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For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kondrick, 966-912 Seventsenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A. Series, Sixteenth and Courts streets Curtis streets.

TODAT'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and esterly wind

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten 55 deg .: mi Hourly temperature readings: 6 A. 1
 deg.; T A. M., 66 deg.; 8 A. M., 72 deg.;
 M., 77 deg.; 10 A. M., 79 deg.; 11 A. 3
 deg.; 12 noon, 86 deg.; 1 P. M., 89 deg.
 M., 90 deg.; 3 P. M. 50 P. M., 90 deg.; 3 P. M., 92 deg.; 4 P. M., 95 deg.; 5 P. M., 10 deg.; 6 P. M., 87 deg. No

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.

THE PROBLEM AND THE DUTY. The New York World, in an article on "Démocratic Ideals," says:

To hold some wretched, far-away islands military brute force is undemocratic, since th people there, if not equal American citizen can only be serfs or slaves, and if government "derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," we can only hold them agains their will by strain and stretch of the Consti-tution and in violation of the Declaration of

In statements of this kind the notable feature is the tone of political cant. We have not, nor are we to have, any "serfs and slaves." On the contrary, the inhabitants of those "wretched islands" have larger liberty and better government, under the authority of the United States, than they ever could achieve or maintain for themselves.

Again, the tone of cant appears in the effort to force the Declaration of Independence into a service wholly foreign IL. Our Declaration was proclaimed as a revolutionary doctrine. It is not a National doctrine. No nation could hold together upon it. Only let it be understood in any country that "milli tary brute force" is not to be employed against those who may dispute the national will, and that nation will find it-

self not a day's march from its grave. In the very nature of things, every nation must seek to maintain and to extend its power; that is, to extend the area of its influence and dominio Especially, it cannot back out of positions such as that into which the course of events has thrust us in our islands,

just as we compelled aforetime the He will bid that much higher or lower consent of certain of our states. It on a job, and the owner will pay it.

ers, but whenever he fails to fill one of t his Oriental steamers salling from Se attle he is forced to call on Portland for freight, and our merchants are, in the language of the street, "there with the goods" every time. We are told that capital become

timid and goes into hiding whenever labor troubles appear, but in spite of the strike there is no apparent limit to the amount of money available for the big three, four, five and six-story brick

buildings which are in course of construction all over the city. Bank clear ings, an infallible commercial baromwere for the week ending last eter. Saturday \$600,000 greater than in any corresponding week in the history of the city, and the strike was still on, high water was coming, and Harriman and Hill were both pulling everything possible from Portland to their respect ive headquarters north and south. As

a matter of fact, Portland is in much better shape commercially and financially than a great many people give us credit for being. Too much "knock ing" is indulged in. The strikers some times "knock," but the "knockers" never strike-they keep right on working overtime and nights and Sundays. This practical and incontrovertible evidence of solidity and progress under adverse circumstances is only additional testimony to the good judgment of the men who have stood by Portland through good times and bad. There

walking delegate walks, other floods as ong as Summer suns beat fierce on Winter snows. Other railroad men will wrangle over the possession of disputed territory, just as they are now doing, but nothing but a return to the age of ilracles will ever seriously interfere with the growth of Portland, so long as she sits where rail meets suil and steamer at the gate of an empire.

will be other strikes as long as the

IT IS UNCERTAINTY THAT KILLS.

Mr. Darrow may be a good lawyer, but the things he does not know about organized labor would fill a large volume. The man who talks about labor going into politics is a very unsafe guide for workingmen, or trusts either. The day when the classes are arrayed at the polls against the masses will not be healthy for lawyers, or any one else. Whoever counsels united political ac tion on the part of any group of workers lays himself under the suspicion of planning to run for office, Political action should be based on political beliefs, and not on class prejudices or class interests.

We can give the unions a piece of advice that is worth more to them than all the fine theories of dreamers. It is this: Stick to your contracts, There is no road so direct to popular esteem and business co-operation as fidelity of unions to agreements. There is no way so effective to array the whole com munity against labor as for it to treat its promises with discredit and leave the business in which it operates in sus

In foreign trade we can get along emfortably under almost any kind of tariff, so we know what it is to be Germany prospers under protection and Great Britain under free trade Business can adjust itself to almost any untoward condition, so that the adjustment is permanent and not susceptible to constant readjustment. It so in finance. Every country has its own system. Each is full of faults, as every careful thinker can see; but busi ness prospers under it, because i adapts itself to certain well-known and steady requirements. The merit of the gold standard is in its stability; and the silver countries could get along first rate with their silver standards if only silver would remain stationary. The misery of debased currencies is in their fluctuations. It is uncertainty that kills in tariff; it is uncertainty that kills in finance.

It is just so with labor. It is a mat And as to the islands, we are getting ter of very little consequence whether their "consent." We are compelling it, a boss carpenter pays \$3 or \$3.50 a day. Then, as Mr. Darrow showed in his at dominant missionaries and traders. It ticle, printed yesterday, the owner raises rents and the carpenter finds moral conduct of the gambler and pros himself just where he was before. Mr. titute on pain of imprisonment. The best tariff is the tariff the peo Chamberlain, for example, proposes to defend his protective duty scheme ple want; the tariff they will be the workingmen on the ground that tent with, and peacefully pursue their wages will soon rise in proportion to labor and their trade. If they think the increased cost of living. In the long free trade is bad for them, it is bad; run these things equalize themselves because they will chafe under it and like the water in a pond. their discontented effort will come to But the one thing business can't stand nothing. If they think protection is bad is uncertainty. A man must know for them, it is bad; for the land will when he figures on a house what his be filled with turmoll, and the party labor is going to cost him. He can adthat persists in denying them their de just everything to the wages if he sires will be turned out for one that knows in time; but if he doesn't know will grant them. It is hard to say offin time he can't. He can't be bothered hand what choice the British people having to raise wages two or three will make between free trade and the times to different sets of mechanics be alternative offered by Mr. Chamberlain fore he is through with the building. but he seems in a fair way to find out. And he won't. He will hesitate to There is only one thing wiser than to take contracts, and owners will hesi find out what kind of a tariff or other tate to build. law the people want; and that is to find Experience is unanimous on this score. Where are the unions that live out what they will not only want, but absolutely must have, twenty years in peace with their employers and in hence. This, says Burke, is political omfort as to their wages? They are prescience; that is, this is statesman in the trades that have learned through Happy will Mr. Chamberiain's bitter tribulation that it pays to keep your word. The union that makes a ship. destiny be if his challenge of the hour proves to be this prophetic achieve three years' contract and lives up to it ent. to the letter never has any trouble. Master and men alike know what to figure on, and they go ahead accord-AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES. ingly with confidence and cheer. The evolution and operation of Amer-Here is the one safe and sure path for can parties under the Constitution are organized labor to the confidence and made the subject of a recently pub co-operation of organized capital. lished book by Professor J. A. Wood-There are a very few tyrants among burn. While there were Whigs and employers, just as there are a few im-Tories in the thirteen colonies during beciles among labor leaders. But the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary times, the real history of parties in the mass of employers want profits more than they want the pound of flesh, just United States begins with the division as the mass of workingmen want to that took place in the Constitutional work instead of loaf. The average and Convention of 1787 between those wh the dominating employer desires most wished to form a National Governmen of all stable conditions under which to and those who wished to retain a purely operate his business, and he will wel-Federal Government.' The National party, led by Madison, Wilson of Penncome an arrangement under which he can contract for his labor for a year or sylvania, and Rufus King, of Massa more at certain specific figures and chusetts, wished to form a Governmen know he can depend on them. The in which representation according t sooner such agreements can become population should be provided for rule in every field of labor, the better both houses of Congress, and in which and one good effect of the new and the controlling power should be vested popular employers' associations will be in the National Government. Their opto promote that most desirable end. ponents, who stood for the small states insisted that all the states should be The terrible floods now sweeping over equally represented in Congress, with the Mississippi Valley are the results out reference to population. A com-promise was accepted. The Governof the destruction of Nature's reservoirs ment was Federal so far as the Senate for storing moisture at the headwater of hundreds of brooks and rivers that was concerned in which the states have contributed to this mighty volum were equally represented, and it was of water now leaving a wake of death National with regard to the House of and disaster over a vast area of coun Representatives, wherein the states

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.

both Anti-Federalists, and organized

the Republican party, but Patrick

edition acts of 1798, and on the other

pare the way for secession by the con

Even Daniel Webster, in 1812-14, op-

the other hand, there were exceptions

to their party creed when the Demo-

cratic-Republicans under Jefferson

stretched the Constitution to cover the

exercise of powers the existence of

which they had previously denied

John Marshall said that Jefferson

killed the Federalist party by adopting

alist party, however, was its folly in

carrying its opposition to the War of

1812 almost to the verge of secession

The thirty-four Federalist elector

who voted for Rufus King in 1816 were

to the increase of the power

that date was nothing but a city and

camp of refuge for enemies of Jackson,

who included nulliflers and extreme

states-rights men, who called Calhoun

publicans. The Whig party ventused

but twice in its history (1844 and 1852)

to adopt a platform of principles. Keen

political observers said that the Whig

chief, "Anti-Masons" and Adams Re-

in 1814.

its principles. What killed the Feder

The

ported Hamilton and his policy.

may some day produce similar results in the Pacific Northwest, but the liabil ity of danger will be lessened here on account of the length of the rivers as compared with the Mississippi and the Missouri. There will also be relief from another source, for by the time the tim ber is removed from the headwaters of Northwest steams, artificial reservoirs

and irrigation schemes will take care of considerable of the surplus water. THE BEST TARIFF.

the Federal Government could be the No man need pretend to be a free judge of the extent of its own powers trader who can say, as Mr. Chamberlain and denied that it had a right to pun says, that when in times of depression ish any crimes other than those speciforeigners dispose of their wares in ically mentioned in the Constitution. Great Britain at bargain-counter prices. These Virginia and Kentucky resoluisland the "dumping becomes a tions were the first party platform ground." No free-trader could speak ever of the buyer at'such sacrifice sales as The difference of constitutional cona dumping-ground. He is, as all freestruction has been perpetuated to our traders know, the most fortunate of own day. men, because he gets his money's worth One party, Federalist, Whig, Republiand more. The pity belongs to the poor can, has favored broad construction, American or German, who has to take the growth of National power, the exabout half of what his goods are worth. tensive exercise of force and authority At length the significance of Mr. in the enforcement of social order and Chamberlain's utterance is dawning tranquillity. The other party, Antiupon the world of political economy. Federalist. It means a challenge to free trade in Democratic, has held to strict construcits citadel. It means that the most tion, the rights of the states, and the alert, most resourceful, most interestlargest individual and social liberty for ing, and perhaps we may safely say the greatest number. One party folalso the most invincible of English lowed Hamilton in finance and excise statesmen, has called in question the legislation, followed Clay in support of theory of trade which has been acprotection and internal improvement cepted all but unanimously for fifty followed Seward in congressional reyears by the world of educated, think straint of slavery, followed Lincoln in ing men. That it is best to buy in the cheapest market, wherever it is; that

the protective nation only increases the burdens under which its own producers labor; that if a people cannot produce an article as cheaply as some other people, then they should buy, and not try to make it; that protection is as pernicious in practice as it is false in theory-all this is to be no longer an axiom of political economy, but a debatable proposition. The tariff debate that began in Great Britain in 1903 is

an epoch in the world's history. The most necessary thing to say about the Chamberlain challenge is that he may be altogether right or altogether wrong, and yet the decision in either case be no safe guide to British policy. You cannot read in any book what is the true tariff policy for any nation at any given time. There are no fixed principles in the science of government, but at every hour there is a best and wisest thing to do. The trouble with the thinker in affairs is that he tries to settle everything

reference to fixed principles and definitely ascertained facts, and ignored most important element of all which is human nature-a thing of moods and caprice, of prejudices against and predilections for, of habits inveterate and manners imperfect, of sentiment, of hero-worship, of super stition, of enslavement to tradition, and even to phrases of empty meaning but of potent memory.

The best tariff for a people is the tar iff they want. Which is best-m archy, oligarchy or democracy? Aris totle says it may be one or the other. but that one is best which the given people at the given time is best fitted Perhaps he should still be qualified and removed from the semblance of exactness by saying that the best government for a people is the government they think they are fitted for, or that they think is fitted for them. Segments of a nation, undoubtedly, are not ndowed with this choice; for the best government for the South in 1861 was what the North thought was best and proceeded to impose. The best govern-ment for India is what London deternines, and for Manila, Washington But the best government for Great Britain is what the British want. It is of no use to apply ideal banking and currency laws to a people that insists

on clinging to its old ways. It is no use to extend liberal immigration laws to Chinese and stir our own people up to strife and discontent. It was no use to restore independence to the Hawallan monarchy over the protests of

HANNA'S CHEEKY PLATFORM.

Minneapolis Tribun

Henry, through the personal influence and direct appeal of Washington, sup-The last public utterance of President McKinley declared plainly for a change n tariff policy, though not for abandondifference between the two parties as ment of the protective principle, in order regards the construction of the Constimeet the changed industrial and comtution was brought out in the alien and nercial conditions of the country. This hand in the Virginia resolutions, writ-ten by Madison, and the Kentucky was probably the most carefully considered utterance of his life, as it involved resolutions, drawn up by Jefferson. Jefferson and Madison both denied that an almost revolutionary change of pernal views. It was fresh in the public and when President Roosevelt succeeded inm, and it was undoubtedly uppermost in very mind, as well as his own, when Roosevelt pledged himself to carry out

Roosevelt pledged himself to carry out McKinley's policy. Now, the plain fact is that President Roosevelt has not been able to take one complete step towards carrying out this policy of McKinley. He has been defeat: ed at every point by Senator Hanna and other Republican leaders, who consult great private interests rather than the general good, to which Roosevelt and Mc-Kinley were alike devoted. These men defeated reciprocity with Cuba: they pre-vented ratification of other reciprocity treaties; they have staved off all consid-eration of tariff revision for the benefit of American trade, and they take it upon published in the United States. American trade, and they take it upon themselves to declara that no such con-doration will be permitted in the future. Really it seems a little checky of Son-Democratic - Republican, tor Hanna to choose for special ground f praise for Roosevelt his pledge to carry

McKinley's policy and his perform ance of it. Fuscinating Figures.

London Tit-Bits. Here you have some interesting exam-

les of figure juggling: prosecution of civil war, followed Thad Stevens in reconstruction. The other party usually opposed these measures There were exceptions under both parties, as when the New England Federalists, in their hate for Jefferson and Madison, resisted the Executive and

Congress and under a states-rights view of the Constitution began to pre-This table is still more interesting when is noticed that each multiplier is divisible by 9, and that, when the figures of each answer are added together and the vocation of the Hartford Convention. added number is subtracted, the answer ts 0. For example, the sum of Illillill is 10, which minus 10 is 0. posed the war measures of Madison and denied their constitutionality. On

112727.49991	#7	100	merry Lie	-8585858889
2010010010041	P'III GN	1.22	ednoru	0000000000
\$8765-5121	times	18	equals	17
387654221	times	27	equats.	2500506667
				ZANA CONTRACTO
987654721	times	45	equals	4444444445
987654221	times	54	equals	5223023283
987654321	times	63	equais	6
997654323	times	72	equals	71111111112
				80000000001

In this table it will also be noticed that each multiplier is divisible by 9, and that if the figures in each answer are added together they will form a total which, if added together, will equal 9. For example, take the second answer, 177777778. These added together, equal 72, and 7 plus 2 is 9.

Successful German Lines.

the last survivors of the party of Ham-The rapid development of German ship ping companies seems to have been fol ilton and John Adams. In 1820 Monroe had every electoral vote but one. In owed by something like a pause, pre paratory, no doubt, to renewed autivity. There are now in Bremen and Hamburg seven shipping companies, with a share 1824 and 1828 the rival leaders belonged ostensibly to the same party, but near the end of John Quincy Adams' Presi capital amounting in each case to 10,000, dency the name of National Republi-99 marks or upward. At the beginning of 1897 these seven companies possessed a total share capital of 104,500,000 marks. cans was assumed by the followers of Adams and Henry Clay, and their Since that year they have been enlarged in a way which is without precedent in the annals of the German shipping trade. In 1887 new shares to the amount of 15,principles supplied the war-cry for the new party of the Whigs, which first appeared under this name in 1834. The Jackson wing of the Republican party 00,000 marks were issued; in 1895, 30,000,00 had assumed the name of Democratic marks; in 1899, nearly 40,000,000 marks; in 25,000,000 marks; in 1901, 12,000 ks; in 1902, 30,000,000 marks, and so the opposition to Jackson called 12,000,00 themselves Whigs, true successors of the Whigs or patriotic party of the Revolution, because they were opposed 1903, 5,000,000 marks. This means that in the course of seven years the increase of capital has been about 162,000,000 marks, th without taking into account by no means acconsiderable loans. Of the present total Executive at the expense of the Legislature, to Jackson's defiance of the capital of the seven companies, 144,000,000 marks is invested at Hamburg and 120,-009,000 at Bremen. The following table shows how the capital of each company has been increased during the seven years: Supreme Court, his disregard of the rights of the Senate, his abuse of the veto power, his disposition to concentrate upon himself all the functions of the government. The Whig party of

 Bas been increased during the seven years:

 Company
 1897.
 1900. Increase

 N. Ger. Lloyd...40.000.000
 300.000.000 60.000 000
 5000.000

 Hamburg.Amer.30.000.001
 300.000 000.000 60.000
 60.000

 Hamburg.Amer.30.000.001
 30.000.000 10.000.000
 60.000

 German-Austral-ian S. Co...
 10.000,000
 12.000,000
 8.000,000

 Hamburg
 South
 Am. 5. Co...
 5.000,000
 12.000,000
 3.000,000

 German-Austral-ian S. Co....
 5.000,000
 11.200,000
 8.000,000
 Germos Co...
 5.000,000

 Germos Co.....
 5.000,000
 11.000,000
 2.000,000
 3.000,000

Protection in England.

Protection in Lagran. Philadelphia Ledger. Apart from the traditional devotion of England to free trade as to a sacred cause, and the extreme improbability that the great victory of Bright and Cobden in the treat victory of Bright and Cobden in the party "died of an attempt to swallow the fugitive-slave law." The remnants great victory of Bright and Cobden in the fight against the corn laws can now be reversed in a generation brought up to hate a bread tax as it hates the devilapart from this, the certainty that a prefapart from this, the certainty that a per-erential tariff means years of hard living by the English workingmen renders the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme the most unlikely of contingencies. The English workingman is not going hungry until the Colonial Secretary's grand dream is realized, and he is not eager, with the glad impetuosity of patriotic self-forget-fulness, to pay double for his bread to help the farmers of Manitoba. The Secre-tary will tell him that he will probably get higher wages. He may doubt this; for he may reflect that if his wages were higher, his employer's goods would have to be sold at a higher price, and that so the advantage of "protection" would be lost. In short, the British workingman may doubt, as others have doubted, the possibility of a people's taxing itself rich The advantages of the fiscal union propsition are glimmering, distant and uncer tain; its hardships are immediate and in exorable.

NOTE AND COMMENT. 101 -

Whewl Old Sol is working overtime.

There is lots of hot air about this warm spell.

Senator Hoar's Address at Concord. He has made the best statement in all secular literature of the doctrine of im-mortality. He shows us that the world and the human soul are not only unrea-sonable, but inexplicable, without it. Yet he makes no absolute affirmation, except that we shall be immortal if that be best. Whether we shall know each other again is a Sundar school question. He will not The weather man has certainly got it in for us.

whether we shall show each other again is a Sunday school question. He will not spend his time about it. Perhaps, as he says of Carlyis, this nimble and active spirit does not care to beni itself against walls. But he is not, like Carlyis, a de-We are simply getting a touch of what we may expect in the future.

What is left of the Morrison-street pavement will now proceed to melt.

We shall now begin to hear about "the nottest day in Portland" from some old realdents.

walls. But he is not, like Carlyie, a de-stroyer, or a scorner. He worships no demon of mere force. If he does not know what we long to know of another world, he pays due homage to the loving and wise Spirit that sitteth as Bovereign on the throne of this. Rather, he believes that the world is but one world, and that the Bovereign who reigns over it-never to be dethroneed-knows very well that The annual crop of "rock-the-boat" artsts is about due with the coming of the to be dethroned-knows very well that very road leads to the gates of His kingboating season. dom. He sees no God of force or of dis-dain looking down on mankind as on a race of grovelling swine or chattering

The highwayman who held up a woman for 20 cents ran about as big a risk as a human being can.

Mr. Puter, who is said to be mixed up

On Luxury and Marriage. President Ellot's Address at Boston

apes.

TRIBUTES TO EMERSON.

in the timber steal, has the peculiar ini-In Emerson's day, luxury in the present ense had hardly been developed in our ountry; but he foreasw lise coming and institute devices (We see a tials S. A. D. Maybe he feels so. If the post who thinks he has a nice, We spend ts insidious destructiveness. sweet poem on June would only breathe our incomes for paint and paper, for a hundred triffes, I know not what, and not for the things of a man. Our expense is almost all for comformity. It is for cake that we run in debt; it is not the intellect. about seven gulps of our dust-laden atmosphere, maybe he would quit. A policeman has been fired because of 'political activity." A man with any acnot the heart, not beauty, not worship, that costs us so much. Why needs any man be rich? Why must he have horses. tivity, political or otherwise, ought to se kept on the force for a good example. fine garments, handsome apartments, ac-cess to public houses and places of amusement? Only for want of thought. . We are first thoughtless, and then find that we are moneyless. We are first sensual and then must be rich." He fore-The Austrian treasury was in a deplorable condition when the war with France broke out in 1830, and when Baron Bruck, who had charge of the National finances at the time, was called saw the state of mind today about mar riage-I must have money before I marry; and deals with it thus: "Giv wealth and the home shall exist. upon to respond to the tosst, "May God before I can Defend the Army," the minister replied that his "fervent prayer was that God that is a very imperfect and inglorious would, for he himself would not be able solution. Give us wealth! You ask too much. Few have wealth; but all must have a home. Men are not born rich; in getting wealth the man is generally sacrito do so much longer. The Baron found

quiring wealth at last." Abolishing an Old Holiday.

feed, and often is sacrificed without ac-

Philadelphia Ledger. One of Brooklyn's most cherished in-stitutions is "Anniversary day," when Sunday school children by the scores of binushing parale to the parks for a day's outing. The Board of Education has de-clined to close the schools this year for the parade, which has taken place annually for over half a century, and the church people are arising to protest. Mem-bers of the school board say that they see no good reason for recognizing a custom like Anniversary day in Brooklyn and closing the schools for that day un-less the schools are closed at the same time in all the boroughs. A suggestion that the schools be closed in all of the boroughe, making a general anniversary day throughout the city, is not received with favor. Another objection to closing

not just to recognize the Protestant churches by closing the schools and refuse to close them at the request of other deominations.

Electric vs. Steam Railways. Baltimore Sun.

the schools for the parade is that it is

It will perhaps surprise some persons to earn that electric rallways carry eight imes as many passengers as steam railways carry. There are 987 electric rall-way companies, against 2067 steam rall-way companies. The electric roads have 128,648 miles of line, against 197,237 miles of steam line. The former have 67,198 cars, against 1,320,533 cars on steam railways. The total capitalization of electric roads is \$2,145,685,645, against \$11,688,147,697 for the steam roads. The earnings are \$241,-584,697, against \$1,588,526,007, and the net ability, against \$1,385,355,051, and the net income \$0,555,522, against \$241,511,318. The electric roads are abend also in the num-ber killed and injured, the killed number-ing 2018 and injured \$7,482, against a rec-ord of but 282 killed and 4588 injured on

A Lost Opportunity.

King Edward has given orders for the disbandment of his private band, one of the ancient features of his court. In its present form it was established by Charles II, and some authorities assert that a "state" band existed in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is composed of 34 musicians, under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt, "master of the musick." Its members are the best that can be secured in England, and this is the real cause of its dissolution. Unlike his mother, King Edward does not care much for state con. certs by his own musicians, and since his accession the duties of the band have been confined chiefly to the playing of light music, including ragtime, during royal dinners. This they regard as undignified and the King regards as extravagant. The same music can be played as well by fewer and less notable musicians. Conan Doyle was once asked why he didn't establish a detective agency and employ Sherlock Holmes tactics in conducting the business. "For the very good reason," he replied, "that all the knots Sherlock Holmes untied were of my own tying. I should fail if I undertook to un. ravel other people's entanglements. I believe that on one occasion I could have done so, though. I was in a tailor shop when a rather unattractive man was selecting a pair of trousers. He flatly objected to striped goods, and I got the idea. that he was an ex-convict. To satisfy myself I visited one or two prisons, and ure enough found the man's picture in the rogue's gallery. Doubtless he had had enough of striped wearing apparel."

his task even more difficult, evidently, than he expected, for he took his own life before the war was over. A sporting writer relates that when Peter Maher was knocked out by Fitzsimmons at Langtry, Tex., his seconds had considerable trouble in reviving him, and when they finally brought him around his trainer, Peter Lowery, who was in his corner, began to console him. "Never mind, Peter," Lowery is reported to have said when the boxer had sufficiently recovered to notice things. "You made a good fight and have lost no friends." Maher looked at Lowery for a second and shouted, so everybody at the ringside could hear him: "Arragh, will yes hould

yer tongue? Can't yez see OI'm insinsi-

ble?"

During Ethel Barrymore's last engagenent in Chicago she was invited to an after-the-performance dinner. The hostess and a number of her guests occupied boxes at the play. Among these was a rather fresh young man, who thought he had made an impression on Miss Barrymore. He kept his eyes on her throughout the play and tried hard to create the impression that she noticed it. At the linner he had the good fortune to sit next to the actress. When an opportunity came he remarked to her under his breath: "Did you see me wink at you during the third act?" "Yes," responded Miss Barrymore, in a louder tone, "didn't

you hear my heart beat?"

At a dinner of federated women in St. Paul last week, one of the gentle sex, responding to the toast, "The Ideal Man," aid: "Man is the paragon of animals. On his own ground he surpasses the lion in magnanimity, the fox in acumen, the parrot in repartee, the monkey in versatillity, the ant in thrift, the fish in selfcontrol, the spider in all that goes to make up a valued member of society. I dare say that, if all the facts were known, man is more of an absolute success than

the steam roads. The later have over ten times the mileage of the electric roads, but the electric roads run chiefly through the crowded streets of cities.

a mule!" A prominent clergyman was wont to remark that there was one incident in his life he could not live down. Wherever he went he heard the tale related. While

will come easy, as they accustom themselves to obey. Opposition has practically ceased in the islands, and the people are not "slaves," either.

If there is to be a nation, a lot of people must at one time and another be made to "field to military brute force" and be "held against their will." Our country is as fit and able as any other to maintain lis sovereignty, and a beneficent sovereignty, too, over outside possessions; or, if not, it must that work, qualify itself for confess its inability to meet the problems and requirements of naonal life in the modern world. Word-mongering comes to nothing in such a matter, and in such a matter nothing comes of word-mongering. We have the problem and the duty, and we must meet the one and the other. It would be as contrary to our National interests to quit the Philippine Islands as it would have been for Great Britain to withdraw from South Africa; and one of these things is just as likely or possible as the other.

WILL NOT DOWN.

And still the flies drop into the ointment. Now it is the weather that is taking a hand in landing a few bodyblows on "poor old Portland." With the mercury hovering well above the nineties, the snow-clad mountains are sloughing off their Winter robes, the torrents are sweeping down on Portland, and high water promises to aid the strikers, the poor crop outlook, the railroads and other unfavorable factors in setting us back a few notches. And yet we seem to rally. Force of circumstances at times compels us to hang murderers on unfair scaffolds and entertain Presidents on unfair platforms, but we hang the former and entertain the latter, just the same. The energy of the walking delegate and the monopolistic tendencies of the sawmill men have prevented some of us from escaping from the clutches of avaricious and nonimproving landlords into our own homes, which for the present remain unbuilt. But there are others, and their number is sufficient to make a better showing in the building line than has ever before been witnessed in Portland.

Mr. Harriman ran out of rails or nerve before he completed his railroad system in the Pacific Northwest, and we are for the present shut out of the Clearwater, the Big Bend, Central Oregon, the Wallowa country and a few other rich districts where people would like to trade with us. Even this is not the final crimp in our commercial prestige, for we are selling more goods and handling more produce than ever be-fore, and Mr. Harriman's hired men is and other plant life which flour-fore, and Mr. Harriman's hired men is and other plant life which flour-for taking care of all of the Portland freight that is offered his road. The hostility of Mr. James J. Hill, one of the greatest railroad men the world ing snows were no longer checked in their passage geaward. Similar causes

of the Whigs cast \$74,000 votes for Fillmore in 1856, and carried three states is no use to enact negro suffrage for for Bell and Everett in 1860. the Southern States, or require highly

The Republican party combined the Northern Whigs, who had voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, who were op posed to the opening of new territory to slavery, and the avowed Free-Sollers When slavery was extinguished and reconstruction enacted, the Republican party became the party of protection, the party of Federal supremacy, the party of internal improvement, the party of sound finance: that, in spite of some transient aberrations, has reflected the political and financial creed

of Hamilton as opposed to Jefferson. The removal of Superintendent West

endorf, of the Washington State Reform School, at Chehalls, by Governor Mc Bride, is the latest illustration of the chief executive's earnest desire to purify the politics of the state. Westendorf had charge of the school for thirteen years, receiving praise and confidence alike from the Republicar

and Populist administrations, through which he passed unscathed. The school under his management became a model institution, but to keep it so required all of Superintendent Westendorf's

time, leaving him helpless as a factor in purifying state politics. Ernest Lister, the Democratic member of the State Board of Control, who was removed to make room for "Deep Creek" Jones, suffered from the same handicap, and the sponsors of the Lewis and Clark Fair bill also learned to their sorrow that pure politics must prevail in the Evergreen State even at the sacrifice of every worthy official and the veto of every worthy bill. -

The warm Southern blood that courses through the veins of the Chileans is near the bolling-point again, and an American warship has been detailed to go down and look after the interesta of the Americans who might get pushed around in the impending fracas. It has been several years since there was any wholesale bloodletting in Chile, and th time is about ripe for a change of administration. The Chilean method of overnment by the people has some features that at least prevent perpetuation of any particular party in office. After one faction has held office for a certain length of time, the outsiders ge up a revolution and kill off enough voters to equalize matters at the next election.

Striking the Average,

Small Talk and Its Uses.

Indianapolis News. The main object of small talk is to avoid those distressing pauses which occur when the attention of the life of the party is momentarily distracted from himself or herself, as the case may be. It is not deherself, as the case may be. It is not de-eigned to convey any meaning or really to entertain anybody, for if it did either of these things it would naturally degen-erate into mere goasp, and there is no telling what skeletons might be discov-ered when the closet doors yielded to the knocking. Even the mest profound among us would shrink from having anything of this kind hannen-for it might be our this kind happen-for it might closet—so in our philosophy we how to this accomplishment as a more or less necessary evil, while we sit by in the dig-nity of silence, which is variously interpreted as stupidity or wisdom, till it is time to go home, meantime ardently time to time to go home, meantime wishing that we had not come.

Lacemakers Not Allowed to Land.

Lacemakers Not Allowed to Land. Hartford (Conn.) Times. Some time ago a Philadelphia firm ap-plied to the Federal Government for per-mission to bring in a number of lace-makers from Europe under a clause in the new immigration law which allows skilled laborers to be imported "If like kind un-employed cannot be found in this coun-try." The firm in its statement declared that there were unemoloyed lacemakers employed cannot be found in this coun-try." The firm in its statement declared that there were unemployed lacemakers in New England, but that it would be a breach of business etiquette to employ them because they were strikers. The request of the firm was refused by the Immigration Bireau on the ground that such an importation of skilled laborers might be made for the express purpose of breaking a strike. breaking a strike.

The Jew.

London Daily News. London Daily News. A Jewis hard at a bargain, because a bargain is the only outlet for his combat-ive instinct. His keen intellectuality and passion for the more delicate arts arise similarity from his political disqualifica-tions. He is at once a hero and a villan, so that to one class of mind the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice" seems to represent a vindication of poetical jus-tical exposure of Gentile arrowance. ical exposure of Gentile arrogance.

up, and the preacher shortened his re-marks to enable the members of his rural congregation to reach home before the storm should burst. But the storm came just as the serv

ice ended and the people were compelled to remain in the chapel until the rain should cease. When the divinity student came down to

the group of people about the door he was thus greeted by a character famous in the neighborhood: "Well, B-, if you'd the neighborhood: "Well, B-, if you'd knowed it was goin' to rain like this, you might 's gabbed for an hour longer."

Too Plain for Dispute.

Tee Plain for Dispute. Pittsburg Disputch. The positive assertions in New York that the, saloon-keepers continue to pay blackmail to the police despite the full announcement of the city administration that anyone approached or squeezed can secure relief and punishment of the police officials engaged by making the facts known to the Mayor are one of the phe-nomena of the day. The New York Post considers the assertion tangible enough to inquire: "Do the saloon-keepers prefer to pay blackmail to the police?" and to conclude from the indications that they conclude from the indications that they must do it because they wish to. Of course they do. The saloon-keeper in New York who pays tributs to the police does so to insure a blind eye to his viola-tions of the law. The briber in other fields does so to get something which he cannot honestly obtain.

Oregon. (These prophetic lines were published in the Oregon Spectator in the Spring of 1850, Major son was at that time a member of the First United States Artillery.)

Control states Articery.) Thro' the mist of coming years From this vale of hopes and fears, There's a future bright appears, Rolling on; And thy sons, antid their toll, On this far, far distant cell, Shall be proudly seen to smile, Oregon!

Tho' no more a foreign rod Ino no more a normal roa is extended o'er thy sod.
 But thy hills and vales are trod
 By the free:
 Tho' the children of the North
 In their might have salited forth,
 To assert Columbia's worth
 Chiercowith'

Gloriously!

Yet alas! the parent hand That should nurse so bright a land, Doth but faintly, feebly stand For its ren; For its ren; While with anxious eyes we look On the homes we once forseok, All thy thousand lik to brook, Oregon!

But we laugh despair to scorn! The' forgotten and forlorn, We predict the coming morn Third' the gloom; When thy sons and daughters fair, Sweetly reft of grief and cars, Shall a Nation's bounty share, ball a Nation's bounty share, And a home!

For the day is drawing nigh When a long-neglected cry, Not in vain shall raise on high, "We are One?" And thy sons, smid their toll On this fair though distant soil, Shall in sweet contentment smile,

Oregon! -Theodore J. Eckers

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I think I'll call this automobile Tammany." "Why?" "Because it's such a perfect ma-chine."--Puck.

We have it on reliable authority that, as soon as Georgia is done layin'-by cutton, she's going to whiri in and write the Great Americao Novel.-Atlanta Constitution.

"I suppose," said the city girl, "that you have no acceptes in your church." "No; we haven't," admitted the village cousin, "but we are going to put.in electric lights next Fall."--Chicago Daily News.

"A pain I have from eating jam." Said philosophic Mary Jane; "But, oh, how glad, how glad I am My bed has got a counterpane?" -Harvard Lampoon

Householder-That last butter, Mr. Creamer, Homenoider- Inat ass botter, Mr. Creamer, was a little strong Dairyman-Yes, I found that out before I sent it. So I told Mr. Wiggs to give you short weight. It was the best thing we could do, you know, under the cir-cumstances."-Boston Transcript.

"It's an eight-hour day for about everybody now, isn't it?" "Oh, no; not for the employ-ers." "And why not for them?" "Because, if they had been content with an eight-hour day, they wouldn't have succeeded in becom-ing employers."-Chicago Evening Post.

An Unreasonable Role --Governor Balley, of Kansas, announces that he will appoint no one to office who has not a bank account. This is an unreasonable rule, indeed. How are some men to get bank accounts till after they are appointed to office t-Providence Journal.

are appointed to emcer-Providence Journal. "We come," said the orator, "to bury Caesar, not to praise him." There was a movement in the rear as a large, fat gentleman pushed to the front. "One moment, Marki" he ex-claimed: "this funeral can't so on until Under-taker Claudius Eronicus joins the union!"--Baltimore News.