The Oregonian.

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House news stand.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

spitation, 29 of an inch.
TODAT'S WEATHER-Parly cloudy with
showers; slightly warmer; south to west winds.

PORTLAND; WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

STRIKE AND LOCKOUT. The plainest fact with reference to Portland's present labor difficulties is the altered attitude of public opinion toward the unions, compared with a year ago. Then sympathy with the strikers was almost universal; now it is almost nonexistent. Business is impeded more or less by the controversy; but there is a widespread disposition, even among the retail merchants most affected, to endure cheerfully a period of slack business and possible loss, in the hope of a "settlement." It may be enough to explore the causes of this change in public sentiment, if hap-ly some light may be shed on the situa-

Incidental reasons for the general sympathy with the masters are: The ence of a political campaign, as we had last year and shall have next; the conviction that a contest must come now or in 1994, and it is better met now than when the Centennial buildings are under way; the feeling that the building trades had a fair trial of strength last year, and should have been contented with stable conditions for a longer period than one year; interest in the progress of the city, and belief that the unions are the aggressors in the stoppage of work; and, undoubtedly, also a certain psychological condition which impels the mind to one side of the question because it is tired of dwelling so long on the other.

But these are incidental. The specific and principal reasons why the strikers have not the support of the people more largely in this struggle are (1) fear at the incessant encroaches union demands, as frankly outlined by Mr. Gompers on his last visit to Port-(2) belief that the r scale of \$3.50 per day for second-class carpenters and painters is too high. It is no secret that these proposed minimum scales are viewed with misgiving by many union men themselves, who feel that \$3 would be an ample minimum for inexperienced workmen in such simple trades, especially in view of the fact that fully competent mechanics in either trade have no difficulty in getting \$3.50, or \$4, or as much as they can really earn. It has also been hoped by some union men, as well as by the general public, that the unions affected would yet find some way of weeding out the second-class men, for whom they have been asking the "scale," or else of modifying the demand from \$3.50 to \$3 a day,

It is perfectly clear that in every contest of this sort the nonessentials are quickly brushed aside and attention is centered upon the vital point in the There is no more popular concern about unionism as such than there is as to whether the contractors are in a trust or the mills in a conspir acy. Sympathy with the anthracite miners arose from belief that they were underpaid, and not because they were in Congress, it will be argued that as in a union or because the coal roads a West Point graduate and a United were in a trust. So in Portland now large numbers who favor unionism are anxious to see the strikers brought to sort depend for popular approval and, therefore for their success, upon the specific merits of the case, affords a varning to labor leaders that they should be very sure of their ground before they take an overt step. Constant agitation for mere assertion of unionism, without a real grievance, will tend powerfully to destroy the high esteem into which organized labor has been raising itself in recent years. Neither side in this controversy can hope to cloud the public mind as to the responsibility for the trouble that hangs over the community. The blame will be saddled upon whoever is wrong, and the injury will not soon be forgotten.

BRYAN'S INTEMPERATE SPEECH. With the state conventions that will National Convention only one year away, Bryan is doing his level best to widen the breach between the honest and the dishonest factions of the old Jeffersonian party. It seemed reasonable to assume that in recent public uthad reached the outermost limit of in-temperate speech. This assumption was erreneous. At Kansas City yesterday the Nebraska Statesman said, "The the people is the only moving power. (Page Democratic bed is wide enough for all who want to come in, but we do not want to have to sit up nights to keep certain pretenders from picking our pockets," and slams the door in the face

carry the country with New York as the incongruity of a statue of Lee carry the country with New York as certainly counted in advance against it the capital he sought to capture at Texas is counted in advance for it? Has he abandoned hope of a third-time extravagant that its acceptance is like. However, and does he ive to professor and prescribes living in the open air, the capital he sought to capture at the head of an insurgent army is so the head of an insurgent army is so extravagant that its acceptance is like. Whether the curative power is to restore its victims to health. Whether the curative power is to restore its victims to health. Whether the curative power is to restore its victims to the head of an insurgent army is so extravagant that its acceptance is like. nomination for himself, and does he propose to expend all his energies for the next year to "knowless" of the next year to " the next year to "knocking" Cleveland, and incidentally any man who ever lined up with the honest wing of the party? Is it his intention to drive the patriotic Democrats Into the Republican army once more? Doesn't he know that tariff-reformers who preferred Mc-Kinley and protection to Bryanism in 1896 will not regard Roosevelt as so bitter an alternative in 1904?

Cleveland typifies the conscience of the old Democratic party, and the Democrat who attacks Cleveland and what Cleveland stands for commits political suicide. If such a man has the command, he will inevitably lead his party to destruction. Bryan seems to be intent on making a total wreck of the organization founded by Jefferson,

A FIGHT AND ITS DEMONSTRATION. It is "inside" information at San Francisco that the electric rallway war which has been agitating Los Angeles in particular and California in general during the past month is in the way of being compromised. For several rea-sons the matter is one of more than local interest. Two or three years ago, it will be remembered, H. E. Huntington, nephew and heir of Collis P. Huntington, was practically crowded out of the Southern Pacific by the Harriman interest. He had become a Californian in sentiment, and wished to retain his home there, and, finding himself in command of almost unlimited money, he busied himself with the creation of a great electric railroad system at Los Angeles. How this system, with its branches reaching like a spider's web in all directions for a distance of twenty-five miles, affected the interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad has al-ready been told in these columns. It literally took the whole passenger traffic of the Los Angeles suburban district. inflicting a very great loss upon the Southern Pacific, which had formerly all but monopolized this traffic with its standard lines.

A month ago application was made at Los Angeles, in the name of attorneys, for an interest not named in the bianket franchise for electric roads, practically duplicating the Huntington lines, the application stipulating that the passenger rate on the proposed lines should be 8 cents, as against the now universal 5-cent rate. It was discovered or believed from the start that the responsible interest back of the 3-cent proposal was the Southern Pacific Company, and the theory has been that Harriman intended to force Huntington out of business. The contest during the past month has been furious-so furious that hardly anything else has been talked about south of the Tehachipi Mountain.

Within a week the agitation has somewhat calmed down, and it is inside information that Huntington and Harriman have about come to an understanding. Harriman, it is said, has not only been a good deal injured by Huntington's operations at Los Angeles, but a good deal alarmed by reports that Huntington was planning to extend these operations to San Francisco and other northern cities now served almost exclusively by the Southern Pacific in their suburban traffic. The move at Los Angeles against Huntington, it is explained, was intended to put a stop to the business of electric railroad-building in the field of the Southern Pacific. The application for franchises at Los Angeles, it is said, will be dropped, and Mr. Huntington will confine himself to the field in which he is already operating.

The general interest of this matter is its demonstration of the superiority of electric over standard roads under competitive conditions. To an extent it has been found to be so everywhere, but it and Governor Odell is sound in his conis especially so on the Pacific Coast, clusion that the privilege of a liquor where steam power is relatively costly, owing to the high price of coal, where electric power is relatively cheap. The demonstration is complete that where an electric road runs in competi-tion with a standard road it will not only attract the business, but will carry it at less cost. It will be well to bear this general fact in mind in the develop ment of the railroad system in this

state.

The bill providing that a statue of General R. E. Lee shall be placed in Statuary Hall at the National Capitol has become a law in Virginia without the signature of Governor Montague, who personally disapproved of the action of the Legislature on the ground that it was unwise to try to force such a statue upon Congress in the face of a hostile sentiment at the North, Of course, when the question of the acceptance of the statue comes before the House and the Senate a debate will ensue that will not be advantageous to

the country. Should a debate on General Lee ark States Army officer his duty was to be loyal to the flag under all circumstances. But Charles Francis Adams, terms. The fact that contests of this in a footnote to his address on "The Constitutional Ethics of Seces shows that Lee, as a cadet at West Point, was instructed that secession by a state was constitutional and lawful. Before 1840 secession was taught at the United States Military Academy as an admitted doctrine of constitutional law. Lee was graduated in 1829. Prior to 1840 the academy text-book was Rawle's "View of the Constitution." William Rawle, the author, was an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, a Northern man, but in his constitutional treatise he inculcated the doctrine of secession. We

> The states, then, may wholly withdraw from the Union; but while they continue they must retain the character of representative repub-(Page 290.)

The seccession of a state from the Union de-pends on the will of the people of such state. (Page 285.)
The people of a state may have some rea-The people of a state may have some rec-sons to complain in respect to acts of the General Government; they may in such cases invest some of their own officers with the power of negotiation, and may declare an absolute ascession in case of their failure. Still, however, the recession must in such case be distinctly and peremptorily declared to take place on that event; and in such case, as in the case of an unconditional secsation, the previous ligament with the Union would be legitimately and fairly destroyed. But in either case (conditional or unconditional secsesion) the people is the only moving power. (Page

This was the doctrine taught Lee at West Point under the administration their care, treatment, and eventually of John Quincy Adams. In the prob- for their cure. Science will not long able debate over the acceptance of the rest under the imputation of having have had enough of Clevelandism in the Democratic party."

What alls Bryan? Is he so thick-skulled as to imagine his party can

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

New Hampshire has followed Ver-mont in substituting for prohibition a license-option method of dealing with the liquor traffic, and Maine is now the only state east of the Mississippi River that retains the prohibition policy. The New Hampshire law, which has been repealed, was enacted in 1855, and re-sembled the Maine law, except that prohibition was applied only against the sale and not the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. For many years open saloons have been tolerated in the larger towns and cities, and received public recognition in a system of fines regularly imposed, which cost the ordinary saloonkeepers about \$1000 a year. About 1600 Federal liquor licenses were annually taken out in the state, which clearly pointed to the existence of nearly half a dozen drinking-places for each 1000 of the population. It is reported that in the coming popular vote on the question of license or no license in the cities of the state the hotel men, the druggists and the small rum dealers will oppose license, because they are now doing a liquer business under prohibition at less cost than would be the case under the new

Twenty years ago the advocates of prohibition thought that they were destined to increase so rapidly that they would impose their creed upon one or both of the great parties and obtain control of the Government. Today there is but one prohibition state east of the Mississippi, and two west of that river-Kansas and North Dakota, Kansas has had prohibition for twenty years, and North Dakota since its ad-mission to the Union. The steady decline of prohibition is due to the growing popular conviction that it is not the most effective method of dealing with the liquor traffic; that the policy of high license and local option gives better results. The Raines law, which has been in force in New York state since 1896, places the granting of licenses in the hands of a State Commissioner of Excise, and so removes the business from all local or political influences. During the six years the law has been in operation it has raised about \$70,006,000 in revenue, one-third of which has gone to the state and the other two-thirds to the cities and towns.

Governor Odell has had prepared and introduced into the Legislature a bill to increase the public revenue, one of whose principal features is a rise of 50 per cent in the cost of a license to sell intoxicating liquors. The highest price now paid under the Raines law for a license is \$800 in the Borough of Manhattan, in Greater New York City. In Brooklyn \$650 is charged. In the other cities of the state with a population above 50,000 a license costs \$500, and in places with a smaller population than that the price of a license ranges from \$350 to \$100. Last year the revenue raised from liquor licenses in the State of New York amounted to \$12,450,000, of which \$8,300,000 went to the cities and

towns, and \$4,150,000 to the state. If Governor Odell's bill should become a law, the State of New York would obtain an income from liquor licenses of \$18,600,000. A license in New York City which now costs \$800 would cost \$1200, a \$500 license would cost \$750; but this increased cost is exceeded by the cost of a license to sell liquor in many other large cities. Boston charges \$2000 for an innkeeper's license, Worcester \$1500, Fall River and Lawrence \$2500, Philadelphia and Pittsburg \$1100, and Chi-cago, Omaha, Minneapolis and many Western cities \$1000. In all these cities there is never any lack of applicants creased price proposed in New York State.

to the humane and charitably dispose people of a much wider community than that comprehended under the name of Portland is the Baby Home, in the southeastern portion of this city. Its wards are infants under 3 years of age, who are deprived by death, thriftlessness or misfortune of their birthright of home and parental care. The majority of these, says the president of the Home in her annual report, "are of respectable but poor parentagechildren of widowed mothers dependent upon themselves for support, or of fathers desolate and helpless when left with motherless babes." She adds; "There are some of Illegitimate birth; but where is there more need of sym-pathy and kindness than toward those born with a stigma that makes an additional burden for after life?" How does this simple inquiry put to shame the self-righteous spirit that refuses support or sympathy for the work of the Baby Home because for sooth a nameless waif is occasionally left at its doors, or a young mother, betrayed and deserted, places her babe within its sheltering walls while she goes out to battle against poverty and disgrace? There are degraded mothers, to be sure, but these are comparatively few, and it is folly to suppose that they are made worse or more reckless by placing their offspring in homes where they are watched over and brought up to lives of integrity and usefulness. However closely the ordinary avenues of philanthropy and charity are guarded against the unworthy, it is not always possible to shut this class out. But of the hundreds of babes that have been sheltered and fed and clothed in the Baby Home during the twelve or more years of its existence, and passed on from its retreat into homes where a continuation of love and care is as sured, each has come with the seal of cence upon its brow (though a few, alas! have been the offspring of shame, fortunately not transmutable to them), and has passed on and out under the promise of a life of respectability and usefulness. The dimmest charity can show no whiter record than this,

The movement looking to the establishment of a retreat for consumptives in connection with the Good Samaritan Hospital of this city is one worthy of the support of an intelligent and humane people. The time is close at hand when each state will be expected to make suitable provision for this class of sufferers in sanitariums provided for skulled as to imagine his party can the United States Army. Nevertheless, the theory which eschews medication tion.

found in open-air sanitariums, in con-junction with tissue-building foods and complete rest, or in some remedy that, taken into the body, will kill the germs of tuberculosis without being fatal to the patient, is yet to be determined. Physicians incline just now to the for-mer means, and the community only discharges its duty to humanity when

it comes up to the help of science in the

attempt to demonstrate this theory. The anti-oleomargarine law pass by the fifty-seventh Congress has proved a failure from the dairymen's point of view, according to the figures just issued by the Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue, which show that a total of 50,000,000 pounds of oleomar-garine has been sold in the eight months and Pebruary 28, a decrease of only 30 per cent from the COTTS. garine has been sold in the eight months ended February 28, a decrease of only 30 per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year. Out of the total of 50,000,000 pounds sold, only 16,000 pounds was artificially colored, and thus subjected to the tax of 10 cents a pound. The remainder was technically uncolored, and paid the tax of 14 cent a pound in lieu of a 2 cents a pound tax provided by the old laws; but this does not mean that it was white, the manufacturers having the solution of the first place. It is first place. In the first place, a ballot to the New York Heraid:

I have come to believe that the common fear of dog bites is unterly unreasonable, and that the unfortunate results that sometimes follow dog bites are largely the result not of the bites, but of the senseloss fear which is felt by most persons in civilized countries of the co-alied 'mad dog.'

Dr. Dulles connected that the common fear of dog bites is unterly unreasonable, and that the unfortunate results that sometimes follow dog bites are largely the result not of the bites, but of the senseloss fear which is felt by most persons in civilized countries of the co-alied 'mad dog.'

Dr. Dulles connected to hydrophobia, and that these notions rarely become more sensible as they grow older. Then he adds:

In the first place, a ballot of the New York.

There are people today who think that the educated man should be separated from the common rabble. Jefferson believed that the man who was too good to take part in politics was not good enough to live in a land like this. . . Revolution is not a remedy in a country where people can vote. People can vote themselves free in this country and, if they could not do that they could not fight themselves free.

chised blacks of the South, carries its own irony. It would be kinder of Mr. Bryan to say less about liberty and equality in this country, unless he really wants to drive the South to Cleveland,

The figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a table giving the railroad accidents in the United States from 1886 to 1902, show that in 1886 the railroad employes who met-death while coupling or uncoupling cars constituted 13.1 per cent of the whole number killed, while those injured while engaged in this work constituted 46.8, or nearly half of those who received injuries from all causes. In 1902, with the automatic-coupler act in operation, those killed in coupling operations constituted 5.6 per cent of the whole number of deaths, and the injured only 6.3 per cent of the total number of casualties. The percentages given above are all the more remarkable in view of the fact that in 1886

of years does not excuse military men for indulgence in the talking habit. It is well known that this habit, once acquired, is most difficult to break, but there is proof in at least one notable example of recent years that a check uproar," the account concludes. What can be placed upon it, even if it takes the President of the United States to do it. An explanation from General Baldwin as to what he meant by tain remarks lately attributed to him in condemnation of the negroes and Filipinos is now awaited by Secretary Root, who, as becomes the head of the War Department, is a thorough disciplinarian. General Baldwin has forty years of honorable service to his credit and it may be hoped that it will not be necessary to discipline him for garrulousness, a folble that is supposed to be peculiar to feminine senility,

During the Summer vacation last year 615 students of the Carlisle Indian School were employed on farms. The school has now existed twenty-five years, and of its graduates since 1889, 296 are now living. Most of these are now farming; there is one in the Army, another practicing law, and several are clerks in banks and stores. Last year the entire student body, number-ing 1000, earned \$81,649, and in the savings bank conducted by the school the Indian boys have \$20,000, and the girls \$14,000, which is drawing 6 per cent interest. Only three of the graduates have turned out a discredit to Carlisle.

Last year 40,401 immigrants from Ireland left their country, and half of them were between 20 and 25 years of age. Of these 40,000 young Irishmen, the United States received 33,249, Great Britain 4718, Canada 732, and Australia 496. If the land-purchase bill be a law, we shall no longer see the Irish youth by thousands every year expatriating themselves in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation. When Ireland's best young blood ceases to go into voluntary exile in America, surely

In Russia strikes are dealt with in the same despotic way with which they were once suppressed in Great Britain tury, when it was a violation of law for a workingman to strike. In Russia thirty persons were killed and 100 wounded as the result of a strike in a large factory near Nijni Novgorod. The Russian troops fired with artillery upon the strikers.

Henry Clay's birthday was celebrated on Easter Sunday in Hanover, Va., where he was born 126 years ago. He has been thus honored since his death in May, 1852. The memory of Clay is still publicly honored by Kentucky. The great orator and statesman was the son of a poor Baptist country cler-

gyman. The Oregonian cannot undertake to employments ought to ask or receive

APRIL 22, 1903.

department of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, recently reported to the Department of Agriculture in Washington that rables was undoubtedly a disease to be reckoned with, and that as many as five persons had been known to dle of it in one year.

Dr. Charles W. Dulles, lecturer on the history of medicine at the same institution, asserts that Professor Pearson is wrong, and that teething and measles are more dangerous than hydrophobia. Professor Pearson said: "It is most asrotessor rearson said: It is more who tonishing to find in this day anyone who is willing to go on record as denying the existence of this widespread and terrible disease" (hydrophobia). In answer to this Dr. Dulles writes to the New York

laws; but this does not mean that it was white, the manufacturers having so adjusted the proportion of lawful ingredients as to give their product a reasonably rich color without the use of "artificial coloring matter," this being accomplished by an increase in the amount of cottonseed oil and of genuine colored butter entering into the composition of the oleomargarine.

The first place, a belief in a necessarity casual relation between the bits of an animal supposed to be rabled and what is called by-drophobia in a man is a selic of ancient and rectail supersition. It is true that illness and death have followed the bitse of such animals, but this has been in such an irregular and uncertain fashion that it is an almost unknown thing for hydrophobia to selas those who have constantly to do with what would be supposed to be the most dangerous dogs.

After long years of investigation, Dr. Again we are pained to observe that
Mr. Bryan persists in attacking the
South. At the Kansas City banquet he
spoke pointedly thus:
There are people today who think that the
first have most to do with reality victous animals. On the other hand, he asserts, as
if replying to the medical scientists, who

n a country where people can vote. People on vote themselves free in this country and, if they could not do that they could not fight bemselves free.

Jefferson is here brought forward that its dangers to life does not compare most pertinently to rebuke those who think that the common rabble (inferior negro) should be separated from the educated man (dominant white). The further assertion that people can vote themselves free in this country is a reflection which, applied to the disfrantial that the dog bites, sound or mad." And this despite the excitement attreed up by the statements and the commonts of the same that its dangers to life does not compared that its dangers and that of dangers and life the statements and comments of the pu

the statements and comments of the pub-lic prints whenever a case occurs, the errors of the medical profession in re-gard to preventive treatment, "and the absolute impotence of the profession whenever it is suspected that a person has acquired the dreaded disorder."

When dectors disagree in this fashion, who shall decide? But most of us will be readier to accept the Dulles than the Pearson theory, partly because it is the more reasonable, but principally because it is the more comforting.

Not Justice But License. .

New York Evening Post,
Under the caption, "Innocent Negro
Lynched," we read this morning that the
poor black man who was killed and
burned at Shreveport, La, for the murder
of Miss Alice Matthews, was as guiltless
as a babe unborn. This is the "unerring
justice" of Junge Lynch, of which we
hear so much! Yet the news should astonish no one. It is in a sense not "news",
at all, for this wronging of the innocent at all, for this wronging of the innocent goes on all the time. When the blood of the mob is up, it seeks merely the victim, never the proof. Its contempt for law and order had a fresh illustration in yesable in view of the fact that in 1886, the mileage of railroads in the United States was only 125,185, as compared with 197,257 in 1902, while the railroad employes numbered about 700,000 in 1886, as compared with more than 1,000, 1886, as compared their fellow-citizens that justice would take its course. But the mob desired not justice, but license. It obtained the freedom of a desperado, who had assaulted a negro is fair game to any one. Charging the negro section, the the work of black men! Would it not have proved that the entire negro race is be-yond the pale of law, that it is bestial and bloodthirsty, and that it must be kept down by blood-letting, as Tillman

The Kansas City Journal predicts higher cest. The Journal says: Receipts of cattie in the five principal markets are getting down close to what they were year, when prices were \$1 per 100 pounds higher than how. The buyers from the Pacific Coast and the mountains are coming farther East for beef cattle than ever before. They have already taken or con-tracted for all the alfalfa-fed cattle in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. Also, they are now buying largely of cottonseed meal-fed cattle in Texas, many of which heretofore found a market in Kansas City. Again, the number of large 3- and 4-year-old steers, such as were held back in 1901 and fattened on grass last year, are not in the country to come in competition this Spring and Summer with cattle now held near the markets. The advance in price of corn, coupled with the prices fat cattle have been bringing, will deter many farmers from preparing cat-tle for market. The Winter has been un-usually hard on Western range cattle, and but few will get in good beef condition until late in the season; therefore we believe that those who will have beef cat-tle for the Spring and Summer market will realize very satisfactory prices we think 50 cents or more per 100 poun higher than the same quality catt brought in January and up to this time.

Postal Sleuths Found Simon. St. Louis Star. When the New York Postoffice received letter a month ago addressed like this

F. SIMON, America,

They did not send it back to the little Russian town it came from marked "re-turned for better directions," but went to

The letter traveled 3370 miles to reach the New York Postoffice. F. Simon was not known here. The letter was for-warded to Washington, Washington sent it to North Dakota, where there are Fin-nish settlers. Somebody up in North Da-kota knew an F. Simon living in James-town N. V. It was forwarded. town, N. Y. It was forwarded.
The letter belonged to F. P. Simon, who is manager of the Milwaukee Bottling Works at Jamestown, N. Y.

Reflections of a Bachelor New York Press. A woman can hate what a man does, yet love him for doing it. There is nothing so humiliating to a

soman as to faint when she isn't dressed A girl gets as much excitement out of an engagement as a man does out of a Any woman would cheerfully wear shoes with holes in the soles to be able to print a fashlonable street number on her visiting card.

THE ARGENTINE PROPOSALS.

London Times.

We are not concerned today to discuss the morality of Dr. Drago's thesis, nor to illuminate it by references to the financial history of various South and Central American Republics. But, in view of Mr. Roosevelt's utterances in support of the Monroe Doctrine, it is satisfactory to know that the United States Government promptly discouraged the extension which Dr. Drago would apparently have wished to see given to it. We have not got the text of Mr. Hay's reply, but the extracts from it which our New York correspondent sent us, when the existence and purport of Dr. Drago's application first became known, seem conclusive as to its nature. Mr. Hay referred the Argentine Minister to the statement made by Mr. Roosevelt in his first message to Congress, in which the President observed that the United States does not guarantee any state which misconducts itself against punishment, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of American territory by non-American power. Mr. Hay added naturally enough, that his Government would always be glad to see claims by one state against another, whether they arise from wrongs to individuals or from national obligations, and guarantees for the execution of any award in relation thereto, left to London Tim to Individuals or from national obliga-tions, and guarantees for the execution of any award in relation thereto, left to the decision of an impartial arbitral tri-bunal. This answer was generally ap-proved of by public opinion, both here and in the United States, when it was first heard of. It is, indeed, by no means improbable that in the future, if the Mon-roe Doctrine is to become, as Mr. Roose-velt hopes, a canon of international law, the United States will recognize the ex-pediency of inculcating, more forcibly than it has hitherto cared to do, upon some of the sister republics of the Ameri-can continent the punctual discharge of their international obligations and the observance of the ordinary laws of inter-national comity. ns, and guarantees for the execution observance of the national comity.

WORD FROM THE ABSENT BOY. Some Postals from a Home-Made Son to a Self-Made Father. Life.

Dear Pather: I arrived on the college green this morning. Something is wrong with my clothes, as I was made considwith my clothes, as I was made consuc-erable fun of. Am going to get a new suit. Will send you bill. Yours—Jim. Dear Pa: Cut chapel this morning. All they boys do it. I am keeping away from whisty as you suggest. Have you ever

whisky as you suggest. Have you ever tasted creme de menthe? It settles your tasted creme de menthe? It settles your dinner. Yours.—Jim.
Dear Pop: You are way off on temperance question. Beer is the great leveler. If we all drank beer there would be no drunkards. I got away with ten bottles last night. Dead easy. Yours.—Jim. Dear Dad: Would you care if I got married? I was introduced to a lovely girl last night. She is older than I, but a few years don't matter. What allowance can we count on from you? Wire answer.—Jim.

-Jim. Dear Father: If you have not yet answered my last postal, don't bother. Af-fair all off. She went back on me in most shameful manner. After all, she was only a college widow. I send bill for new waistcoats, Had to have 'em. Yours.—

Dear Governor: Can you let me have my next month's allowance? By the way, have you over played poker? Great game, isn't it?—Jim.

Dear Dad: How is everything around

Dear Dad: How is everything around the old homestead? How's Dobbin, and are the calves taking notice yet? I love the old place dearly. Send me a hundred, will you? I'm raising a crop of peaches myseif.—Jim.

Dear Pop: I've just got an invite from a chum to spend the vacation with him, so don't expect me. Say, can't you get a second mortgage on the farm, and send me enough to buy an automobile? Yours.—Jim.

Dear Old Boy: It was handsome of you to stand by me. I send you a registered package by this mail containing \$0,00, being part of the royalties on my new book, "Seeing Life." More to come. This week marry a millionairess. But don't you mind. She's respectable. Yours.—Jim.

Reflections of a Rejected Manuscript

London Speaker.

A MS. in the publisher's hand is worth two in the author's. An editor is known by the MS, he keeps

and the stamps.

Desperate authors require desperate remedies.

A poet and his poem are soon parted.

In submitting a MS, he who hesitate

ook covers.

Faint purse never won fair publisher, A true friend is one who laughs at our It is a wise author who knows his own MS. after . . . It has been blue penciled. An author's royalties are often far from

No satirist is here to his own epigram. "Many Happ" Returns of the Day" ap-plies to the unsuccessful writer all the year round.

A Perpetual Light. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Government maintains one "perpetual light." It shines in one of the dreariest places in the world, out in the Mississippi swamps, and has not falled to shine for many years. It is located between Lake Borgne and the Mississippi Sound, and is seldom neared by any ma-riner or wayfarer. It stands out in the marsh and is visible from some of the railroads. Without any cheerful pros-pects, overhung with missmatic mist, compassed by filthy arms of the sea, among matted weeds and rank mud, the light goes on perpetually. The winds do not blow it out, and it never explodes. Every three months James Young, a Government employe, goes out in a small boat and fights his way to the lighthouse up the lone sentinel with oil. Its name is "Perpetual Light."

The Other Side of the Shield. Chicago Chronicle. According to orators at the New Or-leans convention of the Manufacturers' Association, employers as well as work-men have a right to combine for self-pro-tection—and that is true, indisputably

If we may judge from the speeches at New Orleans, moreover, the manufactur-ers mean to compete with the wildest and most radical of labor agitators in extravagance of speech.

The oratory of the manufacturers is almost without exception red-mouthed, bla-tant and exaggerated.

This Girl.

Translated by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton. This girl, she is dead—'mid her light loves They have borne her, at break of day, to the mound. e they laid her alone, in her bright robes

They have gone back gayly-glad with the And gayly they chanted, each one in his "This girl, she is dead, but her lovers live

Then turned to their pleasures with radiant

Translated by Professor Tork Powell.
The pretty maid she died, she died, in lovebed as she lay:
They took her to the churchyard, all at the
break of day:
They laid her all alone there, all in her
white array: They laid her all alone there, a-coffined in the

NOTE AND COMMENT.

More hard luck in the shape of rain. Colonel Bryan has broken his gag again. Grover has been invited to "go 'way

back and sit down." The only thing that could ever put the editor of the Commoner out of the race would be a combination of lockjaw and writers' cramp.

Another disappointment like yesterday and the fans will all have nervous prostration.

The Turks have lost another battle. Abdul Hamid is learning that it is no fun being the "aick man of Europe." There is too much bitter medicine to swallow. If the lumber mills refuse to supply

lumber, where will the local politicians get their pistform planks? From recent postal investigations it would mem that the department is filled

up with a good deal of second-class mat-If the present weather holds out, the city will save a few dollars on the street-

sprinkling bill, anyway.

James Russel Lowell. Not as all other women are Is she that to my soul is dear; Her glorious fancies come from far, Beneath the silver evening star; And yet her breast in eve

Great feelings bath she of her own, Which lesser sculs may never know; God giveth them to her glons, And sweet they are as any tone, Wherewith the wind may choose to Wet in herself she dwelleth not, Although no home were half so fair; No simplest duty is forgot; Life bath no dim and lowly spot

That doth not in her sun She doeth little kindnesses, Which most leave undone or despise; For naught that sets one heart at case,

And giveth happiness or per Is low-esteemed in her eyes.

And, though she seems of other birth. Round her heart entwines and clings

And deeds of weekday holiness Fall from her noiseless as the snow; Nor hath she ever chance to know, That aught were easier than to bless

She is most fair, and thereunto Her life doth rightly harmonize; Peeling or thought that was not true Ne'er made less beautiful the blue Unclouded beaven of her eyes.

The Springtime of her childish years Hath never lost its fresh perfus Though knowing well that life hath room.
For many blights and many tears.

I love her with a love as still As a broad river's peaceful might, Which, by high there and lowly mill, Goes wandering at its own will, And yet doth ever flow aright.

And, on its full, deep breast serens, Like quiet isles, my duties lie; It flows around them and between, And makes them fresh and fair and green-Sweet homes wherein to live and die.

Compulsory Devotion.

Harper's Weekly.

The recent complaint of Mrs. Newdick, of Kokomo, Ind., made in the Mayor's Court, of that city, was that her husband had assaulted her. She was making bread, she said, and had her hands in the doubt, when her husband called her to dough, when her husband called her to family prayers. She excused herself, but unsuccessfully, for her husband with a man's disinclination to take no for an answer, knocked her down. The magis-trate felt that Mr. Newdick had shown excess of seal, and fined him \$30. Family excess of seal, and lined him \$30. Family prayers, which used to be common in this country, are a rare observance now-adays. The reason for the lapse/of the custom is not so much the decline of piety as that as life became fuller and individual engagements and preferences were more and more respected, it became harder to get families together for worship. Family prayers belong to a time when the head of a family ruled it, not by general consent, but by authority, was a time, too, when religious obse ances were more regarded than now, though probably not religion itself; when there were fewer trains to be caught, fewer factory bells, fewer school bells, fewer letters, fewer engagments and du-ties outside the household. It is like old times to read of family prayers, and of some one who found it inconvenient to be present. The institution is not dead, but it is rare now, and only prevails in exceptional households, whose members are not in a hurry. And even in such families it only prevails nowadays by consent. Compulsion as a stimulant to devotion is pretty much obsolete, and Mr. Newdick, of Kokomo, should have known

The Farmer and the Lawyer.

An honest former, so the story goes, went to a lawyer for some advice. He was in no particular need of advice, but ha thought it would be a good thing to have in the house.

The lawyer wrote a few words on a bit of paper, which he gave to the farmer, charging him #19. When the farmer got home it was pretty late, and his boys and hired man is about decided not to haul in the hay. "We'll haul it in," said the farmer.

have consulted a lawyer, and while I haven't read his advice, I have no doubt he tells me never to put off till tomorrow what I can do today." Accordingly they all pretty nearly broke their back and hauled in their hay. But it did not rain that night. Instead, the barn

took fire and burned to the ground.

The next morning the farmer thought he would read the lawyer's advice, just for It run something like this:

"Keep up your insurance."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS He-Indeed, she has a face that would turn any man's head. She-What way?-Yonkers Statesman.

Judge (sarcastically)-Did you ever ea in your life? Vagrant-Oh, yes; I whole for your hoor once. Purk.

Biggs (smeking)—This is something like cigar, old man. Diggs (retting a whift)—Te er-comething like—What is it, any way! Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Gabber-Did you attend church Easter morning? Mrs. Clabber-No. I didn't. She said she couldn't possibly have it done before Tuesday, and I'm going to have another mil-liner next year-so there!—Baltimore Ameri-

Mother (to son who has been growing rather free of speech)—Tommy, if you promise not to say "hang it" again. I'll give you sixpence. Tommy—All right, ma. But I know another word that's worth half-a-crown!—Punch. "So this is to be a farewell tour?" "It is,"
answered the prima donna. "You mean to cease
singing in public?" "Not at all. Merely that
people are to have another opportunity to my
farewell to their maney."—Washington Star. Doubtful-Mr. Softleigh-Tommy, do you Doublist-Mr. Southern-Tommy, on you really think your sister likes to see me better than she does Mr. Brown? Tommy-I'm surs of it, for evenings when he's in the parlor she turns the light down so low she can't see him at all.—Pick-Me-Up.

"I hear," said the bors, "that you've been Thear, said the took, that poure been kicking because you've got so much to do."
"Well-er-yes," replied the clerk. 'I did think—" "Well, we'll have to give you so much more to do that you won't have time to kick."—Philadelphis Press.

stock market panic.

Any woman would cheerfully wear shoes with holes in the soles to be able to print a fashionable street number on her visiting card.

Every wife has an idea that if she could induce her husband to sleep with a stocking around his throat it would be a sure cure for his cold.

The pretty mail is dead, is dead, in love-bed as the could induce her husband to sleep with a stocking around his throat it would be a sure cure for his cold.

The pretty mail is dead, is dead, in love-bed as the couldn't help it, Judge. He will about me. "What did he say?" "He taid I wassi't any handsomer than the perfectly awful about me." "What did he say?" "He taid I wassi't any handsomer than the point work has dead, in love-bed as the couldn't help it, Judge. He was it was a stocking around his throat it would be a sure cure for his cold.