upset the Roman Church along with the monarchy, but Bonaparte arranged with Pope Plus VII the celebrated Concordat by which the church was re-established under the patronage of the government. In the recent debate in the French Senate a Socialist suggested that the Roman Catholic Church should be divorced entirely from the state in France, but Premier Combes, in answering the Socialist Senator's attack upon the Concordat, said that the day had not arrived for breaking with the Vatican, but intimated that this ex-

proper boundaries. Premier Combes said this to satisfy the Socialists, who support is essential to the life of the present Ministry, for he is too intelligent a statesman not to know that France is overwhelmingly Catholic. The daughter of Jaures, the eloquen leader of the Socialists, was recently onfirmed in the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic is the only church in France that is an or ganized social and religious force. peasantry are all Catholics. The Conordat is as immovable in France as the established church is in England. The French people are not disposed to repudiate the Concordat, and yet they are not disposed to allow public educa-

tion to be controlled by religious orders

that are politically hostile to republican

There is no reason why King Edward should not visit the Pope at the Vatican, and as the sovereign of million of Roman Catholic subjects there is every reason why he should pay his respecis to Leo. The coronation oath of the King of England contains language that, however obsolete and meaningless it may be today, is in its letter most offensive to his Roman Catholic subjects, and in the spirit of comity and toler ance the King of England ought to rec ognize the pope as an illustrious spir-itual sovereign, the head of a great historical church, as cordially as he would Emperor William or the Russian Cuar. At least thirty of the most distinguished of the nobility of Great Britain are Roman Catholics, including the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Ripon; the English Catholic nobility has been distinguished for at least s century for its unswerving loyalty to the crown. So conservative has been the Roman Catholic nobility in politics that the Irish party in Parliament has received no support from it. The King of England could not afford to be discourteous to the pope as a matter of sound public policy. He may be compelled to take a coronation oath of obsolete form and obligation, but he is not obliged to ignore the dignity and influence of the pope of Rome.

The Bundesrath, or Federal Council, the upper house of the German Par-liament, is not disposed to accept Chancellor von Bulow's proposal that the second clause of the law against Catholic associations, which permits the expulsion of individual Jesuits, or the subjection of them to special police control, be repealed. If this clause were nnulled, individual Jesuits would be allowed to live in Germany, but they would still be forbidden to organize ommunities. They could not combine as members of the Society of Jesus The Reichstag has repeatedly passed resolutions in favor of repealing this lause, but the Bundesrath is afraid to offend Protestant sentiment

The anthracite Reading Company owns control of the Jersey Central the control of the Reading is virtually in the hands of the Pennsylvania, an other anthracite road; J. P. Morgan is in control of the Erie as voting trustee, and also in control of the Lehigh Valley; the Erie in turn controls the Erie & Wyoming Valley road and the New York, Susquehanna & Western coal roads, and owns the Pennsylvania Coal Company, All these interowner ships of stock in companies that are naturally competitors are rendered presumably unlawful by the decision of the United States Court in the Northern Securities case.

Should there prove to be no way getting at the money appropriated by the State of Washington for the Louis Exposition, Governor McBride will hardly be sorry. The failure will fall in with his line of "retrenchment The sum of \$75,000 was appropriated. but the State Auditor was not author ized by the act to draw warrants upon it; and there is a statute that forbids the State Treasurer to disburse money except on warrants drawn upon him by the Auditor. It makes a troublesome situation, and no way out of it is yet apparent.

The Northern Securities people assert that there is no danger that their railway combination would make extortionate prices for transportation, since there would be loss of traffic through overcharge. There is something in this, in theory, but nothing in fact. Of course, the great railway combine rouldn't want to destroy traffic, but if left to itself it might be expected to take from shippers and travelers everything it could without actually stifling the energy of production.

A few years ago Kansas, as a Popu list state, was screaming over what her people called "the per capity." It was said that in all the United States the amount of money was only \$24.87% "per capity," and the plutocrats of the gold standard had all that. But now the journals of Kansas are boasting that there are \$60 on deposit in the banks of Kansas for every man, woman and child in the state. And the accurse gold standard still prevails.

C. F. Martin, secretary of the Na tional Livestock Association, said the other day at Kansas City that the decision at St. Paul in the merger will, if sustained by the Supreme Court be a death-blow to plans for merging the large packing interests, and there fore will mean survival of competition in the packing business and main tenance of stock prices.

Twenty years ago the British govern ment refused to allow dead bodies to be remated, and it was necessary to fight out a cremation case in the courts in order to establish the right to burn the dead. The law has recently been changed, and is now entirely favorable, owing to the growing public opinion is support of cremation.

It should not be supposed that all the boodlers in the Missouri Legislature were in the \$1000 class. But the \$1000 notes are more easily traced than those of small denominations. No doubt, now, every man who flourished the big notes wishes he hadn't been so fast and frisky. But sudden wealth often makes a man a fool.

It is certain that Oregon now is reeiving more attention from Eastern people than at any time hitherto in its listory. There is good reason to believe that within ten years the popula-tion of the state will be doubled. The forces pointing to such result are get ting fairly into operation.

Democratic hopes and "claims" in the

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS Imputation on Official Experience

Eugene Guard When Reames got home to Jacksonville the people were on hand to give him a rousing reception. The young man should have the place rather than the chronic office-holding Binger Hermann-he who has fattened off the people for these 40

Hermann and Hitchcock.

Boise (Idaho) News.

Quite a large number of Oregon Republicans want Binger Hermann sent back to Congress just to air Secretary Hitchcock's record on the floor of the House, and for the same reason a very considerable num-ber want him kept at home. It is a pretty family row they have on over in Webfoot land.

Complaint Without Foundation.

Heppner Gazette.

The howl of Baker City against the portage road at The Dalles, makes this town appear to be a very small speck in the Inland Empire. The complaint is without any foundation whatever. The peo-ple of the Inland Empire want the port-age road and there is no mistake about it. Don't Be a Hog McMinnville News.

A large number of Eastern people are coming to this state and county this year and buying property. Our people cannot be too particular in their treatment of them: always display a Christian spirit and ever remember the golden rule and treat them as you would like to be treated if you were going to a new country and among strangers. try and among strangers

The Ounce of Prevention, Long Creek Light. Those having ranches along the trail which outside sheep follow in con into Grant County, and who have it permitting outside sheep to cross t deeded lands in order to get into mountains, will not grant them this priv-liege this Spring. With few exceptions the border ranchers will forbid outside sheep crossing their lands this season.

A Slight Concession.

Olympia Olympian, It is noted that many of the immi grants who are now seeking homes in the West travel in Pullman cars. That is a sign of American progrees. From the Atlantic to Ohio the travel was in wagons: from Ohio to Kansas it was in immigrant cars; from Kansas to this point they come in Pullmans. When the time comes for migration from Washington the people will take wings and go

Portland Is Co-operating.

Pendleton Tribune. The success of the Eastern mission of r. B. Wilcox in inducing the O. R. & N. to agree to build a branch line into the interior of Eastern Oregon is far-reaching in consequences both for the section of country to be tapped and the City of Port-land. The opening of the Columbia River is of as great importance to Portland as a city as to the farmers, stockmen and miners of the upper river region. The portage road bill was as earnestly sup-ported by the Portland Legislators when they realized its importance as by the Eastern Oregon members, and more zealously than by some of our Senators and Representatives. Two-thirds of the area of the state lies east of the Cascades, and this vast territory once developed would supply wonderful resources for the build-ing of a great city. Portiand has come to recognize these facts, and the extension of the O. R. & N. into the interior is consistent with its policy of striving for the trade of the Inland Empire.

Spring Poem in Prose,

Salem Journal.

Who does not love the Spring? The oldest and most sordid and least appreciative of us thrills a little at the soft, woolng breezes, laden with the perfume of millions of bursting buds and refreshing turf. Softer tints come on the hills. The dull gray on the cake changes to tender green, and the mosses and lichens cover with silvery sheen. The bursting willow tips and the many humble shrubs that line the water courses glitter with swelling points and promises of early foilage. In the door-yards files of daffodlin, royal flowers that array themselves under the command of yellow-helmeted captains. Gay and gaudy tulips gleam among the evergreen trees, and in the forest the shy tooth-wort brings its pinkish purple sprays of bloom a willing sacrifice to the hands of flower-greedy school children. What treasures the Springtime brings to innocent childhood! How they seek out each new flower in its hiding place and carry their spoils to the often soiled and crushed from The Spring perfumes come back affection. The Spring perfumes come back to our calloused memories with recollec-tions of youth,

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer

According to the statute of Oregon the second Friday in April is designated as Arbor Day, a day on which the children of the public schools shall assist in advancing the school grounds by planting trees and flowers thereon, and the custom is becoming quite universal custom is becoming quite universal throughout the state. This is indeed a commendable custom. School grounds tastefully set to ornamental trees are more attractive to the youth than bare plats of land with a cheerless school house as the only decoration. School at best is none too inviting to the aver-age youth. Most children look upon the pursuit of an education as a favor the are conferring upon some one else. They do not realize that to acquire knowledge is solely a benefit to themselves, there-fore cheerless surroundings about the school premises do not attract consequently it was a wise act of the Legislature that half a day of each year should be set apart for the beautifying of school premises. Let the observ ce of the day be universal

Spokane Spokesman-Review. A misnomer. A quarter of a century ago bunchgrass was the chief and almost exclusive resource of the broad interior, and cattle, horses and sheep were the main tokens of wealth. Thus it came that the residents of the "upper country" were known as "bunchgrassers." The term stuck, and when delegations from this region attended conventions of any charac-ter in the Willamette Valley or on the shores of Puger, Sound, it was invariably applied to them. But long ago the term applied to them. But long ago the term lost the distinctive significance it had in pioneer days. The bunchgrass has all but ceased to ripple in the Summer breeze. Long ago the settler's plow turned it down. The land of native grasses has become a land of grain fields and gardens and blooming orchards. It is time, therefore, that the newspapers of Western Washington and Oregon took cognizance of these changes and ceased calling our Legislators, our convention delegates and our baseball teams by an archale term which is worse than meaningless and positively misleading, and no more suited to existing conditions that the term "Wapaexisting conditions that the term "Wapa uld be to the ball teams

Attempting the Impossible,

Attempting the Impossible,
Washington Post.
It seems to us that the members of the
Administration who have recently discussed the tariff on important public occasions have made the mistake of expending on their Democratic fellow citt.
zens a good deal of rhetorical eloquence
that might more profitably have been
addressed to their dissenting brethren
in New England and the West. If the
Republican leaders can close the gap in
their own party the work will pay them
much better than trying to win over
the Democrats to the stand-pat doctrine. First District will be at high pitch till the Democrats to the stand-pat doctrine. the vote is counted. Then the old The former may not be, but the letter manifestly is impossible.

EVIL SPEAKING.

Philadelphia Ledge La Rochefoucauld, in all his witty and wise maxims, showed perhaps the deep-est insight into imperfect human nature in the acute observation that adversity of our best friends we often find something that is not exactly dis pleasing. So cyaical is the thought, however, that the author himself suppressed the maxim in the third editi

of, his book. The most odious of the passions, envy, is at the bottom of the jealousy which we commonly display when others whom we think not so when others whom we think not so worthy of the favors of fortune possess that which we have failed to secure, and moves us to speak slightingly of them or even to feel momentarily at least something too far removed from genuine sorrow when the plans or the hopes of those with whom we are acquainted have been frustrated. It is egoism, selfishness which causes us to be impatient. ness, which causes us to be impa and dissattsfied at seeing anybody seize that to which "we think we the only fair title," and hence the be impatient ous lear malign, which is the way those who are much given to littleness and vanity have of easing their own chagrin and disappointment. The detractor or the malignant backbiter, as an old writer said, is usually "some weak parted fellow, and worse minded, yet is strangely ambi-tious to match others, not by mounting to their worth, but by bringing them down with his tongue to his own poor-

If it were considered how great is the injury done by evil speaking, malicious tattling and gossip, all in the world except the hopelessly malignant would exercize the greatest care over their speech which relates to the good names of others. The light and idle word has often embittered lives, wrecked homes, excited the angriest passions and is constantly the cause of the greatest heart-burning, trouble and distress of mind, often to those who are innocent of wrong doing and, therefore, sensible of the greatest injustice. Robert South said:
"Would not a man think ill deads and rcise the greatest care over their sp

injustice. Robert South said:
"Would not a man think ill deeds and shrewd turns should reach further and strike deeper than ill words? And yet many instances might be given in which men have much more easily purdoned ill things said against things done than ill things said against them. Such a peculiar rancor and venom do they leave behind them in men's minds, and so much more poisonously and icurably does the serpent bite with his ongue than with his teeth.

If the origin of the greatest troubles, he most disagreeable episodes, the most deep-seated and long-continued animosities in every town, village or community were traced, it would be found in per-haps the majority of cases that light words, idle gossip, harsh wit, satirical speeches were the cause of more unhap speeches were the cause of more unhap-piness and more hatred than all other causes put together. "Few men," ob-serves Dean Swift, "are qualified to shine in company; but it is most mon's power to be agreeable." Gossiping and the habit of detraction come largely from the desire to talk when the mind is empty, and the persons and the things with which shallow persons are the best acquainted are neighbors and their doings. On these subjects anyone can be doings. On these subjects anyone can be fluent. Ordinary fluency, continues Swift, is in many men and in many women "owing to a scarcity of matter." The retailers of gossip have only one set retailers of gossip have only one set of ideas and one set of words, and these "are always ready at the mouth. So people come faster out of a church when it is althost empty than when a crowd is at the door.

From the fact that there is a great deal of ill-natured goesip in the world, and that a great many intelligent persons who are not really evil natured habitually are not really evil natured habitually speak ill of others in a half humorous way, no generous and high-minded youth should ever let himself fall into the habit of saying unmanly things of others, and he should especially heed the fine saying he should especially heed the fine saying of Sir Walter Raleigh: "Defame not any woman." Let him "light up with a thousand noble disdains" at the thought that he should become a gossip and descend to the littlenesse of the weak and of the malicious.

A Finnneier's View.

Chicago Inter Ocean,
"We shall no doubt for some time find great unwillingness to embark in new affairs," remarked Jacob H. Schiff of the Northern Securities decision. "But that is no misfortune, for promotion has been carried too far. In this respect, perhaps the Northern Securities decision may prove a blessing in disguise."

Mr. Schiff is undoubtedly right. While
we have not had—no nation can ever

in the limits of its available heads and hands—too many new enter-prises that really propose to produce something useful—we may have and have had too many enterprises of the kind that Mr. Schiff calls promotions.

had too many enterprises of the kind that Mr. Schiff calls promotions.

These do not, as a rule, propose anything new in the way of production. They are, as a rule, mere organizations of existing industries. They do not mean new ways of production, but new ways of controlling production. They do not, as a guie, add anything to the country's real wealth. Men grow rich by them, but chiefly by anticipating profits.

These promotions have taken on a form and size in recent years that have threatand size in recent years that have threat and size in recent years that have threatened grave perils in both politics and
finance. Hence it is in fact well that a
halt be called on them. That halt is, of
course, unpleasant to men who hoped for
large and speedy wealth by means of
them. But nothing of the real wealth
of the nation will be lost. And that halt
will give everybody a chance to breathe
and think and calm himself.

As a practical man of large affairs. Me

As a practical man of large affairs Mr. Schiff sees the advantage of such a halt. That is why he feels that the Northern Securities decision, in spite of the present confusion, may be a blessing in discusses.

Tariff Revision a Necessity. Chicago Post. We have had a number of "authorita

tive" and quasi-official utterances on the tariff question. They appear to have given much ald and comfort to the fanatical and irrational opponents of revision and freer trade. There is great joy in the "stand pat" camp. Root, Shaw, Allison and other leaders have condemned tariff revision and even talk of revision as a menace to the prosperity of the country, though they have admitted, as an abstract proposition, that in certain conceivable circumstances and at some future time revision may be advisable. What a triumph for the enemies of progress: And even President Roosevelt is now claimed as a recruit of the "stand-patters." His Minneapolis speech was certainly not the deliverance of a convinced and resolute revisionist. To put it bluntly, it was a disappointment to the friends of the Iowa idea and honestly applied protection. It was full of its and buts and perhapses, and avoided definite statements. To oppose reasonable revis-ion at the earliest possible moment is to protect monopoly and invite reaction and the political and commercial penalties of

Ift

Louisville Courier-Journal. If Mr. Bryan could get the Presidential bee out of his bonnet, the poison of ora-tory out of his blood, and could earnestly intelligently sit down to a study of truth-or, better, could travel, see the world and learn a little outside his own burnyard-he would be at once a more useful and a happier man, a founder and a builder, and not the embittered architect of rulh he threatens to become.

Same as Other Criminals.

St. Louis Republic.

Bribers and boodlers will soon be forced to adopt the philosophy of ordinary criminals, which is to the effect that crime is a game with the chances largely against the player. That this is true pholosophy is manifest by the fact that criminals are pitted against the organized and overwhelming force of society as a whole.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Who said leaman?

The Browns seem to be at the bat again.

Easter hats had another outing yesterday

The weather man has been feeling good

Two in one day is about as much as the local fans can stand. The ladies have formed the Sacajawea

Club. Look out for trouble. When we've won two in a single day

it's time to forget those fifteen defeats The Blue and the Gray have no longer any followers in Portland. It's all Brown

Typhold fever seems to be a prominent course in college curriculums at the pres-

It's time for some one to send in a joke about the propriety of having a ship review at Kiel.

A few more days like yesterday and the sprinkling wagon will be the next number on the program.

Maine and New Hampshire refused to make any appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition. Massachusetts, on the other hand, voted an appropriation of \$100,000.

It is stated that the President is taking his present trip for rest. He will find before he gets back to Washington that rest and railway, journeys don't always

The late Joseph Park of White Plains, N. Y., by his will divided about \$7,000,000 among his relatives and friends, but Sam Brown, a colored coachman for Mr. Park for half a century, is not mentioned in the will. Of the late Mr. Park it may be remarked that, like Mr. Barkis in "David Copperfield," he was "near."

Tim Corcoran, of the Jewell-Vesper mail route, was in the city the fore part of the week. He brought in as a curiosity an egg that had been laid with a nickel in it. It looks pretty hard on a hen to have to work all day laying one egg at 15 cents a dozen and then throw in a nickel with each egg. That beats the nickel-in-the-slot machine.—Astoria Herald. Shades of Aesop, are we going to get golden egg after all, or will the hen be arrested by the authorities for coun-

The "Law and Order League of Greater New York" has been formed in Brooklyn to protect women from insult and annoyance from foul language in street cars and public places. A hundred members of the league are to be comm deputy sheriffs, with power to make arrests. The immediate cause was an assault by a gang of young rufflans upon Assemblyman Ulrich, because he rebuked them for insulting women on a car.

The gifts made by Andrew Carnegie since 1896 for the founding of libraries and for educational purposes in America. and Great Britain amount, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education contained in a pamphlet issued by the United States Bureau of Education to \$67,212,923. Of this sum over \$52,000,000 was given in this country, according to an extract from the Washington Post, said to have been revised by Mr. Carnegie himself. The report contains a table showing the distribution and amounts of the various gifts.

Mr. Bryan, Will You Be Good?

Louisville Courier-Journal. The editor of the Courier-Journal was fighting trust and trustism when Mr. Bryan was creeping like a snall unwillingly to school; nor was he using bows and arrows against Mauser rifes, either. On the lines of the Chicago piatform of 1896, and of the Kansas City platform of 1900, Mr. Bryan led the party to a disastrous defeat, meeting a dwindling, not a rising, vote. On those lines the Republicans would be assured of a victory each succeeding four Courier-Journal urges the party to turn its back upon the dissensions which brought defeat, to plant its feet upon high brought defeat, to plant its feet upon high and solid ground, to set its face resolute-ly to the future and the foe, this obstin-ate, ill-judging, self-important youth-grown rich as a candidate for office, full of the bravery of his conceit and inex-perience—has the effrontery to question our fidelity and our sincerity.

Mr. Bryan speaks disdainfully of money.

Money is as needful to political battles as powder and ball to real battles. Does Mr. Bryan think that Mr. Tilden was less a Democrat because he was a rich a man be not a pauper, he is a Republican. In Mr. Bryan's vocabulary Democracy and defeat are synonymous terms. The moment a Democrat looks like a winner, Mr. Bryan begins to hate and abuse him. That is the meaning of what he says:

The boys are mighty tired of it. They are hungry and thirsty. They can see nothing in what Mr. Bryan is driving at nothing in what Mr. Bryan is driving at but continued dissension, hopeless divis-ion and certain defeat. If Mr. Bryan has his way, it is another drubbing in 1994. If he does not get it, he means to bolt. Aft-er he has done this, both wings of the party will stand even, and then they may get together. Before that, however, some of us will be dead.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Yes, Miss Gotrox employs a man to do noth-ing but bathe her terrier twice a day." "In-deed?" He's a sort of a skyescraper, sh?"-Baltimore News.

"Ot hear that Casey has been app'inted a walkin' delegate!" "Walkin' delegate! Sure be'll not walk. He'll rold an' charge ut to th' union."-Brooklyn Life. Not Worried by His Mistake.—Irate guest (No. 48)—I didn't tell you to wake me up at 5 o'clock. Bellboy-Didn't yer? Well, mebbe it was No. 84.—Detroit Free Press.

The Usual Proportion.—First chauffeur—Whose make is your machine? Second chauffeur—Well, about one-third the manufacturer's and two-thirds the renairer's.—Puck.

"Your uncle, the bishop," remarked the caller, "is becoming famous, isn't he?" "Yes," said Mrs. Lapellhg, affably, "He's getting to be quite a celibary."—Chicago Tribune.

"I was just telling my daughter," said Mrs. be quite a celibacy."—Chicago Tribune.
"I was just teiling my daughter," said Mrs. Noosens, "that it's really a shame for her to play the plano on Sunday." "Why did you mention Sunday, particularly?" asked Mrs. Peppies, —Philadelphia Press.

The Stimulus of Competition.—"It is a great mistake, Mabel, to trifle with the affections of a man who loves you by encouraging some one else." "Well, he's a little slow, auntie. I think he needs a pacemaker."—Pock.

All New Yorkers Look*Allke—"I see that a New Yorkers Look*Allke—"I see that a New Yorkers have been busband because the mistook him for a burglate." "Say, ain't.

New York woman shot her husebase instead him for a burgilar." "Say, ain't it wonderful how all those New Yorkers get to look alike?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Somebody Would Benedit—"Yes," remarked the loud-volced man with the diamond stud, "I am out of politics for good." "Ah," murmured the sedate little fellow in the corner; "may I ask for whose good?"—Philadelphia Becord. A Stickler for Truth.-Cassidy-Oi want &

A Stickler for Truth.—Cassidy—Oi want a wreath av flowers, an' put on it. 'He rests in pieces.' Florist—Don't you mean 'He rests in peace?' Cassidy—Oi mane phwat Oi sed. 'Tie for Casey, that was blowed up in the quarry—Tit-Bits.

Ida—Charile Gium was learning to walts last night. May—How long was he on the dancing floor? Ida—Oh, about two minutes. May—Why, Mabel said two hours. Ida—No, two minutes on the floor, and the rest of the time on my feet—Chicago Dally News.