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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903

TOWARD GOVERNMENT OWNER-SHIP.

Affairs in the United States are tending unmistakably toward Government ownership of great business enter-prises. This is an end to be shunned; but it will not be avoided except by positive and deliberate undertakings in an opposite direction. To drift is sooner or later to embrace socialism.

One thing that is profoundly moving our society toward Government ownership is the strife between labor and capital. We have found no solution for these troubles except Government interference as it was practiced by President Roosevelt in the anthracite affair -a desperate resource, effective by sheer force of its boldness, but of doubtful value as a precedent. On the other hand, in both Holland and Victoria strikes have been brought to speedy ends by the mere assertion of authority exercised by the state over state-owned railroads. This result must operate powerfully to encourage the socialistic propaganda among capitalists as well as among the masses

The Australian episode is especially pertinent, because of the close parallel afforded by its form of government to our own. The Holland affair, like older experiences in Italy, Illustrates the futility of railroad strikes under government ownership in monarchies. But the doings in Australia prove that government ow fership is equally fatal to suc cessful strikes in a democracy. Both the democrat idea and the trades-union idea have gone very far in Australia. Conditions there are much like our own, The business world is not greatly concerned about theories and principles. d prefer Government ownership to industrial anarchy. It would prefer a dictator with peace and order to a republic rent into discordant factions, incapable of enforcing the right of con-

Another condition that tends power fully to harden our tendency toward Government ownership is found in our currency system. We are unwisely committed to the idea that a circulating medium is the proper contrivance and maintenance of government. Out of this comes our National banking system, with the public debt as security for the notes. The natural way out of this error is through extinction of the National debt and substitution of commercial for Government paper to a scientific banking currency. But as we approach this natural turning-point in monetary development, strenuous efforts are put forth to switch us off in an opposite direction and solidify our predilection for Government banking. These efforts take the form of a revised version of the Aldrich bill, said to have been agreed upon by Senators Allison, Aldrich and Spooner, retaining the provision for substituting other securities for United States bonds as basis for bank notes. If the Government should go on to acquire the rallfor the Nation's currency, the step to Government ownership would be always imminent and potentially sudden.

In the breaking-down of the old aversion to socialistic experiment and tendency may be witnessed one-of the most impressive signs of the times. Government ownership, with its concomitants of uniformity and bureaucracy, is to individual initiative. Yet, like other large human movements, it is not an unmitigated evil. For one thing, we should have a return of the ablest minds to public life. Men like J. P. Morgan would not be trying to balk the legitimate purposes of the Government, but would be a part of the governmental machinery. One reason why we find so many men of brilliant parts arrayed in apparent antagonism to government is because false economics and popular support of brainless demagogues have made public life unwelne to them, and often actually hostile to their legitimate ambitions.

In the last analysis, the difference be tween private ownership and public ownership is rapidly becoming one of gredits, whether Government, railroad. tion's savings. They are the accumulations of the people, in custody of trustees, directors or secretaries, passed on from generation to generation. or Northern Securities, or Equitable Life, are in a sense as truly the people's as if their titles were nominally in the President's name. In what manner the control and direction of the properties are delegated by investors | Portland-that must be built-if we are | did. his nomination would be most im-

to management is not the most impor is answerable chiefly and in the long run almost for nothing else than for results. Private ownership is only a means to the end of efficacious government. Its course will be run the moment it is demonstrably inferior in efficiency to something else. The matter is superior to the form.

PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES.

How to prevent forest fires will be the subject of an entirely new investigation by the National Forestry Bu reau during the coming Summer. Scientific experts have already been sent out to inquire into and report on the demon whose unsparing tongue laps up annually from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of property that can ill be spared from the country's domain. Corps are already at work in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and others will be dispatched to the various regions where forest fires are practically sure to occur. Oregon and Washington will not be

Present scientific notions about forest fires are vague and general, according to Chief William L. Hall, of the Division of Forest Extension. Hitherto forestry experts have waited until the fires were over before taking the field. This year the fires will be studied in full action. These Government agents will follow them as war correspondents follow battles. Their reports, it is believed, will form the basis of the first official scientific knowledge of these colessal pyrotechnics.

Methods of protection will be carefully considered. Fire lanes cleared space wide enough to halt fires-are common enough in Europe, where they divide the great forests into sections to any one of which a fire may be restricted. In this country such protection has not been adopted on account of the expense. The lanes must be kept open and free from brush, and they offer firefighters excellent base line for operation. In some of our states railway companies are required to keep wide clearings on either side of their tracks, such fire lanes generally extending the entire width of the right of way, but even this precaution is limited to a few localities.

When the corps assigned to duty on the North Pacific Coast reach the scene of operations they will be met by no fine-spun theories. In our mountain forests of tall fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar, with thick underbrush, the cause of rapid spread of fires such as destroyed many lives and large property last year, is easily ascertainable. check them after they have obtained headway is impossible with the few men who could be gathered in any one

locality. There is only one remedy-ample patrol. Good results have followed the patrol system in Government forest reserves where it has been in operation the past five years. During this period there has been an absence of serious fires. One patrolman is assigned to a territory twelve miles square. States can aid the Federal Government by more stringent laws, and such action will be recommended by the Forestry

While the experts from Washington City are investigating and writing reports, Oregon and Washington may aid themselves by applying the same moral code to careless campers, hunters, anglers and burners of slashings as cattle communities apply to stock thieves, Rude sentiment often works reform. There is too much uncleared land in the two North Pacific states. would be far better off with more farms and less forest, but we do not wish again to go through the disastrous experience of last year.

WHERE SHALL WE PUT THEM!

Attention has frequently been called to the fact that the hotel accommodations of Portland are not more than sufficient for its daily needs. This marks of Mr. C. O. Sprenger, who is here in the interest of the National Livestock Association, the annual convention of which will be held in this city next January.

An event like that of the President's July, a political convention-any event, indeed, that temporarily increases the number to be lodged and fed to several hundred-taxes the present hotel and restaurant facilities of the city to the utmost. In fact, the limit is closely pressed on any busy day, which under prevailing conditions of business and travel is every day, in the life of the

This being true, the question what we are going to do in the way of providing hotel accommodations for the hundreds that we hope to induce to come here in 1905 claims attention, and, indeed, demands solution. It may be said that this is but "repetition hammered on the ear"; that it is not necessary, for the information of our citizens, to be told that Portland has entirely outgrown its hotels. While this is true, it still seems be necessary to take some measures to bring the "people who do things" to a realizing sense of the fact as stated. Possibly the voice of a stranger who is here seeking in this line will be useful in arousing this interest. It is clearly necessary to act upon the knowledge in hand before the throngs of visitors that will be invited to come here in 1905 are at our doors politely asking or earnestly clamoring to be shown to places where they can be comfortably lodged and fed.

The National Livestock Association has accepted a cordial invitation to hold its annual meeting in Portland next January. There is time enough, but none too much, in which to make room, literally speaking, for the delegates of this association and their friends who desire to come here upon that occasion. The number who come will, we are told, depend largely upon the report of the umber that can be comfortably housed during the sessions of the convention. Assurances, backed by the beginning of hotel construction upon an adequate scale, should be given at an early day that all who come can be ac-

commodated. But it is not for this passing event that our hotel accommodations should be increased. Nor yet is it solely in order that those who come on account of the Lewis and Clark Fair may be suitably entertained that hotel-building should be begun at once in this city. We are upon the threshold of a growth that has in it every promise of continu ance. The interest that is being awakened in Oregon, and its development, is not of the spasmodic type. There is no reason to suppose that it will be transient, but many reasons to believe that it represents a permanent and yearly increasing force. The hotels that should be built within the next two years in

to make the most of the opportunities that we have labored so industriously to create, will represent a permanent and paying investment. To doubt this statement is to disclose a strange lack of comprehension of the signs of the times as shown in the business and industrial activity everywhere manifest Moreover, such a doubt minimizes and discredits in advance the results of the intelligent and strenuous forces that are at work for the material development of the state's abounding resources.

DRONES IN COLLEGES.

In these latter days, when the fierce searchlight of inquiry is turned on the value of college work by graduates who openly regret that their residence in col-lege was so much wasted time, it is interesting to note an article by President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, published in the June number of the Popular Science Monthly. He says:

The footbuil tramp vanishes before the work test. The wealthy boy takes his proper plan when bonest, desnocratic brain, effort is re-quired of him. If he is not a student, he will no longer pretend to be one and ought not be in college. The rowdy, the mucker, the hal oe in college. The rowdy, the mucker, the hall cutting, gate-lifting, cane-rushing imbecile is never a real student. He is a gamin mas querading in cap and gown. The requirement of scholarship brings him to terms. If we in sist that our colleges shall not pretend to educate those who cannot or will not be edu-cated, we shall have no trouble with the moral training. cated, we shall have no trouble with the moral training of the students. Above all, in the West, where education is free, we should insist that free tuition means serious work, that education means opportunity, that the studen should do his part, and that the degree of the university should not be the seal of academic approbation of four year of idleness, rowdylam, prodigacy or dissipation

These remarks necessarily and large ly apply to Eastern colleges, not to those in the West. Here our students are not drawn from the plutocratic class whose fathers are multi-millionaires. Up to quite recently, at least, there were students at Harvard, Yale and Pennsylvania whose rooms were filled with elaborate and expensive furniture and whose bodily comforts were cared for by trained valets. They came to college, not for scholarship, but to obtain polish and social distinction. Never having been forced to work hard all their lives, they were generally men of splendid physique and great personal strength. They became football kings. and shone on the track, the gymnasium and the river. They were idlers, but they managed to graduate by the skin of their teeth.

Not very long ago, in an Eastern college town, thirty of the students formed a theatrical society and gave a Greek play in one of the theaters. They worked for months at patient rehearsals, and when the eventful evening came, rowdies in the gallery, masquerading as students, interrupted the performance with catcalls and amused themselves by throwing moist paper pellets on women seated on the orchestra floor. Several of the young women's handsome costumes were ruined, but the affair was passed over-it was only innocent students having their customary fun.

In the West college rowdles are outnumbered by students who work hard and play hard. In the end, it does not mean that students must stop playing football or engaging in athletics. But they did not come to college for these things alone. There is a sane medium in everything.

ROOSEVELT AND ARTHUR.

The Brooklyn Eagle's Washington rrespondent quotes "a prominent Republican politician, who has been on terms of intimacy with four Presidents and a power in his party for more than twenty years," as severely criticising President Roosevelt's action in requesting the Ohio state convention to indorse him as its candidate for the Presidency in 1904. This Republican politician quotes the fact that President Arthur's public indorsement of his friend and Cabinet officer, Secretary Folger, for the nomination of Governor of the Empire State resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Folger on the plea preferred by, Arthur's enemies that the President has violated the precedents of his party by daring to interfere in a matter of state politics. The conclusion reached by this Republican polivisit, the celebration of the Fourth of action will secure him the Republican nomination for President next year, he will be beaten at the polls."

This Republican politician forgets that circumstances alter cases. President Arthur, when he succeeded Garfield, found himself heir to a nest of Republican hornets. He was a man of political tact and ability, and he did his best to handle the hornet's nest without getting stung to death. The Republican stalwarts, led by Roscoe Conkling, and the Republican "halfbreeds," led by Blaine, were irreconcilables. ossibly if Arthur had retained Blaine in his Cabinet, the quarrel might have en composed, but Conkling's influence in New York State was too strong to be defied, so Arthur, who had been a leader in the "stalwart" faction, replaced Blaine with Folger. From that time forward the Blaine Republicans, under the leadership of Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, declared war on Arthur's Administration. It made no practical difference what Arthur did or omitted to do, the Blaine Republicans were determined to wreck the Conkling-Arthur faction at the first opportunity as necessary to secure the New York delegation for Blaine in 1884. When we consider how powerful a political influence was exercised by Blaine, how ferocious had been the Garfield-Conkling feud before Arthur became President, it is easy to see that President Arthur's indorsement of Foiger for Governor was nothing but a pretext for a party revolt. President Cleveland more than once publicly indorsed the Tammany ticket in New York City without any injury to himself or his friends, and it is absurd to suppose the great Republican revolt of 1883 was due to President Arthur's indorsement of Secretary Folger for Governor.

The revolt was in the air; everybody knew that the passionate denunciation by the New York Tribune of Conkling and Arthur as responsible for the as-sassination of Garfield, the defeat of Conkling for re-election as Senator, meant a state of factional hatred that only needed a spark to force an explosion. At the New York state convention the stalwarts, led by Conkling, and the "halfbreeds," led by Collector Robertson, stood glaring ferociously at each other, waiting for a pretext for conflict, Arthur's indorsement of Folger fur-nished the pretext, but in any event the stalwart nominee, whether person-ally indorsed by Arthur or not, was sure to be beaten by the "halfbreed" revolt, which was a part of the Blaine nomination in 1884.

President Roosevelt confronts no such situation as Arthur did in 1881. If he

probable. President Roosevelt, when he ame President by the murder McKinley, was not heir to a nest of Republican political hornets. He was not nominated as Vice-President as the representative of a discordant Republican National Convention. The convention which renominated McKinley by acciamation was cordially agreed in the support of Roosevelt for Vice-President, who had always been a warm supporter of President McKinley. Garfield was a compromise candidate of, a National convention rent by long and bitter strife, and Arthur, as a prominent eader of the Grant-Conkling stalwarts, was given the Vice-Presidency to help Garfield carry New York, but he and his faction were so personally odious to Blaine and to Garfield that there was no personal good feeling between them following the famous quarrel between Conkling and Garfield, in which Arthur espoused the cause of Conkling. The murder of Garfield made Conkling and Arthur the target for most brutal and unjust abuse by the Blaine faction; Arthur tried in vain to placate his foes for the sake of political peace and tranquillity, but the quarrel had raged too long, the hate was too deep, the prize was too great and Mr. Blaine was too selfish to throw away a mean advantage to earn a reputation for public magnanimity. Arthur was doomed to defeat for nomination in 1884 because, as we have said, he was helr to a nest of hornets. But Mr. Roosevelt was not an heir to a nest of hornets at all. He found his old-time personal friends, Elihu Root and John Hay, leaders in the Cabinet of the dead President; he found there his old-time superior in the Navy Department, Governor Long; he himself in the house of friends. There had never been any feud between McKinley and Roosevelt, for Roosevelt was among the first publicly to announce himself in favor of McKinley's renomination, and McKinley urged the nomination of Roosevelt as Vice-Presi-

Under these circumstances, there is not the slightest force in the comparion of Arthur's indorsement of Folger and the frank statement of President Roosevelt to Hanna that he wanted the nomination and would like Ohio to indorse him in her convention this year as New York did last year. Arthur was not beaten because of his frankness in saying that he would be glad to see his friend and Cabinet officer Governor of New York, and Roosevelt will not suffer for saying, man-fashion, to the Re publicans of Ohio that he would like to be elected President of the United States and would like indorsement by the state convention on the merits of Administration. Presidents are not made or unmade on questions of mere political etiquette. If you don't like a nan, any cheap pretext will do upon which to damn him; but if you like the nan, you will not reject him by his rev erence for or his indifference to political mannerisms and traditions.

President Ellot, of Harvard University, in his analysis of Emerson's pro phetic teachings, says that in his lec-ture on "Man, the Reformer," read before the Mechanics' Apprentices' Association in Boston in Jaunary, 1841, Emerson described in the clearest manner the approaching strife between laborers and employers, between rich and poor, and pointed out the cause of this strife in the selfishness, unkindness and mutual distrust which ran through the community. He described also the ultimate remedy-namely, the sentiment of love: "Love would put a new face on this weary old world, in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long.

. . The virtue of this principle in uman society, in application to great interests is obsolete and forgotten. But one day all men will be lovers, and every calamity will be dissolved in the President Eliot, universal sunshine." on this passage from Emerson, makes this comment:

It is more than 60 years since those words were uttered, and in those years society has had large experience of industrial and social strife, of its causes and consequences and of money of strife, of its causes and consequences and or many attempts to remedy or soften it; but all this experience only goes to show that there is but one remedy for these ills. It is to be found in kindness, good fellowship and the affections. In Emerson's words, "We must be lovers, and at once the impossible ' The world will wait long for this remedy, but there is no other

It is a matter of congratulation that the distinguished Germans who are studying agriculture in the United States have come to us when Nature is at her best. Possibly they have elsewhere found richer soil than the deep alluvial of the Willamette Valley, and there is one chance in a thousand that they may see finer wheatfields in Dakota or Minnesota than they will see in the valley of the Columbia, but it is dollars to doughnuts that they have not seen and will not see the beat of the Hood River strawberry. Our Teutonic visitors may not be specially interested in floriculture, but they will have stories to tell Kaiser Wilhelm when they get home about the incomparable roses of Portland.

The new automobile law in New York State requires a state license, at a cost of \$1, to be carried on each machine. The rate of speed varies, and must not exceed eight miles an hour in a wellsettled part of a city, four miles in front of a schoolhouse, fifteen to twenty miles under specified circumstances in the country, and so on.

The delegate sent to Kishinef from Berlin by the German Jewish Aid Society reports the demolition of 700 houses, the sacking of 600 shops and the rendering homeless of 10,000 persons. The killed numbered nearly 50, and the injured were nearly 600.

Whoever may have been responsible for the tangle in Oregon Heu-land business, it is to be hoped that the efforts to straighten the matter out will result as satisfactorily as possible to the state. The best outcome will be bad enough.

Copies of an address in favor of the the thousands, it is said, to be distributed to "all respectable and honorable men on the isthmus." Isn't there danger that the first edition may remain on

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wenty interior cities and towns of Oregon, based on increased postal receipts, further evidence of steadily increasing population. Senator Foster, of Gloucester, is found

tative Montague Lessier. That impor tant precedent, evidently, was not lost. For an off year, the First Congressional District of Oregon made a very

not guilty, but censured, like Represen-

MISAPPRERENSION AS TO JEWS

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If the murderous Jew-haters of Eastern and Southeastern Europe are capable of judging the effects of treating the race as men and brethren, instead of harrying them with bloody persecution, they would be left without a reason except their own evil pussions. Jews have long been enfranchised in the United States and England, without any dangerous or undesirable results. A man of Jewish birth has been Premier of England and ranks high as such historically. London has had Jewish Lord Mayors and their administrations were as good as any. The Jewish vote in the United States is well distributed according to the issues of the day. It is not a clannish vote. It could be made clannish by persecution, for self-defense is a law of nature. Jews are free in religious matters in the United States, as are all classes of citizens, and nothing direful had happened on that ac-

A book was once published in Paris contending that the Jews would soon exercise a despotic power in France through their acquisitive ability and various subleties in commerce, art, litera-ture and the press. The prediction is no nearer fulfillment than it was a quarter of a century ago. Jews seek no converts, a fact that limits their num-bers to the birth rate. Their keenness in business is a part of race training. Other races are not less ambitious to succeed in business. The ratio of crime and des titution among the Jews is small. They are, of course, one of the world's most strongly individualized types. Treating them well has worked to the entire satisfaction of enlightened countries. Equal rights have not spoiled them. On the contrary, political equality is as well sustained by them as by any other race. The Jew baiting in Europe is a form of fiendishness arising from ignorance and a false, cruel leadership.

Bryan's Big Mistake.

Harper's Weekly.

Did Colonel W. J. Bryan make a mistake when he undertook to edit the Commoner? It is evident that the assumption of the editorial function brought with it a strang temptation to discuss not only public questions, but also conspicuous poli-ticians, especially those who might be put forward as candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. For the most self-controlled and sober-minded man it would have been difficult to resist that temptation. For a man of Mr. Brythat temptation. For a man of Mr. Bry-san's ardent temperament it has proved impossible. Instead of confining himself strictly to the advocacy of the political and politico-economical ideas, the triumph of which he deems essential to the wel-fare of the country, he has devoted much of his space, and most of his energy, to a more or less acrid criticism of individ-uals. The result of this course has been that his influence which even after the that his influence, which, even after the failure of his second attempt to gain the Proeldency, was still considerable in some sections of the republic, has undergone an astonishing shrinkage, and is threatened with entire eclipse. In many quar-ters where he was regarded three years ago as a kind of prophet, he is now be-ginning to be denounced as a dog in the manger and a common seold.

An Atlantic Ocean Graveyard.

McClure's.

The most important headland in the world is Cape Race, the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland. It has also a most unenviable notoriety. Some of the most terrible tragedies in marine annals have occurred on this rugged dangerous. have occurred on this rugged, dangerous foreshore. An official chart shows the disasters there during the last forty years. Together with some not inscribed thereon they represent a total of ninety-four complete wrecks of ocean-going vessels-steamers and sallors—involving a loss of about 2000 lives and \$50,000,000 in hulls and cargoes. Ships which stranded and afterward escaped are not included. Last year alone eight steam and two salling ressels came to grief there, M persons per ished and a property loss of \$2,000,000

Unpaid Money Orders. New York Press

Every year thousands of drawn mone orders are not paid. In England last year the postoffice department realized from this source nearly \$500,000. British law mone, the government after one elapsed. Under our laws or postoffice regulations (the same thing) a money order is regarded as an obligation of the Government, to be honored whenever presented. Notwithstanding, unclaimed money orders and postal notes on hand it proves when, by mediation or arbitration, it proves possible to settle troubles in time to avert suffering and bitterness caused by strikes. Briftish law money not claimed reverts to the government after one year has elapsed. Under our laws or postoffice

Don't bother Grover. He's fishing.-Buffale

Grover has said what he didn't want, but what he does want be keeps buried in his secon.—Circinnati Commercial Tribune. Colonel Watterson and Bryan notice with alarm that Mr. Cleveland is not denying the soft impeachment.—Pittaburg Dispatch. Nor would it be surprising if this talk about

a Cleveland nomination made Mr. Bryan's \$450 heifer give curdled milk.—Hartford Post. It is true that General Grant was unable to btain a third term, but Grant weighed only about half as much as Cleveland.-Kansa City Journal.

Mr. Cleveland says he's not destrous of a commation, but alast our personal destres do not always appertain these days.—New York Evening Telegram.

If it is true that Pierpont Morgan is back of the Cleveland boom Bryan ought to be estimed that it will be a cheap money campa'gn.

-Philadelphia Press. Mr. Cleveland has no desire to run again

for the Presidency. He has been out mixing with the people merely to gratify a long-expressed desire to be sociable.—Sait Lake

Whatever it may be doing to the effects
Democracy of the East, the Cleveland boom
is deplaying no permicious or any other kind
of activity among the Democrats of the West.

—Anaconda Standard.

Now it is practically certain that ex-President Cleveland will be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. He has been telling the newspaper men how much be thinks of them.—Salt Lake Herald. It is hinted that some very prominent Re-publicans are secretly encouraging the Grover Cleveland Presidential boom. They see plenty of room in his great expanse of neck exposure for another hideous gust.—Denver Post.

It is about time for some one to refer to the page of ancient history which records the fact that when Mr. Cleveland was first managed to declared himself emphatically opposed to a second term. However, that did not interfere with his accepting two subsequent reministions. Washington Post. quent nominations .- Washington Post

Dictionary Citations of Socialism. The othics of Socialism are identical wit he ethics of Christianity.-Encyclopedia The abelition of that individual action or

The abelition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action.—Imperial Dictionary.

A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social-relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.—Webster.

A science of reconstructing society on entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

tionary.

Any theory or system of local organisation which would abblish entirely or in greater

part, the individual effort and competipart, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community.—Century Dictionary.

The citizens of a large union, industrially organized have reached their happiness when organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each citizen finds in them a place for all his energies and aptitudes, while his obtains the means of satisfying all of his de-alities.—Herbest Spencer.

SHE MAKES IT PAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—An entirely new phase of the story of the refusal of Lata Spence, the chambermaid, to make the bed that had been occupied by Booker T. Washington has been presented by Henry W. Lawrence, proprietor of the English and New Claypool Hotels. He declared that the public, the South especially, is being humbugged by the woman, and that he can prove what he says.

being humbugged by the woman, and that he can prove what he says.

"I have hesitated about making a reply in the newspapers to the story the Spence woman is telling about being discharged because she refused to make Washington's bed," said he. "But I have concluded the time has come to call a halt on it. The papers of the South especially have taken up her side and have criticised the management of the Earlish for cised the management of the English for taking Washington as a guest. I was not in Indianapolis when he registered, but I know that many of the best hotels have

"So far as the Spence woman being dis charged because she refused to, make his bed, there is not a word of truth in that. She knew she was to be discharged, anyhow, for an infringement of the rules, as the housekeeper told her so during my absence. She left on that account. More-over, she did make Washington's bed after the first night he was there, and after she found he had been in the room talking to a reporter while she was at work, she told another chambermaid that Washington was there, and that he knew a lot more than most white people. I can get an affidavit to prove that she made this statement, so she is just playing on the sympathy of the Southern people in a shrewd manner.

shrewd manner."
Mr. Lawrence is preparing to give the woman's story a thorough airing. He says the Southern papers have been referring to her as a young girl, whereas she is a woman of about 40, who has been married three times, and who has three children living. Some of the Southern papers, in criticising the management of the hotel for entertaining Washington, have given it a political coloring, but Mr. Lawrence says so far as that feature is concerned, he is a Democrat, regardless of the fact that Washington was his

guest.

Miss Spence received a handsome gold watch and chain from unknown Indianapolls admirers today. She was also notified today that a purse of \$500 is being made up for her at Houston, Tex.

Her husband, with whom she has not lived for some time, brought suit for di-vorce, and today the Board of Children's Guardians asked Judge Stubbs, of the Court, for possession of their adopted child.

Our Cosmopolitan Metropolis,

Brooklyn Eagle. New York is more cosmopolitan today than any other city in the world. It is not American, in the sense that Boston and Denver are American; it is German, and Denver are American; it is German, Swedish, Irish, Russian, Hebrew, French, Italian, Greek, Syrian, negro, yet the speech of the Englishman, the food and clothes and ways of the Englishman pertain as they do in London. And if it lacks a triffe of the population to bring it to the rank of London, it is hard to believe that as a city of business it holds other than the first place in the world. Its exchanges buy and sell \$200,000,000 in materials and securities a day. Its real estate is appraised at a billion and a half. It has the finest hotels and dining-rooms in the world. There are no better thea-ters, except in Paris, and only one there. Its parks and boulevards are beautiful and spacious. Nowhere are bigger and finer shops and better appointed offices. Its railroads reach into territory that the Dutchman saver heard of. It sends its Dutchman never heard of. It sends its goods to the Pategonians and Philistines. It wipes its feet on the products of the looms of Persia, flounts on its head the feathers of the bird of paradise. The fruits of the tropics are on its table, and it washes down its meals with the finest vintages of France.

Arbitrate.

From President Roosevelt's Speech at
Aberdeen, S. D., April 7.
Much of our effort in reference to labor
matters should be by every device and expedient to try to secure a constantly better understanding between employer and employe. Everything possible should be done to increase the sympathy and fellow feeling between them, and every chance taken to allow each to look at all questions, especially at questions in dis-pute, through the other's eyes. If met

Moreover, a conciliation committee can do best work when the trouble is in its beginning, or at least has not come to a head. When the break actually has oc-curred damage has been done, and each side feels sore and angry, and it is difficult to get them together-difficult to make either forget its own wrongs and re-member the rights of the other.

Salisbury's Absent-Mindedness,

Baltimore Sun.

Lord Salisbury, formerly Prime Minister of Great Britialn, is no respecter of persons in his moments of absent-mindedness. A London dispatch states that King Edward had an unusual experience recently with the distinguished statesman and dislomatist. It appears that to Lord and diplomatist. It appears that to Lord Salisbury an audience had been given by His Majesty. During a luli in the conver-sation he lapsed into one of his spells of absent-mindedness. On a table close to His Lordship was a portrait of the King He took it up, gazed at it long and crit-loally, and then remarked: "Poor old duf-fer: I wonder if he is as stupid as he looks." Edward is not a "duffer," and he doesn't look "stupid." So, of course, there was no sting in Lord Salisbury's observation. Still, His Lordship would not be a very congenial companion for a ionarch who was sensitive and suspi-ious. Such a monarch would surely think there was method in his noble ject's absence of mind. Imagine Salisbury in one of his dreamy spells and "thinking aloud" in the language of less majeste in the presence of Kalser Wil-helm-or Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.

A Quinine Dream. St. Louis Fost-Dispatch.

Eighty elephants in a line
Watch a turkey made of pine
Hang a bag of reasted peanuts to a string cotton twine.

Then came a boy whose name was Billy, Fed a monkey with a lily, While the monkey's younger brother looked

unusually silly. When Yum! Yum! Yum!

Then the public square curied up And an epileptic pup Went blinking and to drinking so low from a cup,

To a patent ice cream freezer when ished like a martyr.

When Bong! Bang! Bang! Like ar old revolver rang
A man whose name was Galloway Obstructing a dark alleyway
Was served so had he ran and talke cream freezer where

Ned him firmly with a garter

Was scared so had he ran and talked a quar-tity of slang.

tity of slang.

Then a huckleberry pie
Bade his refatives good-bye
As a spotted Norman dray horse wiped the
motisture from his eye.
Seen a gloomy man named Purdy
Started up a hurdy-gurdy
While a chap of nineteen Winters called a
freckled female "Birdie."
When Boom! Boom! Boom!
Came a gloaming through the gloom.
A voice that seemed auxiliary
To shotgun and dietillery,
And seemingly constructed of concussion and
perfume.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Miss Ware will now tell how it bap

Br'er Cleveland is not a dark horse, He is a dark elephant.

The annual crop of green apples and

The reports regarding the fire at Hull must have got the second letter of the name changed.

The report that our Binger was prostrated when he received the news of his election is probably without foundation. The happy wife is now selecting her Summer outing place, and the hapless

hubby is wondering how he's ever going

About the only place where a scandal has not broken out lately is among the prisoners at the State Penitentiary, and

one may be expected there any minute. A writer in the Chicago News summar-

ises the seven ambitions of man's lifetime as follows:

1. To be a street railway conductor.
2. To be a professional ball player.
3. To be able to lick the school principal.
4. To marry the smartest girl in the class
5. To be President of the United States.
6. To make a decent living.
7. To keep out of the poorhouse.

It is strange to think that the actors in the inferno scenes in "Dante," which Sir Henry Irving has produced in London suffer principally from cold. The fire is a wonderful illusion, and the method by which it is produced makes the stage of Drury Lane Theater very drufty. Many of the actors caught cold during the rehearsals, and the sufferers on the stage have been heard to sneeze in their fiery

before her looking-glass? A German with true Teutonic patience has set himself to answer this trivial question with scien tific accuracy. He estimates that a girl of 6 to 10 spends an average of seven minutes a day before the mirror; from 10 to 15, a quarter of an hour is consumed daily, and from 15 to 30, 22 minutes. Ladies from 29 to 25 occupy 25 minutes. from that age to 30 they are at least half an hour at their toilet. Thence, he alleges, there is a decline.

David Belasco, the dramatist, rarely goes to see one of his plays after it has been accepted by the public. This is because he is never satisfied with his work Not long ago he violated his rule and sat through two acts of one of his plays in Boston. That same night he began tearing it to pieces, rewriting scenes and so changing it that but for the vigorous protest of the star and company in general, he would have turned it into a new play almost entirely. Auber, the composer, was a victim of the same weakness.

Mrs. Grant W. Chamberlain, of Arizona, is a wonderful horsewoman and very skilliful in a round-up. She can handle lariat as good as a man. Using a 50-yard rope, Mrs. Chamberlain can capture a racing broncho with astounding certainty and ease. In a stampede she is as cool as the best, and few are quicker and surer with the rope than she. She dresses for her work in a blouse and bloomers, and rides astride. Born in Michigan, Mrs. Chamberlain has spent the last eight years in the West. Her husband has been coaching her in the work for years, but some of the most remarkable swings she invented herself.

According to a tale circulated in New York, the Green Room Club was the scene of a big poker game, beginning last Saturday night and ending Monday morning. A well-known theatrical manager is said to have dropped his season's winnings of \$21,000 to a popular comedian now appearing on Broadway. Both men are poker-players, and have at various times figured in sensational games. An author and a playwright were in the game, but dropped out in time for church Sunday morning. Then the come freeze-out for \$1000 a side. The manager assented, and when the game concluded,

600. Here is a story that General Miles once told on himself: "It was during our pursuit of Chief Joseph," said the General. "One exceedingly stormy night we encountered on our march in the Bearpaw mountains a few woodchoppers' cabins The woodsmen were not inclined to be very hospitable, but we finally induced them to share with us the protection their buts afforded. They consented. however, only upon condition that they should not under any circumstances be compelled to give up their beds. It fell to my lot to share the bunk of the boss, a very stern Irishman, who was not de lighted with his guest. Hoping to establish an entente cordiale, I said, banteringly, as we were preparing to retire; a long time in Ireland before you'd get a chance to sleep with a general." it's Oi that am thinking,' he instantly retorted, 'that you'd be a long time in Ire land before yu'd-iver be made a gineral."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Foedick—Russia believes in the open door in Manchuria. Keedick—Yes, she is holding the door open for England to go out.—Life. "Did he marry for money?" "Yes." did he get it?" "He did. I understa makes him a cash allowance of \$2.50 a week." -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I say, Jones," said Smith, "what did you give for that horse?" "My note," replied Jones. "Well," rejoined Smith, "you certainly got a bargain."—Chicago Daily News. "Margaret, I think you cheapen yourself by going so much to the theater with Mr. Jones." "No, mother; on the contrary, I'm making myself very dear."—Harvard Lampson,

"I see there is a strong prospect of a Shakes-pears revival." "Yes. I noticed there are three brands of whisky named after him, and four kinds of cheap cigars."—Cleveland Plain

"Look here! This bill for that automobile I soid you has been remning for over a year now." "Let her run, I want to have some thing connected with my automobile that will "My new play is sure to make a hit." said

"My new play is sure to make a hit." sace the eminent actress. "It gives me an opportunity to show 20 superb gowns." "Gracious! how many scenes do you appear in!" "Only five, but one of them's a scene at the dress-maker's.- Philadelphia Press.

Harry—I wish somebody would give me \$100,000! Uncle George—Don't you think it rather stupid to be wasting your time in vals wishes! Harry—Guess you are right, Uncle George. I might just as well have wished for a million.—Hoston Transcript.

"What is there that's free here!" asked the

a million.—Hoston Transcript.

"What is there that's free here?" asked the friend of the summer resort hatel keepen. "S—sh!" returned the latter. "Don't speak so loud. There's nothing here that's free. The guests think the view is, but, as a matter of fact, I charge that in the board."—Chicago Evening Poot.

Former Hornthand (reading the markets)— Pity th' Pracident didn't hev no more luck when he was a huntin' down there in Mis-sissip', Mrs. Hornhand-Why, Silas' Farmer Hornihand-Hain't you been a readin how th' bears is playn', smash with th' cotton crop.— Baltimore American.