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The Oregonian.

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ESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum . 61 deg ; minimum temperature, 64 scipitation, .05 inch.

TLAND, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1903.

TARRIMAN'S LATEST FINESSE.

Ir. Harriman has returned to New He states that he has recovered n his illness, and this statement is borated by his physicians. He states that he will leave for Eu-May 26. It may be suspected that is going to Europe for the purpose aising funds for extending the Co bia Southern. This is an error, for Columbia Southern extension could nstructed with a few days' earnof Mr. Harriman's O. R. & N. prop-during the dull season. When the ple of Portland became sufficiently used to their interests to induce T. Wilcox to go East and seek the aid Mr. Harriman in constructing a road Central Oregon, they received asces that the railrond magnate ild grant this small favor to a comwealth from which he was exacting much. The wealth of the region to ch this extension was asked has not n a secret to either Portland or the portation men who are interested draining everything possible from thern Oregon to San Francisco, ce, there was nothing on the exntal order in the building of the

equent happenings, however e demonstrated pretty clearly that giving out the impression that he ended to build into Central Oregon Harriman was only sparring for To be clear about the matter. Harriman will help Portland into t new field of trade just as he has ped her to secure a share of the usport service, as he helped her into Big Bend and into the Clearwater al service from this port in keeping h that of San Francisco. The attie of Mr. Harriman toward this city, raphrase the late Mr. Vanderblit, Portland be d-d." In no other way t easy to account for his indifference card a community and a state from ich he is exacting such large diviads, unless he is in that class known the parlance of the street as "quit-

more than it can ever injure the 0. As & N.? Their rates will be governed entirely by the rates made on the water-level route or they will secure no part hop market is more active for both old hop mar of the traffic that can be diverted in this and new crop. Contracting for the new crop, which has previously been rather

Eventually Mr. Harriman may learn light, seems to have started in again, and it is probable that there will be that Portland is on the map. The worm is slow in turning, but it will turn some the usual number of these agrees day, and when it does Mr. Harriman made before picking time. The berry season is at hand, and while but few will discover that ways and means for reducing freight rates from the inte-Oregon strawberries reached the marrior are obtainable by other methods ket last week, the outlook is favorable than a portage road. A remarkably skillful force of local O. R. & N. offifor a very large crop and good prices. The fruit crop, compared with wool, wheat, salmon and lumber, is not a cials have staved off this reduction for many years, their success being phelarge factor in trade as yet, but it is omenal when it is considered that evirapidly increasing in importance, and dence of the Harriman obedience to the in the aggregate places a considerable nandates of Hill and Mellen and consum of money in circulation. The sal-mon run last week was lighter than tinual discrimination in favor of San Francisco has been so often flaunted for the first week in May, but was not in the face of Portland. On his return from Europe Mr. Harriman may find "something doing" where he least exso small as to cause any apprehension, and the excellent prices paid by the canneries and cold-storage houses off-sets in a measure the falling-off in the pected it.

THE PLATFORN AND THE MAN.

No ghost need come from the grave or prophet from his temple to tear away e veil of mystery that enshrouds the tariff views of Senators Allison and Aldrich, makers of tariffs. We are not stead of being a part of it, as is the case when it is sold to local consumers. Strikes are not pleasant in any required to believe that Allison will lienate United States Steel or Aldrich munity, but so long as Portland's busiquarrel with Standard Oil, but that ness continues to show a substantial increase week after week, we will grad-ually forget that we have a strike. ach will go as far as he can with safety to placate the tariff-reform sentiment in the Republican party must be accepted by all who reflect upon Re-SEVERAL DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUublican treatment of the money quesion. The idea is to get sotes-gold vote, silver vote, greenback vote, any ld vote, but votes. And the Republican effort of 1904 will be to formulate the information that a great opportuan appeal that will promise protection to the trusts and promise tariff revision the currency question. Many things are to the reformers. There is an excellent imperfect in our financial system, many nodel for our platform-makers in the false in principle and pernicious in prac-

St. Louis utterance of 1896 relative to the gold standard. That specious conclomeration of inconsistent and dishonst phrases long will stand as a pattern for the Allisonian school of statesman Now we have it that President Roose

celt is for the Iowa idea, and then, sain, we have it that he is with the great rock in a weary land. and-patters. It does not greatly siglify, for Presidents do not write plats, much less tariff laws. In that elect coterie composed of the finance committee of the Senate and the ways nd means committee of the House no President is regarded more cordially than with mere sufferance. Nothing valled Cleveland's insistence upon "If reform, nothing McKinley's pleas for Cuba, Porto Rico and reciprocity, thing Roosevelt's request for a tariff mmission or efforts to carry on the olicies bequeathed by his predecessor. We must have something in next ar's platform, of course, to satisfy ummins and Dolliver. This is quite a Allison's mind. No considerable facion of public sentiment shall be with-out its own peculiar plant. To go no Democratic opportunity? rther back than 1900, we can find ops thrown to the protected trusts and anti-trust; protection and reciprocity; striction of immigration; child-labor ws; labor insurance; the anti-contract or agitators; ship subsidies; pensions; civil service; the negro voter; good roads; rural free delivery; free

rest.

nomes; irrigation; admission of terri-tories; tax reduction; open.door in China; Department of Commerce and 'onsular reform. Nobody need go withut his plank in the platform. If you ion't see what you want, ask for it. The present lesson of these and next cear's platform vagaries is that the te maneuverings of phrasemongers do ot after all, greatly signify. There

be a man at the head of the Resued in the protective Wilson tariff of ublican column in 1904 who will be his perfidious and dishonorable memory. It wa platform. How cleverly Allison is better, perhaps, that Opportunity should stand uninvited and unrecognd Hanna balance between trusts and fair trade will be more than ever negnized before the Demogratic door. It is ligible in the campaign where Theodore Roosevelt runs as the people's man. In ull, etc. him the masses have confidence, wheththe thing in hand be money or tariff, public lands or new dependencies. A man of action rather than of specious brase, a man of serious purpose rather an of adroit manipulation, in him the ttle will be dominated by the personal quation. Against him no forced alliice of Eastern plutocracy and Westm Bryanism need hope to prevail.

given him for his gallantry at Antietam. CHANCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY General Hooker died in 1879. The exercises at the dedication of the

Hooker statue on June 25 will exceed any military display ever made in Mas-sachusetts. The number of men in line will exceed 25,000. The Navy will be represented, and a brigade of regulars will be present. The Society of Califor-nia Pioneers will be represented, who were associated with General Hooker on the Pacific Coest before the Chell on the Pacific Coast before the Civil War. A great-grandson of General Hooker, a boy of 12, whose home is in Chicago, and whose name is Joseph Hooker, will release the draperies from the statue.

ator Nesmith, who corresponded with Hooker during his entire military career. This correspondence and other material suitable for the preparation of a military memoir of General Hooker lend themselves very readily to poetic was placed by Senator Nesmith in the treatment, the underlying causes are the catch. The lumber trade, as previously stated, is breaking all records; and as hands of the late Judge McArthur, of this city, who at the time of his death the output is practically all sold outside was engaged in the work of getting it the time was grain. Of this France was of the state, the money received is all added to that already in circulation in-

manding personal appearance, but after his retirement from the regular Army in 1853 his habits became so intemperate as greatly to injure him in the esteem of his friends. His career in the Civil War was brilliant as a corps commander. He was untruthfully charged with being under the influence of liquor at Chan-cellorsville, but General Couch, who was next in command, and was with General Machine the General Hooker personally during the whole campaign, stated under his own nity confronts the Democratic party on name that General Hooker did not drink a drop during the movement, in his anxiety to avoid all possible criticism. General Couch made this statement in answer to the Ray. Dr. 'Talmage's declaration from his pulpit that General Hooker's intoxication lost us the battle

With a view to their correction, the of Chancellorsville. Eagle's thought turns fondly to the Democratic party. Thither for refuge and reform it would fly, as to a shelter The old residents of Portland knew Harney, Grant, Sheridan, McClellan, Stevens, Pickett, David A. Russell, from the tempest, as to rivers of water Howard, Gibbon, and they knew "Joe" Hooker in the old days between his exit Howard, Gibbon, and they knew "Joe" Hooker in the old days between his exit from the regular Army and the out-break of the Civil War in 1861. General Hooker was in his 47th year when the Civil War broke out, and to him it was a godsend, for it restored him to the millitary profession, for which he had in a dry place, as to the shadow of a A day off and a reflective mood might combine to extend the Eagle's diagnosis and prescription over a much wider range than was indicated by the spur of the moment. Are there not many other things in the governmental world military profession, for which he had been trained at West Point, in which he which lend themselves readily to Demo-cratic opportunity? Take the tariff had distinguished himself, and which he left after some fifteen years' service, question. The inequalities and absurdonly to sink into obscurity in civil life. ities of the Dingley rates are not less Without the Civil War the names of apparent and obtrusive than those of Grant, Sherman and Hooker would not the currency. Who can deny the transbe historic in the annals of either civil or military life, for they were all out of parent obviousness of Democratic opportunity here? Then take postal rethe Army in 1861, with no chance to reform, and public land reform, and army turn to it, and with small prospect of reform, and no end of things that need success in civil life. General Isaac I. reforming. Who can cast an unpreju-Stevens, of Washington Territory, was out of the Army, too; but he had a tai-ent for public life and business not pos-forced the circulation of their paper and diced eye over the political field and not be impressed, and even oppressed, by the splendor and expansiveness of sessed by Grant, Sherman or Hooker. But there you are. And there you rest. Opportunities are growing up and without the Civil War General Stevens would have been sure of further success in the field of politics or busievery day within easy reach of the ness. But for his death in battle in Democratic party, not coyly waiting to 1862 Stevens might have been the vic be seen and embraced, but rushing at it torious leader of the Army of the Polike Venus upon Adonis. But they bud and bloom and come to maturity and tomac instead of Grant. pass off the stage from senile decay,

Civilians who hope to be appointed Second Lieutenants in the Army will and still the grand old Democratic party stands there, deaf, dumb and have their chance this year, for even after the graduating class at West blind, atrophied, palsied, knock-kneed and bowlegged, footless to run, handless to clasp. Eligible opportunities knock Point and the enlisted men candidates have been provided for, there will be at the door and there is no response. The opportunity for tariff reform came upward of threescore vacancies to be filled. The New York Sun points out that there are already 17 vacancies in the corps of engineers, 25 in the cavalry, upward of threescore vacancies to be in 1884, and it resulted in the election of Harrison in 1888. The opportunity for the corps of engineers, 25 in the cavalry, 14 in the artillery and 86 in the infantry, financial reform came in 1892, and it isthe corps of engineers, 25 in the cavairy, 14 in the artillery and 86 in the infantry, with a graduating clause of 93, not count-ing the foreign cadet, who will not be commissioned in our Army. Besides ing the foreign cadet, who will not be these 142 places there are 17 vacancies safer so, the country thinks. Vox pop- in the Pay Department, 2 in the Judge-

Signal Signal Corps

The crudities of our financial system, or, rather, want of system, are again forcing themselves upon public attention. Congress has met and adjourned without taking the matter into remedial consideration. The truth is that financial systems are not made by Congress or any other body of men. The grow. With the right kind of attention they grow better; with the wrong kind of attention they grow worse. It is a pity that one of the saddest and bloodlest tragedles in the history of the race is not better understood. he statue. General Hooker for a time before the French Revolution which are generally General Hooker for a time periote the Civil War lived in Oregon, and was a well-known visitor to Portland. He was iton, with no pretense to historic ac-curacy. The other is a prose epic writthe real facts than the loves of Aeneas. and Dido are to the history of Rome. While the lurid details of this convulsion lend themselves very readily to poetic

hardest kind of prose fact. The leading speculative commodity of In proper shape for publication. General Hooker was a man of fine military accomplishments and com-tablished a stable government, appeared tablished a stable government, appeared in this market as a factor of unlimited possibilities. In addition a series of bril-liant inventions had so revolutionized manufacturing methods as to put a profit upon the use of capital with which or-dinary investments could not compete. France was in the grasp of speculators, who controlied its paper circulation. Had M. Neckar been a statesman and patriot, instead of a politician, he would have seen and have endeavored to steer his country away from and not into the guilt

seen and have endeavored to steer his country away from sind not into the gulf yawing before it. But no; each Secre-tary of the Treasury wanted to put the public debt on a lower rate of interest than any of his predecessors. The failacy at the root of all their cal-culations was that they were trying by means of French paper to satisfy the de-mands of foreign countries for capital. All their available credit was sacrificed in this effort. Land, the income of which was somewhat less than 199 france on a valuation of 2000 frances in real money. valuation of 2009 francs in real money, was taken from the crown, the nobility and the church, and put behind the cur-rency at a valuation of 3000 frances for 100 ing paid on a basis of real values, were Ing paid on a basis of real values, were called anarchists, were put into the army, where they would be under the control of their officers, and a foreign war was pro-voked to keep them employed. Here was the beginning of the end. Having stretched credit to the breaking point in a time of peace, there was no margin left to fall back upon in a time of war. Should the King the nobility

of war. Should the King, the nobility and the clergy be restored, they would reclaim their land. The first step in forc-ing the circulation of paper, therefore, was to exterminate land claimants. scaled the tille to the land by soaking the dust of Paris with the best blood of France. When our ancestors incorporated into the United States Constitution the restriction upon bills of credit, they sup-posed that they had settled that matter for all time. Prior to 1860 the government issued no demand paper. On December 21, 1861, the United States Treasury suspend-ed specie payments. A majority of the

ed specie payments. A majority of the Democratic party regarding their local institutions as of more importance than the perpetuity of the general government, rose in arms to force their yiews upon the rest of the people, while the official organ of the Republican party was shrick-ing "Tear down the flaunting lie." The "flaunting lie" still flaunts, the American people having scent 20 0000000

THE NEW YORK SITUATION. New York Commercial.

mands of idle mechanics are walk ing the streets of New York these days, lounging or dozing in the parks or gossip ing in saloons, while over \$50,000.000 in cash is tied up in uncompleted buildings whose owners or contractors are suffering irre-parable loss through this stoppage of work and the putting off of the time when the structures would yield revenues. It is estimated that by Monday next at least 160,000 persons, all told, will be direct losers and sufferers from this present. paralysis of industry within our municipal limits. Of the idle mechanics the great bulk are well-dressed and prosper-ous-looking men, with money a-plenty in their pockets, and all about them work fairly crying to be done. This situation is an absolutely abnormal one-the demand for all kinds of labor.

both skilled and unskilled, never in the whole history of the city so great as now, the prevailing wages never so high; and still a great army of men actually turning their backs on work and wages and frit-tering away their valuable time in idleness. They are simply smitten with the strike fever, a disease that tradesunions and labor lenders sow the seeds of and then most industriously cultivate and spread. In most instances these idlers have no grievance, no "demand" ungrant ed. They are simply bedevilled by the poisonous, permicious notions that social-letic demagogues have been fostering smong them for years. Many of them ac-tually gloat triumphantiy at the manifes-

tations of their so-called "power" in this hold-up of industry-a condition of mind that is as unnatural and unhealthful as it is despicable.

It is despicable. Take the case of the carpenters, for in-stance. They have not the shadow of a grievance against the owners, the build-ers or the operators. It is simply and plainly a fight among themselves. The union carpenters deny the right of outsid-ers to earn a delive wave with them of ers to earn a daily wage with them or one as high as theirs-and they then pro-ceed deiberately and maliciously to preceed deiberately and maliciously to pre-vent nonunion carpenters from working by cutting off all materials from the build, ers. "These carpenters," said a leading building-loan operator, "can have no pos-sible grievance. Every demand they have made has been granted rather than check the tide in its flow; but rather than ac-cord other momentum citize grant with

cord other carpenters rights equal with their own, they have brought about an absolute demoralization in the trade." And he sounds this warning to them: And he sounds this warning to them: It seems to me that an instant's reflec-tion would convince these union men that they are cutting their own throats. They must realize that a building boom comes but once in every ice years. Its duration depends on the financial state of the country or on the labor question. Capital is timild and every incident of this kind causes it to shut its purse. When these men do recover their senses and announce themselves willing to work, they will find there is not so much work. Instead of the \$4.50 and \$5 a. day they are getting now, they will have to accept a reduction and many of them will get no chance at all. In short, these union carpenters have

reduction and many of them will get no chance at all. In short, these union carpenters have plotted deliberately to bring about a sit-uation in which they will inevitably be the greatest sufferers. They cannot stand prosperity. They are blinded to their own interests, misguided by irresponsible lead-ers who fatten on their weaknesses. The present situation is only the legitimate fruit of the policies of organized labor through a score of years. Had the em-ployers and capitalists in every branch of industry perfected a decade ago an or-ganization like labor's today, such a sit-uation as this would have been impossible, uation as this would have been impossible, It is not too late to begin the applica-tion of the remedy.

The Assault Upon General Wood.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is apparent that General Wood has been very little harmed by the unfounded and spiteful efforts that have been made to injure him. Even the newspapers which sympathize at times with the "an-the" and at other times units ready in tis," and at other times quite ready to take a low view of things connected with the Administration at Washington, have not been able to join in this attempt to break down a man simply because he has been serving his country ably and credit-ably in a time of trial. Thus the Bos-ton Heraid remarks of the withdrawal of the most contemptible of the charges against General Wood:

NOTE AND COMMENT.

What is home without a missing will and \$5,000,000 inheritance?

One hundry opens up today. No danger that it will have to shut down for want of trade.

The members of the Baptist Church still seem to be getting wilder about their music.

No, gentle reader, a prizefighting club is not called a box factory, but a finishing school.

Judging from the score of the carpenterpainter baseball game, several new strikes were declared yesterday.

No. Mr. Pipe Dreamer, not even your many years of constant practice will get you a job as a pipe organist.

Portland played an errorless ball game yesterday, and now the players are explaining how they happened to do it.

Letson Balliet is among the few who have not been hauled up by Postmaster-General Payne about the postal frauda.

Contrary to the report, the resident of the North End who had a fight with his neighbor over a water pail did not kick the bucket.

A man 57 years of age died in San Francisco the other day who started in as a messenger boy. He was doubtless a long time getting there.

The streets of the Holy City are said to be paved with pure gold. It is hoped they are better taken care of than are the thoroughfares of this city.

Possibly when the President gets to Seattle and Tacoma he will travel as he did in the Yosemite, and let the Sound people know he still has some say in the matter.

Maybe Teddy will wonder why so many of us are wearing flannel shirts instead of white collars. Just tell him we are doing the rough-rider act, and he will be satistied.

President Thodore Roosevelt lectured a small boy yesterday for calling him "Teddy." If he intends to keep this up on everybody who desires to call him by his popular cognomen, he will have to do a good deal of talking.

Henry Watterson was at one time traveling from Baltimore to Washington with a friend of his, the half-breed Boudinot, a well-known lobbyist of Washington The car lurched in rounding a curve, and threw Boudinot into the lap of a lady who sat opposite. "I see Boundinot," said Watterson, looking up, "that you are a Laplander." "No," replied Boundinot quickly, "I am a Paw-knee."

Joseph Girouard, of Spencer, Mass., anounced recently that he would give recelpts in full to all his debtors who applied, provided they were unable to meet their obligations. "No matter whether it is \$10 or \$100 or \$1000," he declared. "any man who says he cannot pay it shall have a receipt. I want to feel kindly toward all the people and not have them burdened with any debts to me.' But it has turned out that no man owed him a single cent.

The violinist, Kubelik, who is to marry the Countess Marianne Czaky, has a greater readiness of wit than he is usually credited with. He had played one afternoon at a women's reception and afterward he stood, rather ill at ease, in a corner, stient. A young girl, approach-ing him, said: "Pardon me, sir, but your handkerchief is hanging out of your pocket." "Thank you," said Kubelik, "thank you for this warning. You know the company better than I do."

The visit of the President to this city has been the inspiration for no end of poetry, good, bad and indifferent. We these 142 places there are 17 vacancies in the Pay Department, 2 in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, and II in the Signal Corrse have printed many verses of this poetry, When "Teddy" comes to Portland To see this West and Northland, May Sunshine favor Portland. May light on all be shed, ecially on "Ted," While "Teddy" is in Portland, In him may each one see "Chief Puncher" of the free, When "Teddy" comes to Portland.

Brooklyn Eagle.

n the Clearwater matter he showed of the elements of cowardice and h every advantage in his favor ked down and permitted the North-Pacific to divert the trade of that section from its natural channels a carry it over the mountains to get Sound. With the Oriental traffic. y the faintest show of competition a the lines on the north and south been attempted. Pacific Coast trade th the Orient has trebled within the st three years, but Mr. Harriman's tland line has not shared in the in. ase. Within the past two years Mr. rriman has secured for his Oriental out of San Francisco four of the gest steamers ever brought into the cific trade. Mr. Hill has added the nster freighters Shawmut, Tremont 1 Lyra to his Seattle line, and the rthern Pacific has made similar inenses in their equipment. No imevenents or additions have been de to the Portland line in that time. a thousands of tons of freight have an diverted from this port to Puget and and San Francisco simply beuse the service here was inadequate. San Francisco Mr. Harriman exssed his confidence in securing for at port the transport business to the illppines, but if he said anything out assisting the Port of Portland securing any portion of it, the state-

nt escaped the newspapers. n addition to this apparently studied glect of Portland and Oregon Mr. rriman now appears in the role of dog in the manger. He is secretly hting the portage railroad, which, if mpleted, will give the Columbia uthern an outlet to Portland inde-ndent of the Harriman line. In other rds, he will not build the road himf, neither will he permit any other mpany to build it if he can prevent Local representatives of the O. R. N. have stated that they are not aid of the competition of the porte railroad, as they can meet any rate at may be made. This is undoubted-Mr. Harriman, with his wn-hfil or water-level haul through Cascades to tidewater, can land ight "at ship's tackle" with a profit a rate that would bankrupt both of Hill's railroads, that are obliged lift it over the mountains and drop down again. Is it not possible, then, at Hill and Mellin, who bluffed Haran out of the Clearwater country.

TRADE IS INCREASING.

Portland bank clearings continue to reak all previous records, and for the erk ending Saturday were over \$460,greater than on the corresponding wit last year, \$900,000 greater than for same week in 1901, \$1,400,000 gteater in 1900, and \$1,800,000 more than the corresponding week in 1899. se figures show that Portland has reased far enough beyond the herself, even under the somewhat adwe may have given ourselves needtrike as affecting general trade. The ers themselves are not earning oyed, and seem to be, financially portunity on sight. ed to continue a life of ease for

definite period. several thousand dollars which entributed daily to the laundries is y saved, or where the housewife does not return to earlier cuss, a little extra money is added to stipend of the servant girl. The indiard, who promised to paint the "just as soon as the weather good in the Spring," is now fortiith an excuse which enables him cannot retaliate by building his ke the landlord, he, too, can hang

his money, so that there is no om this cause. The sawmills are the builders build and the paintint, and they are not suffering. workmen also seem satisfied, and that would come here, it is not to build, but have been "struck may in the long run prove as

able as owning a home. satisfactory condition of trade General Meade. past week, as outlined by the General Hooke ik dearings, was not due to any res of special interest, although buying of Spring goods continues

party is the party of opportunity! Its opportunity is always there-to seize and use would make it no longer opportunity. How true it is that the Democratic party is the party of great prom-ise. Its promise is always there-to perform would destroy the promise by fulfillment. Let it continue the party

of perpetual promise. Anticipation is often better than realization, anyhow:

NITIES.

quently sound Brooklyn Eagle comes

From the uniformly lucid and fre-

ngs are mischlevous, many things are

tice, etc., many things are all wrong.

and but for its miraculous power of sustenance there would be but one party, and that the Republican. How true it is that the Democratic party is the party of the future-never of the present!

How true it is that the Democratic party is the party of destiny-always in the dim and distant destiny, never at the polis on election day. It gives one a fresher hold on optimism and a firmer addling clothes" era to take care faith in the benevolent purposes of crea-cressif, even under the somewhat ad-tion to reflect upon the inscrutable dea circumstances attending on a cree under whose terms the Democratic strike. They would also indicate | party passes up opportunity upon every occasion, and clings to destiny and s alarm over the importance of the promise and the future. When Satan comes into power, if he ever does, his first act will be to undo the bandages ning, but they are spending about from the Democratic party's eyes and uch as they would be if they were give it the wisdom to recognize an op-

"JOE" HOOKER.

In 1896 the Massachusetts Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Major-General Joseph Hooker, United States Army, who succeeded General Burnside in January, 1863, as commander of the Army of the Potomac. This statue will be unveiled on the Statehouse grounds at Boston, June 25 next. General ep his modey in his pocket. The Hooker was the only man from Massachusetts who commanded an independtome, as he had intended to do, ent army in the Civil War, unless we except General Banks, who nominally commanded the forces of the Departproduced on the financial situa- ment of the Gulf during the Red River campaign and at Port Hudson. He was wded to the limit with orders for born at Hadley, November 13, 1814; was to be shipped to cities and towns graduated from West Point in 1887; was a Captain in the Mexican War. He resigned five years after the Mexican War. and at the outbreak of the Civil War ding their dally per capita wage lived in California. He was made Brigding their daily per capita way circulating medium. Thus, while like may be driving away some that would come here, it is not dy affecting that already en-and a great many people who in-commanded our right wing at Antietam, where he was wounded, September 17, are using their money for the 1862. He was defeated by Lee in the see of school and timber lands, great battle of Chancellorsville, and was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac June 27, 1863, by

General Hooker afterward commanded the Twentleth Army Corps, under Sherman, during the Atlanta campaign, but was relieved from command the buying of Spring goods continues fulle heavy. There has been a firmer feeling in the grain markets, due to the strength abroad and in the East. This is not reflected to its fullest extent t of the Big Bend country and out the Oriental business north of San ancisco have now forced him to use ery effort to defeat the portage road, aich will hurt the two northern roads

vacancies, when filled, may or may not create places in the line to be filled by promotion, and so to cause an equal number of places among the Second Lieutenants of the line; but, even if they do not, the chances for civilians will be good.

Illinois recently enacted a law abolishing the contract system and confining labor of convicts to the making of goods needed in the various public institutions of the state and municipalities. The new law takes effect July 1 of next year. This plan, known as the state-use system, was adopted by New York six years ago, and by Massachusetts four years ago, but in neither state has it been given sufficient trial to establish its superiority and assure its general adoption. This system provides useful employment, for prisoners, and it prevents such labor from coming into appreciable competition with free labor. Organized labor offered no objection to the enactment of the law, which passed the Illinois Legislature by a unanimous vote. This system introduces useful labor into the prisons, and compels such variety of labor that the prison becomes an industrial school where many trades are taught and practiced. -

Somebody stepped on Grover Cleve

land's foot in the excitement of exit after the baseball game with the University of Pennsylvanis, on the 9th inst. Mr. Cleveland didn't like it, and said so is included among their local divinities, and to step upon him would be like a Hindoo worshiper trampling upon the

circulating medium, but a menace. In one respect only is it worthy of absolute reliance-it can be depended upon as a contributor to disturbance whenever in-dustrial things unfortunately go wrong. Nover was there, and never will there be

a better time for getting rid of what is by courtesy called a system, for such a change of financial base as will guaran-tee security rather than inspire misgivings. Has the term constructive ceased to be applicable to the Democratic party? The right man is usually found in the right place at the right time, and the time is ripe for him. Incidentally the door of cratic opportunity appears to be wide open.

Irony of the Tariff in the Philippines.

Kansas City Star. Another instance of the peculiar work-Another instance of the peculiar work-ings of the tariff system appears from a remark made by Judge Ide, a member of the Philippine Commission. "I should say that the greatest help Congress can give us," he said, "will be to relieve us from the heavy burdens imposed by the Dingley tariff on the exports from the islands to the United States." At the lost session the remort by Judge

islands to the United States." At the last session the report by Judge Taft of the destitution in the Philippines impelled Congress in its generosity to appropriate \$3.000,000 for the relief of the people. But its philanthropic disposition did not go so far as to remove the tariff restrictions which hamper the islands' development. The protected interests saw development. The protected interests saw to that. They were willing that the tax-payers contributs to the relief of the destitute, but they took care that the Filpinos should not get the chance to help themselves by trading freely with the United States. To the laianders Gov-ernor Tait had held out the hope of free trade at the end of two years. But his efforts to persuade Congress to make good his assurances were blocked by the pro-tected interests. A alight reduction from the Dingley schedule was granted, but that was the limit of concessions allowed. This country presents to the world the curious spectacle of a nation willing to give money to its wards, but refusing to allow them the chance to earn it. The power of the protested industries forces the nation to cripple its dependencies and then graciously permits it to give them alms.

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gency. We are on the crest of a wave of great prosperity, and Government paper could be retired without a shock or jar to any business interest. Now that we have readimed specie payments, and have established a standard of full value, what party will take up the retirement of useless paper? It should be called not a cfrculating medium, but a menace. In one respect only is it worthy of abachts

General Wood's appointment (to Cuba) was deepiy offensive to a considerable element of the Army, who have not to this day forgiven him for beginning his military career as a sur-geon, and to politicians who had marked Cuba for their balifwick. There are politicians to-day who would rejoice at an opportunity to break down General Wood's prestige.

Telepathy and Electricity.

Christian Register. Two professors of Harvard University, Mesars. John Trowbridge and William James, are at odds over the question of telepathy. It is evident that between the two professors has arisen a very hot question. Writing as a physicist to the New York Nation, Professor Trowbridge denied that there is any anology between telepathy and wireless telegraphy or other phenomena of that kind. He said that by the scientific method he found no evidence for telepathy: there is no scienuffe resemblance between the methods of inquiry adopted by science and psychical research. Speaking of those who abandon accurate experiment and begin to philos-

accurate experiment and begin to philos-ophize, Mr. Trowbridge says that the death knell of their scientific career is rung. Professor James repiles, "Heaven forbid that the death knell of my coi-league's scientific career should be rung yet; but he has described to a dot his own contribution to psychics and philos-ophy in this article." While Professor James will not assert that telepathy has been placed in an invulnerable modifion been placed in an invulnerable position, he contends that Professor Trowbridge, in attacking it, has departed from the methods of science and shown himself ignorant of the evidence which has been

My Ship From Spain,

H. G. Leslië, in Youth's Companion. O captain, on whose wrinkled cheeks Are marks of storm and beating gale. Have you not seen on distant seas Somewhere, a glimpee of stranger sail-

Perchance when evening shadows fell, And misty clouds presaged the night, Upilfted, on some created wave, Then slipping slowly from the sight?

My ship should have a sheen of gold, And silken sails like bridal train, And bear a perfume, faintly sweet, Of roses on the hills of Spain.

Youth promised me long years ago This ship would sometime come to me, And hear its inde of wealth and fame From distant lands beyond the sea.

It has not come, I know not why. It may have sought this port in And in some unknown harbor lie, And idly fret its rusting chain.

Meanwhile, I've beat the anvil's face, And feit the heated furnace blast, And wealth of brawn and honest toll Into life's circling currents cast.

I've climbed the headland morn and eve, To scan the dark horizon line, To catch a glimpse far, far at see, Of this belated ship of mine.

Full threescore years have fied away. And still I patient watch and wait: My whitening hair and feeble steps Suggest that it may come too late.

For what is wealth to him who dies, Or hence in the hour of pain? The Leths for the ill of years

He's labor's union man, Let none be under ban, When 'Teddy'' comes to Fortland.

You federated trades Just quit your foolish raids, Till "Teddy's" gone from Portland.

If these Planks in the Park

Were put there in the dark For "Teddy" while in Portland,

They will not stay there long, So stop your weird-like song Till "Teddy" goes from Portland.

Don't air dirty linen Whilst other towns are grinning And making fun of Portland.

And don't foul Portland's nest, But give its fielglings rest Till "Teddy's" gone from Portland.

That hotel dinner few Pay "twenty each" for stew When "Teddy" dines in Portland.

Give those old sports a chance,

They can no longer dance. But loyal they are to Portland.

If all cannot agree,

Agree to disagree Till "Teddy" goes from Portland.

Use bridle and a check, Or take it in the neck When "Teddy" speaks of Portland.

TEDDY-MUS.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Little boy, does your mother know you spend your money playing craps." "Well, I guess yes. It's de way I supports de fambly." -Life.

Patience-Did you say she came from fight-ing stock? Patrice-Yes; her mother and fa-thar were both members of church choirs in their early daya.-Yonkers Statesman.

their early days.-Tonkers Statesman. "He ass been mentioned as a candidate for office very frquently." "Yes," answered Farm-er Corntossel; "He only trouble is that every time anybody mentions him the other feilers laugh."-Washington Star. Securing the Local Color.-The imaginative artist who plotures President Roosevelt and drover Cleveland at a St. Louis breakfast in evening dress would probably have them eating pts with knives in Chicago.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dealer. "Doetor," said the shrewd-looking man, "how many feet of gas does it take to kill a man?" "That's rather a queer question," said the doctor. "Why do you wish to know?" "One of the guests of my hole used enough of it to kill himself, and I want to send in a proper bill to his executors."-Philadelphis Press.

Press.
Induigent Father (dining in restaurant)—i pressume, Horace, while you were attending that foreign medical college you formed the fooliab and representable habit of drinkling ber? Sun—Why, yes, father: I just had be then it occasionally. All the other students details, it is an enter the state of the state.

feet of the god of his fathers. The Pennsylvania college boys can plead no excuse for their conduct except that. pleaded by the commercial traveler when he was rebuked by a girl from Chicago for stepping on her feet: "My God, madam, a man must put his feet somewhere?" alms.

loudly enough for many around him to hear it. The college boys who stepped upon Mr. Cleveland in their downward rush from the seats were Pennsylvania students, who wore heavy shoes. The Princeton students, of course, do not step upon Mr. Cleveland's feet, for he