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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers: Westerly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to

perature, 56 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg.; precipitation, 0.08 inch. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1903.

NATIONAL TRAITS.

There is a touch of Oriental craftiness about Russian diplomacy which exasperates Western minds with their ethical standards of a commercial civilization. The trader has learned that it is impossible to do business unless a man is preparing to perform in exact conformity with his promises. In Anglo-Saxon morals, therefore, veracity has come to occupy a cardinal place; and the unfettered fancy which runs riot in treatment of its facts in the far East and has done so since earliest times ranks easily as the first offense in the British and American decalogue. The duplicity and exaggeration which ornamented the history of ancient Israel, from Abraham at Gerar and the thrifty Jacob down to the naive conflicts of the synoptic gospels, survive today at Pekin, Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and are severely execrated by the Protestant nations, which are as slow as any other people to look not only on one's own virtues, but on the virtues of others.

Cruelty is another national or racial trait which we hold in horror. Now, cruelty is a survival of savagery; but so is that cupidity which tramples upon another's rights; and while we pride ourselves on tolerance, we must remember that the cruel nations may menas us in other virtues more highly esteemed by them and more rigidly enoined by their consciences. A good Mussulman, for example, may be one who persecutes the Christian dog and is kind to his fifteen or twenty wives and concubines. That Circassian girl is dutiful who rushes with most eager pride into the arms of her Syrian pur-Who shall deny that an ap proving conscience blessed the Canaanite father who passed his through the fire to Moloch? Where is the Christian parent today who could stand successfully the test of Abraham when he was commanded to offer Isaac, and which of our most credulous newspapers would have treated meriously the story Mary Magdalene

told on her return from the sepulcher? In filial obedience and in reverence generally the Orientals surpass us in itely; indeed, it is doubtful if in the whole range of conduct we are their equals in humility and tenderness Much as we abominate their more overt forms of cruelty, our industrial civiligation has its own forms of inhumanity which call our superiority in question. We do not throw our daughters into the Ganges or sell them to Persian harems; but we consign them to living deaths in noisome factories, and from many a home of recreant parents boys and girls find a worse fate than Ganges in the filth and poison of vile company. There is a refinement of cruelty in the rapacity of the usurer and the evictor, often more cowardly than the blow of the armed assassin going forth in broad daylight to his post of carnage. Where Liberty is fondly believed to shed her light for all the world, the door of equality is shut upon the negro, and the Chinaman lives in continual fear of outrage. Unhappy the alien, whether in China or Russia or Mississippi or California! Rare is the American who is qualified by being without sin to cast the stone at those whose llp wears the sneer at "inferior races," Is there any pride of race like that of Britain and America? Is the "foreign devil" execrated only in China? Is the "alien landlord" Gespised only in Russia?

Take broad views. We all have our virtues, please God, yet all our faults, Learn from the Chinese the beauty of filial devotion, from the German the rewards of conscientious thoroughness, from the French that herole graciousness which makes the barren life worth living, from the Irish that self-respecting pride which repels the libertine, from the Scotch the spirit of fearless independence, from the Italian that love of beauty which ornaments the humblest lot. Russia is a long way behind us on the path of progress. If there is any truth in our hypothesis that a government can rise no higher than its subject people, then surely her ignorance and squalor may plead in her mitigation, if not in her defense. Take broad views. Noblesse oblige!

The manner in which the pet the ories of the shipping-subsidy seekers are being pounded to pieces at this time is positively brutal. The latest offenders in this line are the Boston Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer repeatedly asserts that it is impossible for an American vessel to com pete with the Britishers in the carrying of freight unless the American

Government extends some aid. Now comes the wicked Canadian Pacific, a subsidized foreign corporation, and deliberately, and probably with malice aforethought, charters the American steamship Hyades to carry a full cargo of coal from Japan to Vancouver. And this at a time when there are idle British vessels on both sides of the Pa cific. The explanation by the Post-Intelligencer of this latest outrage will be awaited with interest. Another disastrous blow to the theories recently illustrated by the Post-Intelligencer is the charter for foreign business of the American ship Great Admiral, an old wooden drogher thirty-four years old, while a number of fine modern-built steel British ships are unable to secure cargoes on Puget Sound. Apparently our merchant marine is able to take care of itself, in periods of freight depression as well as in prosperity.

ANDREWS SEES SOMETHING.

It has taken Dr. E. Benjamin Anirews a long time to find out that he was wrong about silver in 1896. Even now he comes short of the due confession, and will go no farther than to say he was misled. As it makes no great difference to gold or silver, finance or philosophy, what Dr. Andrews thinks on any subject, we are left to conclude that his present purpose is merely to set himself right before thinking men and incidentally get his name in the

Nothing that any English geologist port of free silver coinage in 1896. It his then arguments would develop a good deal more of crazy speculation on his part than of geological looking forward to gold exhaustion. The undertaking, however, would in any case be profitless. The fact is that no scarcity of gold, impending or imagined, ofthe slightest reason why silver should now or at any other past or present time, be admitted to United States mints in limitless volume at the ratio of 16 to 1. The inadequacy of silver as real money was as plain before all clear eyes in 1896 as it is today. No excuse for the silver mania can avail. However exhausted our gold supply

might have been in 1896, the free coinage of silver could only have increased our financial difficulties; for, while the exclusive choice of gold has solidified and made permanent the standard of values, the attempted reintroduction of stiver could only have unsettled values, killed confidence, stopped investment and put an end to employment. Free silver would only have intensified the difficulty with gold scarcity, whereas on a safe, if limited, volume of standard money the machinery of currency devices so multiplied the facility of exchanges that convenience kept pace with stability. It may well be doubted whether the considerable supplies of gold that have poured into the circulation since 1896 have been of any net gain to our monetary situation. Quantitles of gold undeniably have acted as currency and traveled back and forth across the Atlantic and Pacific to settle trade balances or relieve artificial stringencles where otherwise the work might have been done by commercial instruments. One thing is certain, and that is that we should no doubt have advanced farther on the inevitable road toward a scientific currency, referring to gold for its denominations, but based for redemption more generally on the actual wealth of the community, whose proper function it is to serve as such base. Values will still be reckoned in ounces of gold; but exchange will not need to be made in coin, and the wealth of the business world rather than taxation of the people will be the pledge of value behind the banking currency of the future. These things were as true in 1896 as they are today; and free silver could only have substituted panic

more engaging defense than Dr. Andrews selects is to be the one most preferred for the silverite apology; and that is the growth and arrogance of corporate wealth. Many things said against the Money Power by Bryan in 1896 are said by gold-standard men today in dealing with the trusts; and in this recourse to the Bryanic terminology had by sanity and honesty in 1904 will be found the supposed palliative of the "bimetalist" ravings of 1896. The bianket, however, is too short for the bed. There is and was no reason in Wall-street misconduct for the silver Free coinage, indeed, could only have increased the burdens put on the backs of the poor by the manipulations of the rich. For it is only in steady employment and full-value wages and inviolate savings that the poor have today any fighting chance for a share in the spoils of commerce. All these resources of the poor would have been struck a staggering blow by "16 to 1," and the worst sufferers in the Bryanic catastrophé would have een the poor applegrower and hired men and women without Newport viilas, whose lot the silver Jeremiah did continually bewail. The British goldstandard conspiracy was a pitiful farce to construct about the real offenses of

our money kings and trust promoters. We must put Dr. Andrews a place above Bryan, who asks us to believe that he can never err. The chancellor says he was misled, which is more than Mr. Bryan will ever say. It falls far short, however, of the manly confession ferror made, for example, by John G. Carlisle, who was, like Bryan, in politics, and had the excuse of party exigency which Andrews did not have. It is sad to think that we owe so much of "bimetalism" to British geology, in addition to our heavy debt to Lombard street on the gold standard.

"SECH A MAN!"

This community is again confronted by a most shocking crime-a crime boldly committed in the bright sunlight of a Sunday morning, following deliberately threats that had been made, and adding a feature that was at once unique and diabolical in the compulsion of the only witness of the crime to abandon her babes to the care of a neighbor, with a lie upon her lips, and go with the murderer of her father. If this creature Leasin is not mad, he is clearly a very devil incarnate, for whose crimes against the weak and wretched woman who was his wife and the frall mother of his two babes there is no adequate penalty outside of the torments of the orthodox hell. And when to this is added the cowardly murder of his victim's father, whose offense was one of nature and of grace, the act of interposing to prevent a con inuation of these cruelties by receiving his daughter and her infants into his home, imagination, appalled before, is overwhelmed in the effort to conceive of a punishment to fit the crime. Against the thought, often flippantly

that prying eyes had scrutinized his

expressed by a willful young woman that her marriage is a matter that is strictly her own business, a case of this kind bears ghastly testimony. truth is that a daughter's marriage, only in a less degree, perhaps, that of a son, involves the lives, not often, in a material sense, but always in the higher sense, of those whose love was his or her heritage. If it is a prudent marriage and results in the founding of a happy home, the influence of that happiness is widely diffused, and finds, in deed, a radiant center around which the love and the pride of the "home folk" rally. If a mistaken marriage, it is absurd to suppose that the unhappiness and the wretchedness accruing are confined to the principals in the mistake In the very nature of things, this cannot be so. But as there is no adequate punishment for a man of the Leasin type-a man with whom a woman who is his wife cannot live, and from whom she cannot get away-so also there is no remedy for the folly and the deception that lies in wait to procure ill-ad-

vised marriages. The first question that arises when the details of a most wretched matrimonial experience in which a gentle, delicate woman is the sufferer are given to the world through the courts in a plea for divorce or through manifest though uncomplaining misery of the wife is, "Why did she marry such Echo will simply answer, a man?" "Why?" But common observation comes to the rescue of many a wom an's good sense and discloses another told or could tell Dr. Andrews formed reason. He was not "such a man" the slightest justification for his sup-, when she married him. Or, having when she married him. Or, having been "such a man," he carefully and is to be feared that an exploration of adroitly concealed his identity with this libel upon manhood from the woman who loved him, and whom, from some inscrutable reason known only to himself and the powers of darkness, and entirely apart from the impulse of true manhood which finds its expression in marriage, he desired to marry. There is this extenuation, therefore, for the woman who marries "such a man"; possibly also for her parents in consenting, if they did consent, to the marriage—the man who masqueraded before them as a lover and a would-be husband was not the man whom they had every reason to believe him to be, and whom, when he fell, they found that he was not. Happy to this extent is the wretched wife who, upon awak ening to the true sense of her condition, finds that she is married to "such a man," finds one sweet drop in sor row's cup of gall in the reflection that her marriage was not made in disregard of parental advice or in defiance to parental authority.

> THE LATEST TRUST. The American Society of Equity has ssued a bulletin to the farmers of the United States demanding an increase in the price of wheat and urging the farmers not to sell their wheat for less than \$1 per bushel. Some of the elements of the "trust" are noticeable in this latest scheme for advancing prices, but inasmuch as the project, as outlined in yesterday's dispatches from Indianapo is, does not include a plan for buying up all of the wheat for the purpose of cornering the market, it is not yet susceptible to the Sherman anti-trust law. And yet there are features in this prowheat trust that are not unlike those of the salt trust which a few days ago paid \$5000 fine for a violation of the man law. There are certain conditions, finan-

cial, political and climatic, which could make wheat worth \$1 per bushel in this country, whether the farmers sold or heid. All three of these conditions assisted in sending wheat above \$1 per bushel five years ago. Some of them are now sufficiently threatening to cause a very steady market, with prices tending higher, but the individual or society that attempts to force wheat up other parts of the world, will encounter disappointment more often than suc cers. The population of the United States is not great enough to consume all of the wheat grown here, at 51 per bushel or at half that figure; conse quently we must depend on the foreign market. There have been years in the past when we exported as much as 225,000,000 bushels, because we supplied it cheaper than other countries. The crop of this country, however, varies greatly. In 1891 we produced 748, 460,900 bushels of wheat, while the year previous the crop was but 522,000,000 bushels. Here was a shortage nearly equal to the largest amount ever exported, and yet cash wheat in Chicago for the closing months of 1991 was from 3 to 5 cents per bushel higher than it was at corresponding periods the year previous, when the crop was 226,000,000 oushels smaller.

The weak point in the Federal Sait Company's monopoly was the almost universal production of the commodity Not only was it necessary to expend large sums of money to silence sorb Eastern salt concerns, but the unnatural heights to which the trust forced prices attracted English and German sait in large quantities. Sev-eral thousand tons of this foreign sait was brought to Portland, and to prevent a demoralization of prices the trust bought it up at an enormous advance over the price paid by the original importers. In this way a large proportion of the profits were consumed in keeping down competition, and vast quantities in excess of the demand were piled up at all of the Coast ports. It was this flagrant and open exhibition of unnatural trade conditions which made the salt trust an easy prey for the Sherman anti-trust law. The supply was so much in excess of the demand after the price had reached a certain height that no legitimate manipulation of the market could maintain prices, and an filegitimate attempt was fol-

lowed by disaster. The same old law of supply and demand which wrought havec with the salt trust's plans will serve the wheat trust, or "Society of Equity," in the same manner. No local or even National conditions can force wheat above a figure warranted by world-wide conditions. We had dollar wheat five years ago without the aid of a "Society of Equity," we may have it again this year with the aid of the society, but in order to have any assurance of maintaining the price year after year the new society must embrace in its membership wheatgrowers in other parts of the world. As the agriculturists in these outside precincts annually produce something like 2,000,000,000 bu nore wheat than is grown in the United States, and consume a much smaller proportion of their product than is the case with Americans, the possibilities for expansion on these lines are far greater than the probabilities.

The President was justly incensed

mail in the Seattle Postoffice before his arrival in that city, and imprud newsmongers had proclaimed just ho many letters from his wife awaited him there, not falling to criticise her chi-rography as "careless." Of course, impertinence like this does not greatly or for long disturb the serenity of a broad minded man, but it is for the time being exceedingly annoying. Mrs. Roosevelt has not been a participant in this fatiguing semi-official journey, and any allusion to her in connection therewith is entirely uncalled-for.

It is a curious fact that Andrew Carnegle, a Scotchman born and bred, and Goldwin Smith, who is English born and bred, an Oxford professor and a member of the British Parliament be fore he made Toronto his home, both believe that Canada's best chance, if not her inevitable destiny, is to throw her lot in with the United States. Goldwin Smith says the forces of Nature draw both countries toward union. Race, language, literature, political in stitutions, social sentiments and habits are the same on both sides of the line. There are more than 1,900,000 native Canadians in the United States. There is a continual exodus of Canadians to the great American centers of employment. There is now a reciprocal influx of Americans from Minnesota and North Dakota into Northwest Canada. Intermarriage is frequent. The periodical literature of Canada is American. American currency circulates in Can-Canadians resort to American watering-places, and Americans to the watering-places of Canada. Canadians operate on the New York Stock Exchange, and American investment in Canada is very large and rapidly increasing. The connection of each of the Canadian provinces with the states to the south of it is stronger than that of the maritime provinces with Ontario or of French Quebec with either. The populations are so rapidly fusing that there will soon be nothing to divide them but a political and fiscal line. The influx of American settlers into the Canadian Northwest will be sure to promote this fusion. These are the forces of Nature that Goldwin Smith enumerates as ultimately certain to establish a continental union in a free and honorable way.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, in a letter to the New York World on the occasion of its wentieth "Pulitzer anniversary," paid an impressive and somewhat unique tribute to journalism. Referring to the dissemination of the news throughout the country as a powerful influence toward the unification of the people, he said: "We are becoming truly one people, because we have better knowledge of each other. The press, which tells us every day what all do and say, helps know each other, and so, by bringing the American people into a more intimate acquaintance, it has been making a more perfect union." There is more than a grain of truth in this estimate. In the very nature of things we care very little for people that we know little about, and nothing in the abstract for people that are unknown to us. With the press supplying the news of every section to every other section, and discussing its most important features candidly and intelligently, people separated by wide distances become well acquainted each other. It would be surprising, in-deed, if the feeling of nationality were not intensified by the touch of interest thus engendered.

The Coal Commission's investigation disclosed, among other things, the fact that a very large number of boys under the age limit were being worked with their parents' consent in the breakers and coal mines of Pennsylvania, and that many girls, also under the age by gaining control of a large portion of limit, were working in the textile milis the output, regardless of conditions in | that have sprung up in the coal disinformation thus received passed a more stringent child-labor law. This law went into effect yesterday, with the result that in the Lehigh district alone 500 boys were excluded from work in and about the coal mines. That the last estate of these boys may not be worse than the first, it behooves the educational authorities of the state to see to it that the compulsory education law is rigidly enforced. Otherwise idleness will beget mischief which work estopped, and legislation that was intended to produce beneficial results will

> The spectacle of automobiles racing cross the country at the rate of sixtytwo miles an hour, attended at intervals by death and destruction, made a Sabbath holiday in France last Sunday Among the casualties were the instant death of the chauffeur who drove Lorraine Barrows' machine, the fatal inary of Barrows himself, the serious and perhaps fatal injury of Marcel Re nault, the killing of two spectators and umerous minor injuries to persons, several vehicles gone to smash others practically ruined. Barring these trifling accidents, or incidents, the race was a "grand success," demonstrating the superiority of a light over a heavy vehicle, or vice versa-the discerning public is thus far unable to tell which.

President Roosevelt understands per fectly well how advantageous to himself is every move on the political chessboard which brings the manipulations of his antagonists out into the open. Hence he takes occasion to notice the Ohio controversy whose details have been brought to the Pacific Coast by The Oregonian. The only hope of anti-Roosevelt success, slim enough at the best, is in keeping under cover. One of the expedients is the old dodge of scaring up favorite sons in various states, so as to keep the delegations away from Roosevelt. This is the little game that Hanna is afraid will be spoiled by indorsements at this year's

conventions. One of the fruits of the error made at Chicago in 1896 is to close the door now against the Democratic party in its ambition to gain the support of the business world against Rooseveltism. But for that supreme act of folly the country's wealth might welcome the Cleveland Democracy as the alternative of anti-trust warfare under Roosevelt. But that act stands and its bearing is conclusive. And the punishment fits the crime.

___ John D. Long is quoted as saying that Mr. Olney would make a better run for President next year on the Democratic ticket than Mr. Cleveland, for two reasons-first, he actively supported Democratic ticket in 1900, while Mr. Cleveland refused to do so; second, he would have no third-term tradition to

RUSSIA'S UPHILL TASKS.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The Russian government has removed the Governor of Kishenet, under whose administration the massacres of a month ago occurred. Massacres in Tiraspol, Odessa, Nicolaieff and Kieff have been

Odesea, Nicolates and Kless have been prevented by vigorous military measures. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times (anti-Russian) says:

"In justice to the Russian people it should be pointed out that shere is no sympathy on their part with the Kishenes riots." The president of the Jewish order of B'nai B'rith says: "It is neither fair nor wise to execrate the government of Russia because of the murderous brutality of a frenzied mob."

Russia because of the murderous brutality of a frenzied mob."

These declarations indicate a disposition to treat Russia as fairly as other nations would be treated under similar circumstances. Last year the Russian government was criticised for the severity employed in suppressing the peasant riots in Southern Russia. There was no question of race prejudice or hatred in the riots of 1902. The bitterness was against manufactories operated by foreign capital and against the government for protecting the manufacturers against the peasants and the factory employes. The riots were suppressed and concessions made by the Caar, but all of Southern Russia was in a ferment.

Russia was in a ferment.

Parallel with the industrial agitation Parallel with the industrial agliation in Southern Russia was the anti-Jewish agitation in Roumania. For 22 years or up to the treaty of Berlin, the Bessarabian frontier district was controlled and exploited by Roumanians. When the European powers compelled Roumania to cede the territory to Russia there was intense pitterness and open rebellion in intense bitterness and open rebellion in Eastern Roumania and Western Bessarabia. An agitation against the cession to Russia continued for years and caused much irritation in Russia and Western

The Roumanians in Bessarabia are still The Roumanians in Bessarabla are still Roumanians in prejudice. They have not been overconsiderately treated by the Russians. They are not easily controlled and they are certainly as hostile to the Jews as the native Russians. At all events, it may be assumed that the mixed population of Kishenef is more difficult of courted than the appropriate of a distinct artol than the population of a distinct-

Ively Russian city.

This does not pulliate the offense of the This does not palliate the offense of the local authorities in permitting a riot to culminate in a horrible massacre. It does not eacuse the general government for not taking measures to prevent riot and massacre at Tiraspol. It explains, however, the difficulty of the situation and indicates how it is possible for the Czar and the masses of the Russian people honestly to deplore such atrocities and at the same time be unable to prevent them. the same time be unable to prevent them.

As the Russian government is now in conrtol of the situation and is admittedly striving to preserve order and protect the Jews there seems to be no necession.

city for protest or admonition from the United States or any other nation. Should Not Take It Seriously.

New York Evening Post.

Again those nervous Germans (phlegmatic Dutchmen we used to call them!)
are stirred up by a speech of President
Roosevelt's, in this country it passed unneticed. It was just the regular hifaluiti's
about a big navy and the control of the
Pacific. We do so much talk of this kind
to the research on the stume that we in the press and on the stump that we think nothing of it, because we know it means nothing in particular. But here is the German press talking about daring ambitions and an "alarming development of the Monroe Doctrine!" What stupid folk they are to take this screaming of the scale as anything more than practicing eagle as anything more than practicing the scales. Yet if that noble bird expects to be welcome in the international zoolog-ical gardens, where he has demanded ad-mission, it would be just as well for him to adopt the rule of not screeching unless he means something by it, or of always carrying a placard in his talons reading: "Don't mind me: I'm only joking."

> Target Practice That Pays. Minneapolis Journal.

At Pensacola the Alabama made a reord of 12 hits in as many shots from the biggest guns in the Navy (13-inch), at a target lix21 in size, 1600 yards distant, while the ship was steaming at the rat while the ship was steaming at the rate of ten knots an jour. Taking the record of hits by the weight of metal fired, the Alabama scored 64.8 per cent of hits out of 49.888 pounds of metal fired; the Indiana 80 per cent of 42.900 pounds fired, and the Illinois 53.5 per cent out of 47.20 pounds fired. There is no waste of money in target practice which gives such results as those at Pensacola. And such practice as those at Pensacola. And such practice must be kept up. The best navy in the world is the one which has the best ners in its service, and to attain this much money must necessarily be

No Extra Session Is Demanded.

Albany Argus. The only great and pressing question which demands the attention of Congress at the present time is the reform of the tariff; but the party in power has defi-nitely refused to attend to that matter and the calling of an extraordinary ses sion cannot be for that purpose. There is nothing but the tariff which cannot wait until December, and as for the tariff that must perforce wait until the people elect a tariff reform Congress. Public sentiment is not favorable to extraordinary sessions on the top of the protracted regular sessions unless extraordinary warrant them. No such conditions now

Has the Record as a Talker.

Springfield Republican.
Mr. Roosevelt, as the head of a great state, has so completely smashed all records, both domestic and foreign, in the oratorical line that no ruler, ancient or modern, remains in the same class with him. It is a phase of his administration entirely unanticipated and therefore doub-ly interesting. He is incontestibly the one man in the line from Washington to himself who can claim the title of "the talk-Press Muzzling Will Not Succeed.

Troy Times. It is pretty safe to say that the preounziling law in Pennsylvania will not ac-omplish its purpose. In the first place, he press does not need muzzling. In the

third place the people will not stand it. And this is America, where the people rule, not a monarchy, in which the gov-ernment is lodged in the hands of a royal despot. The Tariff Responsible. Philadelphia Record.

It is the tariff which allows the trusts to make these high prices for their products

combinations the competition between the separate establishments would give to the people the benefit of prices regulated by the cost of production and would make the prosperity more general and more en-

Had there been no such overcapitalized

Wall of the Fat Hunter. Cricago News.

I merely want a modest little flat—
Myself, my husband and our children three—
Bight rooms—or seven; we might do with that,
We would be cramped, but we expect to be.
The bathtub lined, of course, with percelain—
A back porch ample and a kitchen light,
But though I've tramped the town through

sun and rain. I cannot find a place that seems just right.

I've searched the south, Ive hunted north and

west.

I've scanned the papers till my eyes are dim;
I've mounted stairs until I ache for reat—
But still the chance appears exceeding alim.
I'm not particular, though you may doubt.
The fact, for flats are many, but I find.
Though, as I've said, I looked the town about,
Trens's not a single one that's to my mind.

I'm willing to pay any kind of rent
In reason, but it seems I'm doomed to roam
Friever through the streets. My time is spent
Exclusively in searching for a home.
And now it soon will be the let of MayA thought that's calculated to appall.
We must move somewhere certainly-oh, say?
Why will they build the closets all so small!

TWO GOOD SECRETARIES.

Harper's Weekly.

The dinner given on May 9 to Secretary Root at the Lotos Club, New York, directs attention to one of the chief causes of the success with which Mr. Roosevelt has avoided the fate of other accidental Presidents. Not long had Tyler, Fillmore and Arthur occupied the affects for which they had not been intended, than they shouldered the trusted friends of their predecessors out of the Cabinet. These men were forthwith converted into powerful, and, as it proved, irresistible These men were forthwith converted into powerful, and, as it proved, irresistible enemies. Mr. Roosevelt has pursued a precisely opposite course. Incomparably the most important members of Mr. Mc-Kinley's Cabinet were Secretary Hay and Secretary Root. Both of them have not only retained their places, but, so far as we can judge, are more influential than ever. It should be kept in mind that Secretary Root has not only borne the burdens incident to the war office in time of war-for the insurrection in the Philipof war-for the insurrection in the Philip pines has possessed the proportions of a war-but also has had to discharge, with relation to the 2,000,000 human beings in relation to the 2,000,000 human seeings to the Philippines, all the functions which in England belong to the Colonial Office. So far as our new empire in the East is concerned, Mr. Root has had thrust upon him a task the magnitude of which might well tax the resources of the broadest and the highest statesmanship. That the task has been well performed is recognized by the whole American people without dis-tinction of party. It may even be doubt-ed whether President Roosevelt himself has graven more in the National estimaed whether President Roosevelt himself has grown more in the National estima-

tion than has Secretary Root.

If, now, we turn to the State Depart
ment, we cannot but see that the retan
tion of Mr. Hay has been of signal serv ice to his cirief. The qualities imperatively needed in that branch of our Federal Government during the last 18 months have been caution, reticence, self-control. Not only has Mr. Hay these qualities, but they are conjoined with a right perception of the dignity and des-tinies of the United States. Thanks largely to him, we have not lost ground in in-ternational opinion, but gained ground, since our war with Spain. If we except a certain uneasiness expressed in so quarters lest he should go too far in def-erence to England, Mr. Hay's conduct of the State Department is admitted to have strengthened the Roosevelt Administra-tion in public confidence. He is quick, almost as quick as was McKinley, to de-tect the drift of popular sentiment. For tect the drift of popular sentiment. For that reason, he was careful to refrain from committing our Government too far in approval of the coercion of Venezuela by the three blocknding powers, and we doubt whether he would sanction a comdoubt whether he would sanction a repetition of the experiment in the case of another Latin-American commonwealth. Net only, however, has the country reason to be grateful for the services of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, but we should give the primary credit for their work to Mr. Roosevelt credit for their work to Mr. Roosevelt himself, who, had he been like other accidental Presidents, would not have per-sisted in keeping his predecessor's friends

Original Anti-Expansion Arguments. McMaster tells us that the protests againts the Louisiana Purchase from press

againts the Louisiana Purchase from press and rostrum took such form as this: "Fiften millions as a price for a wilder-ness! Maine had been sold by Ferdinando Gorges for £1250, and Pennsylvania had cost William Penn but a trifle over £5000. Fifteen million dollars! You can say it in a breath; you can write it in a few strokes. But what does it mean? Weigh it, and there will be \$33 tons of solid silver. It would take \$65 wagons to draw it. The It would take 866 wagons to draw it. The wagons in line, each occupying three rods, would stretch out five and one-half miles. If a man were to set out to fill the wagons at the rate of 16 a day, it would take him two months. Pile up dellar on dollar, reckoning nine to an inch, the pile would be three miles high. It would load 25 sloops; it would pay an army of 25,000, 46 shillings a week, for 25 years.
"Who is to benefit by the transaction? The South and West, who will pay no share of the debt, because the tax on whicky has been removed."

They Wouldn't Do.

Chicago Tribune.

"Talk about the Democrats not having any available material for Presidential candidates." exclaimed the passenger with the skull cap. "Not to speak of Cleveland, Oiney or Gorman, we have four first-class Indexe. Gray. Parker. Thayer and Adams. Judges-Gray, Parker, Thayer and Adams -all of them good men, and men that nobody can say a word against."
"Yes," said the passenger with the side whickers. "Well, let's look at them col-

lectively and consider the inherent prob whitties of any of them being elected."
Whereupon he wrote their names on a slip of paper as follows: PaRker.

GrAy. Thayer. AdamS.

"No," he said, "they won't do." The passenger in the skull cap inspected the result and changed the subject.

American Soldier's Proud Mother.

New York Press.

There is a Mrs. Sweeney in New York who is the happiest mother imaginable. Her son John has been selected as the best type of the American soldier. He enlisted in the War with Spain in 1888, and the loss of the fearful conflict. at the close of the fearful conflict (!) was honorably discharged. Shortly after-ward he re-enlisted and is now a Sergeant at Governor's Island. John is 24 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches in height, weighs 185 pounds. He neither smokes, drinks nor chews. You ought to see his exact counterpart in wax at the Eden Musec. The figure is intended for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, where it will be on exhibition.

The Candidate for 1904.

Atlanta Journal. The Democratic candidate for 1904 must ommand the confidence of the sober bus ness men of the country as well as the earners. He must be a champlor of the people without pandering to their follies, and he must be ready to protect the property of the country without failng to curb its arrogance.

Patriots Don't Act That Way.

Detroit Free Press. It is not possible that there were an It is not possible that there were any Union veterans among the citizens of Columbus, O., who protested against honoring the Confederate dead that are buried in the Camp Chase cemetery. The men that did the fighting in the Civil War don't act that way about those things.

Concerning Humility.

Newark News.

Low in a town pard, grassy paved,
A humble dandelten grew.
Above her bead proud lilacs waved,
Proud in their plumes of blue.

The dandelion's beaming face Was upward turned, yet all in vain. The illace contemplated space In haughty, cold diedain.

"Ah well!" the dandellon sighed.
"For rather would I lowly be
Than flaunt my blossoms high and wide
For all the world to see."

And did a sentle little child Ignore the lilacs' higher claim And pluck the dandelion mild? No, reader; not the same.

Nor did a wicked youngster tear. The lilac bushes with his knife. And leave the dandellon thera. To lead the quiet life. Humble the dandelion lay

Veiling her face in verdant acreens, Intil a man came by that way And dug her up for greens. in ostentatious vanity

The illacs evermore aspired. Therein they showed their sanity and got themselves admired. All this, dear reader, goes to show That men don't gain thro' being swabs, We mustn't hold ourselves too low. If we would hold our fibs. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Let us see whether Murderer Leasia has the police Tracytzed.

In about another year Mr. Hanna will find what he has gone up against.

Besides, there was Billy Emerson, another great member of the Emerson fam-

The fool-killer appears to be doing some very artistic work through the French

We regret to learn that there are a few citizens of Portland who never heard of the laundry strike.

If a postmaster can't open a few letters that happen to attract his curiosity, where are the office-holder's prerogatives?

Apparently the Seattle authorities were surprised to find that Mrs. Roosevelt didn't use a typewriter in writing to her

The Memphia Commercial-Appeal has solved the Democratic problem most hap-pily, thus: For President, Cleveland; for Vice-President, Bryan. Platform: Harmony.

"The fire and life insurance businesses are letterles," Simeon Ford, of New York, tost the Home Insurance people at their recent dinner. "In order to draw a prize in the fire insurance lottery, you have got to go up in fire and smoke. In order to draw a prize in the life insurance business-you have to reverse the procesu."

The Brooklyn Eagle, which has been booming Grover Cleveland for a taird term, now nominates the following ticket which it says should receive the full party support of the Populists next year:

For President-The man who playfully oints a gun at his dearest friend. For Vice-President—The man who rocks a boat containing persons who cannot

Colonel John J. Partridge, ex-Police Commissioner, addressing the Woman's Republican Club in New York a few days ago, said that in 1892 he had made 800 appointments, "and they did not cost any one a cent." But, according to the computation of a friend, based on the alleged previous custom of exacting payment for appointments and promotions, he had thus thrown sway \$782,000."

Here is the story of an Ohio lawyer who did not become a politician, as he was not built on political lines. It is told by a Washington man, who was his clerk at one time: Lawyer B. was a gruff sort of personage, and believed in making every one pay for every service. One of his clients was the president of a bank, who, during the pendency of his case, dropped into the lawyer's office very frequently and tole stories. The lawyer was a good listener, and seemed to enjoy the stories very much, but after the banker went out Lawyer B. would say: "Here, charge Mr. Blank \$10 for an hour of my time. If I have got to listen to his stories he has got to pay for it." Finally the bill was made out and carried to the banker. It was an itemized account stating the date of each call. He scanned it closely and remarked: "He was made me pay for it pretty well, hasn't he?" "Pay for what?" asked the clerk. "For listening to my stories" And then he paid the bill.

Business Men and Bosses,

Kansas City Star. In discussing the corrupt rule of the In discussing the corrupt rule of the Pittsburg ring in the current issue of Mc-Clure's Magazine, Lincoin Steffens quotes a remark by a business man which throws light on one important phase of municipal rottenness. The late Christopher Magee was the boss of Pittsburg. A business man who Mr. Steffens thinks is a typical American merchant said to him: "When I called on Chris his outer office was filled with waiting politicians, but he knew I was a business man and in a hurry; he called business man and in a hurry; he called me first and he gave me the street withfor Pittsburg when Chris Magee died." In other words, this "good citizen" and reputable business man of Pittsburg was just as willing to rob the city when he had the chance as any corrupt politician d be. His chief interest in the municipal government was for what he cou get out of it.

Pennypacker's Monumental Cheek. Baltimore News.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylva-nia, has so far recognized the rights of newspapers to existence as to submit to in interview. "Pennsylvania," he says, is a little better than any other state. Public offices are managed here on a broader and better basis, leading to higher thoughts and better results." "On a broader and better hasis"—Pennsylvania, which contains Philadelphia and Pitts burg-"leading to higher thoughts and bet ter results"—thoughts of jobbery, jobbery, jobbery, results of franchise thefts and ballot-box frauds on a scale never paralleied by any other state of the Union. There is no classifying, no understanding a man who can say a thing like that. Yet Pennypacker repeated it over and

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Helen is very clever, isn't she?" "Do you want my opinion or Helen's?" Harper's Ba-Hollis-Is he easily ratiled? Hall-Don't

Harvard Lampoon. "Yes, gentlemen, all I am in the world I ows to my wife." "If that's all you owe poure mighty lucky. — Cleveland Plain Floater.

Dealer. "What's the latest thing out in shoes?" asked one woman of another at the club. "My numberd," was the prompt reply,"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Biggs-Your friend Dobbs seems to be a very well-educated man. Boggs-I should say he is. He knows so much that he doesn't be-lieve anything -Judge.

"Sure, Murphy was wrong, an' he knowed he was wrong an' he owned up loike a little man." "Did he, now!" "Yis; he licked the other mon fir-tail"—Puck.

Rev. X. Horter—Shame on you! You're drunk half the time. Why don't you do better? Luchman—Can't afford it. It costs money to be drunk all the time. Philadelphia Press.

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Miss Parsay (coyly)—and just think! Last evening he suidenly caught me in his arms and kinesi me. Miss Pepprey—He siways was a good-natured fellow—and se unsetfish—Phil-adelphia Press.

"Worder why Van Major is always referring to his 'velvet lawn'?" "He's got a right to. He told me that with the grass seed he has sown and the new sod he's hought it has cost him first \$4.75 a rard."—Cincinnati Commer-

cial Tribune. The Pastor-Surely, you do not mean to say, The Pastor-Surely Mrs. Highmore, that the bad people in the community outnumber the good people in the ratio of two to one? Parisitioner-Certainty doctor. Aren't une's next door neighbors on both sides of one always objectionable. Chi-

cago Tribune.

"Tres, Brown teined one of these co-operative communicies where all work for the common good at that particular task for which he is best fitted, and they made him Mayor." "Was that because he wis hest fitted for that job?" "Not exactly. It was because he wasn't good for anything else."—Chicago Evening Fost.