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Curtis streets. TESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem aperature, 43 re, 65 deg.;

TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair; warmer; northarly winds

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1903

LABOR TRUST AND MILLMEN'S UNION The first step to an agreement be

tween employers of labor and their employes must be clear apprehension of the differences that divide them. Each must understand the merits of the side as well as his own; each must be made to see his own as well as his antagonist's errors.

The contention of the contractors a to the painters and carpenters is plain, and commends liself to reason. Be cause some men in a line of trade are worth \$3.50 a day, it does not follow that all men in that line of trade are worth \$3.50 a day. It is understood that the employers are willing to pay and do pay \$3.50 and even \$4 a day for carpenters and painters; but they say they do not want to pay this for all workmen, regardless of earning capacity, and, indeed, cannot afford it. Excluding the inferior men, they want supply the deficiency by employment union men of competent class. But right here is where we begin get on difficult ground, for this supplenental employment of nonunion men masts the strenuous opposition of the unions, which hold that refusal to work with nonunion men is necessary to maintenance of their order. Over this contention the issue is joined, and, while the surface proposals of the contractors seem unobjectionable, the means by which they and their allies, the millmen, undertake to combat the union position must appear to the candid observer as closely parallel to the exclusive methods of unionism itself. It is complained by the employers of

labor that the members of the union refuse to work alongside of nonunion men, and if the latter are employed, the

into the field in less than a month Africa, and the destruction of Custer's mmand by the Sloux Indians in Over 60,000 troops repeatedly went to the field within four weeks. More than tana in 1875. The impressive thing in both cases is that men know how to fight and die. But the subjugation of from the five states of Ohlo, Indiana the followers of the Mad Mullah will Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin within be as complete as was the subjugation all are gone today save ex-Governo Holbrook, of the little State of Ver of the followers of Sitting Bull. The savages must "go." As we had to clear them out of Oregon and of all 315,000, sent over 35,000 men into the America, so they will be cleared out This work in Africa shows of Africa what Great Britain is doing for the doing no world; and we have been small job of the kind in the Philip pines.

THE LAST WAR GOVERNOR,

townsmen is Colonel William Austine U. S. A., who is in his eighty-ninth year, the oldest surviving graduate of Alexander Ramsey, ex-Governor of West Point, and a veteran of three Minnesota, whose death at 88 is an nounced, is incorrectly described as the wars. The thirty-eight years that have elapsed since Appomatiox have left but few of the conspicuous civil or military "last of the War Governors," for ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, of Verfigures of the Civil War to shoulde nont, who was the executive of that their crutches and tell how that mo state from October, 1861, to October 1863, has just celebrated his ninetleth mentous struggle was fought and won. birthday at Brattleboro. Governor Hol rook is in excellent health, and, re-AN OLD LESSON REPEATED. plying to letters of congratulation, re-As often as Sir Edward Jenner's dis calls with pride the fact that he was overy of vaccination is put to a gen pectfically thanked by Secretary Staneral test in an emergency that faces an on for the seal and energy he dis idemic of smallpox, its triumph as played in raising Vermont's military contingent and hurrying it to the front one of the greatest discoveries of medical science stands out with renewed that terrible year of defeat for the luster. The record that this disease Union arms which began in June, 1862, has made in Shaniko and Prineville with McClellan's retreat from Richduring the last two weeks is but a mond to the James River, and was not repetition of the pages that have been relieved by victory until Gettys turned again and again in its history burg, in July, 1863. Governor Holbrook wherever and whenever it has been was thanked by the state convention promptly and efficiently met by inocuwhich renominated him in 1862 "fo the prompt manner in which he ten *** for lation. The stubbornness of the man dered to the President Vermont's quota

who carried it into the timber districts of 200,000 additional soldiers." It is not of Crook County in having refused to be vaccinated before he left Pennsyltrue that Governor Ramsey was vania, though aware that he had bee first Governor to respond to Lincoln's exposed to a virulent type of smallpox call for troops" after Sumter in the ras the direct cause of the dire missense that he was the first Governo chief that has been wrought in the lo to put troops in the field. Governo ality that he recklessly visited; and Andrew, of Massachusetts, the greatthough he paid the penalty with his est of all our War Governors, was so life, after many days of great suffer confident that war could not be averted ing, his stubbornness was practically unforgivable, since it has reacted upon that he put the militia of Massachu setts in a state of complete readines a wide community in anxiety, business stagnation and suffering of which no to march to the front, and by circular letters urged the other Governors of record can be made, and in the death New England to get ready to march of a number of persons who were un-Governor Andrew answered Lincoln's wittingly exposed to the infection, call of April 15, 1861, by sending five The person who stubbornly oppos regiments of infantry and a battery of raccination is a menace to the commuartillery to Washington, and by the nity, even though his influence in the 19th of April the Sixth Massachusetts

matter stops with himself. In these was in Baltimore, and to it belongs the days of rapid transit the ends of the unfading honor of being the first regiearth are in close communication, giv-ing a new emphasis to the declaration ment, armed and equipped for service to respond to the President's call. I It that "man does not live to himself left Boston the evening of April 17, and The man who asserts that it alone.' fought its way through a Baltimore is his own business whether he is vac ob at the cost of four killed and cinated or not can only make good his Governor Andrew's prescience saved

statement by retiring far from the haunts of men and taking up his abode in perpetual quarantine. At least four persons have paid the penalty with their lives for defiance of the first requisition of prudence by refusing to be vaccinated in the late outbreak of smallpox at Shaniko and Prineville, while twice as many more have suffered from the disease in a more or less violent form, while of those who wer promptly vaccinated some escaped the disease entirely, and in no case was

90,000 infantry were sent to the armies

twenty days. Of these War Governors

Ver

the life of one of these in peril. The arguments in favor of vaccing tion are but repetition hammered on the ear. Once or twice yearly the School Board in this city is forced to go over them to parents who from "religious scruples," or prejudice of some other sort, which finds in this term a convenient cloak, desire to have their children exempt from the rule which requires the vaccination of all pupils who attend the public schools: while an often as occasion for general vaccination arises, public health officers are forced to use their authority in opposition to individual stubbornness for - th protection of the public. This is suggestive of a lack of personal responsibility or the undue prevalence of pigheadedness in the community that is

vindication distinctly to its discredit. The disaster to the British somalliand reads like an extract from A MERGER OF BENEVOLENCES. the chronicle of surprises to British de A merger the advisability of which tachments during the Boer War. The whole military history of Britain in will no doubt appeal successfully to India, in North America, in South Afbusiness men for indorsement is that which proposes to consolidate nine rica, is full of disasters of this sort. The British soldier is always brave great church benevolent societies of the Methodist Episcopal church into three enough in battle, but his contempt for The commission having this matter enemy has cost him very dear. Braddock's defeat Bunker Hill Pak charge states that the objects sought by this merger are "unity, simplicity, enham's dreadful repuise at New Orconomy and efficiency." leans, the Zulu massacre at Isandula. The multiplication of charitable, be Majuba Hill, Magersfontein, are all ilnevolent and religious societies has long been recognized as wasteful in eflustrations of the fact that the British soldier has a deal more buildog than fort and means, and unduly bu

evolently disposed within the the demand. "Unity, simplicradius of the demand. "Unity, simplic-ity, economy and efficiency" are cer-tainly most desirable elements in beus of the de nt and Christian endeavor. loven onsolidation of charitable and benevelent societies in the interest of the forces will meet with hearty indorse ment, even though it is called by the unsectarian title of "merger." mont, which, with a population of only

ranks of the Union Army. Among Humanity, under great stress of sufthem was the son of Governor Holfering, danger and death, is sure to brook, who rose to be Colonel of a regiwhat Whittier calls "the angel nent by his courage and ability in the in the human heart" and rally it to the field. The last of the War Governors rescue. The late stress of smallpox in Prineville was no exception to this rule, survives at 90, and among his fellow ut, on the-contrary, is furnished cour ageous men who did veritable battle for humanity against a dreaded and loathsome disease. Heroes in this encounter were Percy Davis, a guest at the hotel in Prineville where the disease broke out, and Dr. Taggert, a traveling oculist, who happened to there also at the time. In response to

the simple call of humanity, these men, neither of whom was immune, nursed until the patients died, or they were relieved by the arrival of trained nurses, two of the worst cases. Both nen contracted the disease, and are undergoing its sufferings and isolation though, fortunately, with a prospect of recovery. "I would not see a dog die like Dillon did without trying to relieve him," said Davis, in speaking of his charge, who perished miserably. This sentiment was echoed by Dr. Tag gert in his faithful ministrations to the afflicted. These are heroes of peace, of whom war can show none braver or more self-sacrificing.

tion of the race, it is time to organize

immigration effort. The statistics as to

dure obloquy and resolutely to await

yesterday tell their own story.

of the hour.

public

man.

For 37 years the two races have been facing each other in new relations, and for themselves the black people have had to blaze a path through the wilderness of life. For 200 years the negro has lived

mong a people who in press and pulpit, legislative hall and on battlefield have intended that the most complete devel-pment of man can come through the exopment of man can come through the ex-ercise of the most complete freedom com-patible with the freedom of orhers. It would be strange indeed if the eloquence of Patrick Henry, when he exclaimed, "Give me ilberty or give me death," had no effect upon the black man. If free-dom is good for one, it is equally neces-sary for the upbuilding of others. We are teaching at Tuskeges every day that we shall make the most progress toward free-dom through the soil, through the culti-vation of the Christian virtues through economy and honesity. Until the negro-has got property, intelligence and Chris-tian character he will not get the recogtian character he will not get the recognition that is his due. As a sinve the negro was worked. As a freeman he must be taught to work. There is a vast dif-ference between being worked and work-ing. Being worked is degradation, Work-ing is civilization. The negro asks no

A MANLY PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

race or with mine. If he produc-long enough and feet small eno-may be classed as a white man, of

ing is civilization. The negro asks no privilege, only an equal opportunity. No race has degraded another without de-grading itself, and no race has attempted grading itself, and no race has attempted to unit's another without being itself un-to unit's another without being itself un-It seems a pity that the women of Oregon these days don't care to be "bothered with children." And the to uplift another without being itself up-lifted and ennobled. The negro can afford to be wronged, but the white race can-not afford to do wrong, without sapping its own sweet life and destroying the best men, what-in the light of the statistics -is to be said of them? But, after all, there may be some compensation. Better no race than a race of milksops. therein. The only request I have to make of the white man of the North, as I make Our immigration boards will see the it of the white man of the South, when you approach the discussion of the negro problem, do it with moderation and coolnecessity of redoubling their efforts. In fifty years more the effete native stock will have given place to its betness and justice. The negro is neither an angel nor a devil, but only a man. Judge the race, not by its worst men, but by its best, as you judge England by Gladters. The isolation of long years produced a sort of stagnation here, that tells on the birth rate as in every other line of activity. When men and women stone, and Germany by Biamarck. lose the energy necessary for propaga-

Roosevelt's Tariff Record.

Harper's Weekly. infertility gathered in The Oregonian Mr. Roosevelt is a young man still, but when he was much younger than he is now he was a free trader of such vigor-

ous hue that on oue occasion he an nounced that he would "die for fre-The Oregonian extends its sympathy nounced that he would "die for free trade." Practically he has since learned nothing concerning the tariff, but he had accepted the post has propter hoc sort of philosophy to which protectionists have remorted in these days of the degeneracy of their doctrine, and he is, therefore, ready to say, with home market clibbs and other like disinterested authorities, that because we are now processors as to Miss Huida Thompson, whose attempt in a recent communication to array sarcasm on the side of the work ingman's contest for more wages and fewer hours brought down upon her the undeserved wrath of a fellow-laborer. Perhaps nothing else in the versa-tile realm of argument so completely that because we are now prosperous we are so because of the tariff law. This is utter folly, of course, but the President does not know it, because since the day when he was a crusseling knight of free trade he has learned that the doctrine of disarms the debater as to have his sarcasm taken at its face value and turned against him in sober earnest. Miss Thompson should make the acquaintance of Mr. Liebe and explain to him extreme protection is essential to the life of his party. Mr. Roosevelt, besides be-ing very young, younger perhaps than David Copperfield seemed to be to Steer-forth's valet, is an ardent party politician. He has, indeed, the disposition to "reform within the set of the second in language that he can comprehend her position on the matter of wages and family expenses, and thus right her record upon this burning question within the party," but this disposition loss not carry him very far, once it has The Illinois Legislature has granted brought him in conflict with the party leaders who write the platforms and make leaders who write the platforms and make the nominations. So, after trying for a time to -be that impossible thing, a free-trade Republican, he has gradually set-tied down into a protectionist of the most advanced typs. He is of the school which says "stand pat"; "no revision at ali": "revision only by its friends," which, be-ing interpreted, means revision only by those who insist upon maintaining the ex-isting exorbitant rates of dufy which are so enormously increasing the cost of livwith unanimity a state pension of \$5000 to the widow of the late Governor John P. Altgeld, an act that vindicates the of being charged with sensationalism we are prepared to say that one of the character of that remarkable The Republican Legislature passed the pension bill unanimously the Republican Governor promptly signed it, despite the fact that Altgeld was the framer of the Democratic platone enormously increasing the cost of liv-ng in this country, and which are, also, ncidentally giving to some of the trusts, those which are most flagmant from the form of 1896, and was, while Governor the object of bitter hostility on the part of a great majority of the people of the state. Altgeld seems to have belonged President's own point of view, that mon-opoly of the home market that substanti-ally kills the competition which the Pres-ident believes to be the life of healthful to that class of men who have the fate to be misunderstood, the courage to en-

avery of City Life

trade

ROOSEVELT'S RE-ELECTION. Collier's Weekly.

Booker Washington, in a recent lecture before the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston, among other things, said: Political statisticians have by the enthusiastic reception of the Pres-ident in the West to calculate his I shall not dwell at length upon our is est race problem in the Philippices. A I understand it, that race is now under going a course of examination as. I whether it shall be classed with the whil ident in the West to calculate his chances of re-elction without New York. For some reason Mr. Roosevelt has not ern as popular in his own state as else where. His majority over Judge duces hair enough he Wyck was small, and more recently New York has shown symptoms of an in tention to step out of the Republican col will be assigned to my race. What ms to me to be a far more important seems to me to be a far more important thing than the question whether he is white or black, is that he shall not have to go about classed and branded as a prob-lem, and not as a man. But, as the mathematicians poin New York has ceased to be the plyotal state. Two hundred and thirty-uin votes are necessary to elect a Pr

If Mr. Roosevelt losss New Tork and Ne-vada, but carries all the other Northern states, he will have 20 votes. He could lose Illinois and Indiana in addition and still have enough to win. The inside esti-mate of the states that the Republican managers are sure they will carry, with rs are sure they will carry, with toral vote of each state, is given the elec in this table:

New Hampshire B Pennsylvania B South Dal.ota 6 Washington 16 West Virgini etts liehigan In Total ..

It will be observed that the states con-aldered "doubtful" include California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and New York, Oregon, Utah. We worked, We venture to say wit lice that six out of these ten w 81 80 chose that six out of these her will as Republican. On the figures it will be see that the Democrats are beaten alread even if they succeed in carrying Ne York. But this is a large country will many different kinds of climate and sul Nev

matched an amateur sprin "unknown" who turned out to be "natest professional in the world. "I can't beat this man," said the amateur, "he is two yards better than I sm." "Run anyhow," said the gallant captain: "he may fall down."

Blurting Out the Trath.

Detroit Free Press. Now that the impression seems to be gaining ground in the East that more or less political significance attaches to Pres-ident Roosevelt's Western trip, we are half disposed to blurt out the truth, regardiess of consequences. Even at the risk of betraying Mr. Roosevelt's confidence, the Free Press is prepared to as-sert that he likes to be President of the United States. While the hours are some-what irregular, and the work more or less onfining, and the salary none too much o support a large Presidential family in comfort, and while a Chief Executive has

to be constantly on his guard lest Uncle Thomas C. Platt or Mr. Quay sell him a gold brick, and while J. Pierpont Morgan cause more or less annoyance by tampering with the Senate, and the South by stirring up the race question, and the re-formers by asking about the Delaware patronage-in spite of all this, Mr. Roosevelt has no disposition to quit his Wash-ngton job and ro back to the cattle ranch. Other persons may criticise the imp White House as a place of residence t is good enough for Theodore Roosevelt. What is more, Mr. Roosevelt is a candilate for the Republican not President. This may be a great surprise to the East; but it is true. We have heard to the East; but it is true. We have it from his own lips. He desires nominated for President by the Repul party, and then, when he has the nomina-tion, he hopes to be elected. We do not mind saying that Mr. Boosevelt has had this more or less in his mind ever si

reasons why Mr. Roosevelt desired ent of anti-trust legislation was be cause he thought it would not injure a Republican candidate's chances of election to the Presidency.

Osteopathy Recognized.

succeeded Mr. McKinley. At the risk being charged with sensationalism,

Trenton State Gazette. Osteopathy is recognized and approve y the laws of upward of 15 states in th

In a recent lecture before the students of Columbia University Judge Alfred C. It has apparently come to stay, a to be based upon scientific Coxe, of the United States Circuit Court, It seems to be based upon scientific knowledge. It possesses none of the un-certain elements of Christian Science. told what, in his opinion, is the real difficulty with the highest judicial tribunal hypnotism or mesmerism, and cannot honin the land. "Let it be spared the danger

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Browns might try arbitration.

The dictionary calls it vode-vil. But it's na old "variety

Has anyone heard the School Directors implain of the paucity of children?

It may take years and lives and milus, but Mad Mullah will be made to hits the dust.

Maybe the English will find out after while that when General Mullah is mad he gets real mad.

When Roosevelt sees the crowds that vill great him in Portland May 21, he won't inquire about our birth fate.

Miss Ware seems to have taken advantage of the excitement over the late hangng at Eugene and dropped out of sight.

Curious that England going into a fight, whether with Egyptians or Boers, under-estimates the strength of her adversaries.

We trust that Miss Huida Peterson will arise and give us the benefit of her experjence and observation with the birth

Another hero has been added to Eng and's long list. Pity it is that Plunkett could not have given up his life in a etter cause.

Let us hope that the President, hidden a Yellowstone Park, will not see a copy of yesterday's Oregonian and thus be nune from temptation to lecture us op race sulcide.

By way of stamping with absurdity the eport that Joseph Chamberlain has acepted a peerage, it is pointed out that King Edward would not think of offering peerage to a Minister who is within neasurable distance of obtaining the Premiership, nor would a Minister who is In such a position think of transferring himself to the other house unless he had lecided to round off his political career.

Baron d'Estournelles is leader of a group of French deputies formed for the express purpose of advocating international arbiration. The new group, numbering about 109 in all, has put out a thoroughly practical programme, not asking for disarm-ament, which at present is regarded as impracticable, but suggesting that France should begin by making arbitration treaties with individual powers.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan was "the ynosure of all eyes" at the recent election of the Colonial Dames at New York. Contrary to the expectations of those who did not know her it was found that she dresses simply and her cloth gown looked rusty. Her black hat was small and shapeless and a thick well covered her face The decision of the women who saw her was embraced in the word "frumpy." Mrs Morgan's disposition is exceedingly retiring and whenever she appears in public she seems ill at ease.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York City, Mr. Woodbury, has been explaining how the municipality derives revenue from every bit of street sweepings and refuse collected in New York and he is proud of the good results from the city's incinerator and "digester. "Now what do you suppose," he said, 'frequently clogs up our sifter? Why. hairpins! Do you know we sell tons of them and get quite a revenue from them? And what do you suppose came out of the 'digester' the other day? Two II bills. After the refuse is sifted," he "It goes into the digester and later on is overed with oil. The top is skimmed off and what do you think we do with that! Why, that goes to Holland or France and comes back to this country as perfumery.

former will at once quit the job. Undoubtedly it is a principle of trades ionism to stand by its own mem bers: and this is deemed the most effective of all means that can be employed to such end. Now, the right to work for a living, whether a man belongs to a union or not, is about the first of rights in this world, to say othing of its status as a divine mand; and to say that a man shall not work unless he belongs to a union eems to many to be about the same thing as saying that a man has no right to live in a community unless he is : member of a union.

But in what way or on what principl does this operation of unionism differ from a combination made by men who supply materials which declares and enforces the declaration that it will not sell materials to anybody until the unions give up the main principle for which they contend? In either case the community suffers the boycott. One extreme may beget another, but two wrongs do not make a right. What the community suffers from the unions is not alleviated by what it suffers from the mills. The steps taken by the millmen's union to boycott and punish the contractor who offends against their rules bear a strong resemblance to the established usages of unionism in regurd to nonunion laborers. The unionism principle is condemned by the mills in words, but approved by their own practice.

There is one further thing to be said about this situation, and that is that the public, which is bearing the grievous burden of this bitter controversy, cannot reasonably be expected to endure in patience the annoyance and expense to which it is subject, through no provocation on its part, without sooner or later laying bare the merits and motives and secret operations by which the struggle is characterized and carried forward. The rights and the wrongs of each combatant will be explored to the uttermost and made The people themselves, who known. are sufferers by, and not parties to, the battle, may seem helpless now, but they will not be helpless when at length potience has ceased to be a virtue. The court of public opinion has power to send for persons and papers, and to execute its decrees ' with force from which there is no appeal. There is a moral element in this question, through and through. The indignities visited unionism on nonunion men are indefensible from any point of view; but on no moral basis can it be considered right that because union workers boycott nonunion workers, the lumber men should boycott the whole community. "Get together" would probably be a eless exhortation in the present stage of the controversy. For the boycott is on," and before men can get together the boycott must be stopped, all round.

There is resemblance between the annihilation, now announced, of a body of English troops in Somaliland, East

that it could not be hoped to enforce a policy which these natural leaders would not approve. Andrew was easily our greatest War Governor, since he furnished the Government not only with soldiers, but with ideas that became part of its war policy.

thirty wounded.

.son

all.

Washington and saved Fortress Mon-

were equal to Andrew in energy and

executive ability, but Andrew's fore-

sight made him the greatest of them

He was influential in urging the Eman

cipation Proclamation; he obtained Lin-

coln's consent to raise the first black regiment. He made the experiment a

uccess by persuading the best white

blood in Massachusetts regiments to

officer the Fifty-fourth Regiment, and

his success added 186,000 blacks to the

Union Army at a time when the de-

mand for soldiers had compelled us to resort to the draft and to pay enor-

mous local bounties for recruits. An-drew wrote the famous address issued

by the meeting of the War Governors

from Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862.

Andrew, as soon as the war was over.

was the first conspicuous Northern

statesman to urge Congress to adopt a

manded the approval of the great mili-

tary and civil leaders of the Confed-

eracy, to accept the counsels of such

ell Cobb, Lee, Bragg and Joe Johnston

He said these men are the natural

Vice-President Stephens, How-

policy of reconstruction that com

He furnished the Administration

simply with men, but with ideas.

The other great War Governors

Next to Governor Andrew, our great. est War Governor was Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. Morton summoned the State Legislature to meet April 34, 1861, offered Lincoln 10,000 men, obtained leave to borrow two million dollars, allowed Indiana to recruit troops in Kentucky and allowed Kentucqy to recruit troops in two southern counties of Indiana, and procured arms for the Kentucky volunteers. In 1862 the Democrats carried the Fall elections, and the Indiana Legislature was so utterly hostile to the war that the Republicans withdrew from it in a body and left it helpless, without a quorum, to rob Governor Morton of the command of the militia. Morton borrowed a million of dollars on his own credit and that of his friends, and, from April, 1863, to 1865, refused to summon the Legisla ture in session, an arbitrary course, but a military necessity. Governor Morton visited Oregon in 1877 as chairman of church. After years of struggle and the commission to investigate the elec- of generous response to the efforts of tion of Senator La Fayette Grover. its several pastors and members, an Next to Andrew, he was our greatest excellent, commodious and even artistic War Governor, for he displayed the church building was erected and fur-nished, its equipment including a fine quality of a Bismarck in his determination to defy and circumvent the copperhead Legislature of Indiana.

pipe organ. The seating capacity of the building and its Sunday school ac-The third great War Governor was commodations were ample for the needs Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, He answered Lincoin's call, and, in of the society and congregation for years to come. But inharmony crept compliance with the demand of Genin the spirit of Christianity crept out, eral Patterson, who commanded the and, after public dissensions conspicu state forces, raised 25,000 men in addious for their acrimony, the membe tion. Secretary of War Cameron disship has divided, and, unless indicaapproved the action of General Pattertions are misleading, the community son, saying the Government had men will in due time be called upon for con enough, but Governor Curtin, with wise tributions to build another church, buy forethought, did not disband these another organ, pay salaries to two min troops, but kept them in camp, under isters where one should suffice, and support the charitable and benev the name of "the Pennsylvania Re-They were soon needed, and work of two church societies where became among the best troops in the Army of the Potomac under the comone equipment would have been ampl and have done better and more efficient mand of such distinguished commandwork in a much more creditable spirit of Christian endeavor. The story is an ers us McCall, Meade and John F. Reynolds. Governor Morgan, of New old one. It has local application practically everywhere. Whenever and wherever members of any church be-York, furnished the Government with When we 223,000 troops in two years. remember that our system of military gin to "hate each other for the love of God," it is only a question of time when the luckless community will be transportation was feeble and crude in 1861 compared with what it is today, called upon to pay for this un-Christian pastime of the deacons and elders and the executive energy displayed by these great War Governors excites our admiration. laity, in a new church building and its There were 19,000,000 people in

serve."

modern equipment. It is high time, the North, against about 11,000,000 in the South. The total number of men therefore, on the basis of economy, for the merger not only to reach the charities and benevolences of one church furnished by the states and territories for the armies of the United States ex-ceeded 2,800,000 men, making a fair esdenomination, but the churches themselves of all denominations; and not timate for those who re-enlisted and only the churches, but the charitable organizations unsectarian in character were counted twice. So energetic were that, with a single object in view, have

the War Governors of the states that after the disasters on the Peninsula in formed the multiplication habit, laying 1562, over \$0,000 troops were enlisted, thereby an undue tax upon the energies organized, armed, equipped and sent of their workers and the resources of

fox in his composition. some to the public. The manifold erup tions that have taken place within the The abandonment of the improvement ecclesiastical body have not only, by of the Siuslaw River will no doubt cause considerable disappointment to diffusing effort, weakened or retarded what is termed spiritual growth, but they have imposed a needless burden the residents of this isolated portion of Lane County. Major Langfitt, howupon thrift in the building and main ever, gave the proposed improvement tenance of churches, and in support of careful and thorough consideration, and church societies, that is at all times in reporting adversely gives reasons unjust and in many cases grievous. that were satisfactory to the Secretary This is an open secret; in fact, it is of War. This settles the matter, for no secret at all, but a matter of open the present at least, and those who are discussion. Take, for example, the redisappointed at the findings will have cent case of a prominent East Side to content themselves by exercising the

test.

Great Britain's supply of coal yet remaining to be mined is now estimated by experts to be \$0,654,000,000 tons which, at the present rate of mining will last 370 years, and, if the rate of mining increases, will be exhausted in 250 years. Long before that time Great Britain will probably have secured control of a large portion of the coal fields of China, or some substitute for coal will be discovered and applied.

inalienable right of the American citi-

zen-that of more or less vigorous pro-

The Oregonian has no idea that the workingmen of Portland will desire to invoke the referendum for the purpe of defeating the Lewis and Clark Ex. position. They would merely relieve the subscribers to the fund of the necessity of paying up, and stop the disbursement of the money, four-fifths of which will go to labor;

Algiers is politically part of the French nation, and the Algerians are represented in the French Parliam just like any home department of France. This country cannot afford to be less liberal with its dependencie than the French oligarchy.

The possibilities of the Lewis and Clark Fair site continue to expand beauty from day to day. That it can be made an ideal place for the purposes of such a fair is evident; that it will he thus developed there is reasonably certain.

It has been boldly asserted and again olemnly reaffirmed that William K. Vanderbilt is going to get married. Do telli to the state of the B

Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is a popular fallacy with young Amer-ca that the salesman, clerk and bookkeep-r occupy a higher place in the social cheme than the farmer or mechanic. One of the deplerable consequences is seen whenever a merchant or manufacturer advertises for help of this kind and the ap-plicants turn out by scores and hundreds to get the place ready to work at almost any price. It would be found on investi-gation that most of these had come up from the country and smaller towns to "accept positions" attracted by the promse of easy life at large salaries in the city. Nine in ten have no special training and ability and if thrown out of a place are as helpless as bables. The sala-ries which looked so large from the country prove in the stress of city life to be mere pittances. Friendships, even ac-quaintances, are impossible. At best the life is slavery, at worst it is starvation.

> Horace Greeley's Last Words. New York Press.

New York Press. Horace Greeley was one of the most profane men that ever lived. Cursing was second nature to him. He even called himself names that would cause a duel in the South if applied to a friend or enemy. When he realized that he was dying he said aloud: "Well, the devil's got you at last, you d-d old -----' A week after the funeral his daughter. Miss Gabriella Greeley, wrote to White-law Reid, the young editor in the Tall Tower (Tribune), to know what were the last words of her father. Reid wrote back: "Your dear father's last words were, 'I know that my Redeemer Hy The bonnie lark, compa

Amusing the Children in Pittsburg. Pittsburg Dispatch. Amid the soot, black, and grime of the The purpling east. Cauld blew the bitter-biting north mills and passing locomotives a little child sat on the doorsteps of a West Car-Upon thy early, humble birth; Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth Amid the storm, Scarce rear'd above the parent-earth son street tenement and cried because she had nothing better to do. "Don't cry, child," said her distracted mother. "Be a good girl, and this after-Thy tender form.

The flaunting flow'rs our gardens yield, High shell'ring woods and wa's maun shield; But thou, beneath the random bield O, clod or stane. noon I'll take you up on the hill and let you see the sun." Dutch Translation of Byron. Adorns the histie stibble-field,

Nicolaas Beets, professor of theology at Utrecht, who has been called the founder of Unseen, alane. There, in thy scanty mantle clad, Thy snawle bosom sunward spread. Thou lifts thy unassuming head modern Dutch prose, has died in his S9th year. He translated Byron into Dutch with admirable felicity 60 years ago, and wrote much both in prose and verse. In humble guise; But now the share apteurs thy bed,

A Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea. And low those lies! Allen Cunningham (1785-1842.) A wet sheet and a flowing sen, A wind that follows fast-And fills the white and rustling sail. And bends the gallant mast; And bends the gallant mast, my boys, While, like the eagle free, Away the mod ship files and leaves Such is the fate of artices Muld, Sweet flow'ret of the rural shidest By hove's simplicity betray'd, And guileless trust, Till she, like thee, all soil'd, is laid Low I' the dust. Away the good ship files, and leaves Old England on the les. Such is the fate of simple Bard, On Life's rough ocean luckless starr'dt Unskillful he to note the card Of prudent lore, Till billows rage, and gales blow hard, And wheim him o'er!

O for a soft and gentle wind! I heard a fair one cry: But give to me the snoring breeze; And white waves beaving high. And white waves beaving high, my boys, The good ship tight and free; The world of waters is my home, And merry men are we.

There's tempest in yon borned r And lightning in yon cloud; And hark! the music, mariners, The wind is piging loud; The wind is piping loud, my boys, The lightning flashing free-While the bollow oak our palace is, Our heritage the sea.

ous surgery of legislation." he said. "Any attempt to change the court would be of treating physical infirmities. It is to be regretted that the home It is to be regretted that the nomeo-paths and allopaths cannot make up their minds to look with toleration upon the osteopath, because they are all, undoubt-edly, a great benefit to humanity; but it should not be forgotten that between the doubtful value. Already, I find, there are twice as many Judges in New York State today as in the whole of England, which has five times the amount of legislation, What we need is to simplify the proold and the new school of physicians there cedure in the courts and to discourage is a difference of opinion that makes each the enemy of the other. In their contention for the passage of the McKee bill, the osteopaths have had

nothing contemptuous to say of the pro-fession of medicine as it is practised by the allopaths and the homeopaths. They simply deny that they are medical They simply dely that they are mental practitioners on the ground that they do not administer drugs and that they do not perform surgical operations. They work along lines of their own drawing and very reasonably, we think, ask the

same principles of protection that form the foundation of the State Board of Medical Examiners. It seems to us that the physician should approve rather than oppose any movement made in the direction of elevating the standard of a profess that

Such fats to suffering worth is giv'n, Who long with wants and woes has striven,

Ev'n thou who mourn'st the daisy's fate. That fate is thins-no distant dais: Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives, elate. Full on thy bloom. Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight. Shall be thy doom!

By human pride or conning driv'n To misery's brink. Till wrench'd of ev'ry stay but heav'n,

He, ruin'd, sink!

bears upon the physical and mental health of human beings. To a Mountain Daisy. Robert Burns. Wee, modest, crimson--tipped flow'r, Thou's met me in an evil hour; For I maun crush amang the stoure Thy slender stem.

To spare thee now is past my pow'r, Thou bonnie gem. Alas! it's no thy neeber sweet, Ine points lars, companion meet, Bending thes 'mang the dewy weet, Wi' spreki'd breast! When upward-springing, blythe, to greet,

those swite nen asking for an increase of wages that \$1.12 a day was enough for a workingmen and that if he got over \$1.5 day he was likely to make a fool of him-

Not For Josiah.

Chicago University's Assets.

The total assets of Chicago University are \$15,128,375.95. President Harper wishes to increase the salaries as follows: Professors, from \$3000 to \$4000; associate professors, from \$2500 to \$2500, and assistant professors, from \$2500 to \$2500. A pension system is also being considered.

The One Thing Lacking.

Washington Star. Matilda's joined the cooking class, Mating a joined the cooking class. At morning I awake To find a fringe of herbe and grass Around my bit of steak. At dinner decorations strange Are floating in the soup. And there are forks and spoons that range Just like a warrior troop.

And there are ruffles on the chop And lemons everywhere. I know not where the crass will stop, In fact, I should not care If all the viands thus arrayed With dsintiness complete Could exact and another to acc. Could sometime and somehow be made More possible to sat,

useless litigation. Our Supreme Court disposed of 375 causes during its ession, and it has but nine Judges. More than nine Judges sitting at one time would be an unwieldy tribunal." An engineer on a Kansas railroad has made a request to be allowed to run faster than 65 miles an hour, because a jack rabbit has been making fun of him on his run. A jackrabbit is noted for its speed, and this particular jack, it seems, has been in the habit of coming out of his burrow, just south of Olathe, Kan., when he hears the flyer coming early in the

morning, looking up and winking at the engineer, and then, throwing back his long ears, racing alongside the track. He seems to know that the engineer may not run ahead of his schedule, so he keeps up only a fair speed, but at that he often gets on the track in front of the locomotive, and, putting up one foot to his face, spreads out his toes and makes a sign perfectly familiar to all small boys, which is expressive of the highest scorn and de This is a true story, and vouched for by a Kansas paper.

Where Ingalls Made a Mistake Boston Globe

Melville E. Ingalis, defeated candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, probably realizes now that it was a tactical error to tell

Chicago Becord-Herald. "Does your husband ever have hypochon-dria" asked Mrs. Oldcastie. "No," replied her hostess. "Josiah always

says when he needs anything he'll drink it. They can't get any of them things they squire in a person's arm into him."

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