The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid in advance)
Badry, with Sunday, per month.
Daily, funday excepted per year
Daily, funday excepted per year
Eupday per year
The Westly, ber year
The Westly, b months.

To City Subscribers—
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted lice
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included No
POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Canada and Mexico—

20 to 30-page paper

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Gregorian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Gregorian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advartising subscription, or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregorian."

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 48
Tribune building, New York City, 510-11-12
Tribune building, Chicago; the 8, G. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand, Goldsmith Bros. 236
Satter street; P. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Fonter & Great, Fetry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street.

ley, \$13 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner

200 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 200 South Spring street. For sale in Kanssa City, Mo., by Ricksscker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.. 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, 33 Waintenand Street.

63 Washington street.
For sale in Occasia by Barkalow Bres., 1613 Parnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1805

For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th treet; Jas. H. Crockwell, 242 25th street. For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South street. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbet

House new stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Panning Kendrick, 866-512 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A Series, Sixteenth and sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton &

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten temperature, 58; pre-TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southwest

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1903.

MURDER OF THE KING OF SERVIA Alexander, King of Servia, who with his wife, Queen Draga, has been murdered by a military insurrection, is victim of a family and factional feud which began when George Petrovich. known as "Black George," was murdered in 1817 by his rival, Milos Obrenoric, leader of the insurrection against the voke of Turkey in 1815-29 and founder of the dynasty, of which the murdered King was the fifth, being descended from a brother of the founder founder of the dynasty abdicated in favor of his son, Milan, in 1839; his successor, Michael, abdicated in 1842, and the Serbs elected Alexander Karageorgevich (son of the murdered Black George), who resigned the throne in 1859. Michael, who had abdicated in 1842, was recalled from exile and be came in 1860 for the second time Prince of Servia. Prince Michael was assas sinated by the friends of Alexander Karageorgevich in June, 1868. He was succeeded by his second cousin, Milan, who abdicated in 1889 and died in Vienna in 1901.

Alexander, who has just been murdered, was the son of King Milan by Natalle, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Guard. He was proclaimed King in 1889 on the abation of his father, but Servia was governed by a regency until Alexander reached his majority and took charge, April 1, 1893. In May, 1894, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and proclaimed the Constitution of 1869. This allowed the King to appoint one third of the Delegates to the National Assembly, while the Constitution of 1888 provided for their election by the peo-King Alexander was born in 1876 and was married in 1900 to Mme. Draga Maschin, a widow, who has the title of

Servia is a small country, having an area of about 19,000 square miles, with a population of 2,288,259 in 1895. Belgrade, its largest city, has but 54,000 people; the army is 210,000 strong, the religion is Greek Catholic. It is in this small country, inhabited by a wild. fierce people, that this feud of family and faction has been kept up since 1817, when the founder of the Servian dynasty killed his popular rival. Some 25 years later the partisans of the murdered Karageorgevich elevated his son to the throne. Then in 1868 the friends of Karageorgevich murdered the King of Servia, and today they have murdered his grandson. It is a curious illustration of the vitality of family feuds and factional quarrels among small provincial peoples. It is like the tribal bates of Huron for Iroquois, of obegan for Narragansett, of Sioux for Pawnees, Crows and Chippewas.

The assassination of the King of Servia will have no effect upon the po-litical situation among the Balkan the thumb of Russia. Whatever Russia wills Servia executes. Servia has no cause of quarrel with the Turk; for, unlike Bulgaria, Servia is not a tributary of Turkey, but an independent state. The only change in the affairs of Servia that the assassination of King Alexander will make is that Russia will interfere far enough to dictate the sucssion. Of course, Russia could not afford to extend even a quasi protection to the murderers of the King or to allow the representatives of the faction who committed the murder to enjoy the spoils of victory. Some representative of the murdered King's family will be elevated to the throne and will be kept there by the shadow of impending Russlan bayonets. The dead King was Dussian by his mother's side, and was altogether Russian in his social and political sympathies.

Lord Rothschild, in an Associated Press interview, is quoted as preferring American investments to those of his own country. He states that Morgan, Yerkes, the Speyers and other Americans who bought heavily in British industrials have not been very success ful. They had expected to enlist the services of a large amount of British capital with them, but the British capitalist apparently sees better opportunities in America, and Morgan, Yerkes et al, have been obliged to sacrifice some of their good American securities in order to protect their British investments. There would be few, if any, tears shed in this country if these Angio American investors never received a dividend from their speculations abroad. In all parts of the United States opportunities for safe investment are offered capital, and it is not at all to the credit of the Morgans, Yerkes and Speyers of this country that it is on British and German capital that we have been obliged to depend for the development of some of our greatest Western mines and for the building of some of our best Western railroads. There are still op-

portunities for profitable investment, but the foreigners, in spite of occasional bad investments, still take the initia-

STREET-CARS ARE NOT THE CITY. The streets occupied by the streetcar lines are covered with dust, and it would be right and just to require the companies to wet them down once This is the every twenty-four hours. law in other cities. There is no reason why it should not be done in Portland There is little danger that police measures of this sort will ever reach the severity of confiscation, especially oder the rule of the present Council, with its broad charity for our local

corporations. But this is only an incident of the street-sprinkling problem. It is the law in other cities that car companies sprinkle their streets; but it is not the law in Portland. The attempt of the city authorities to screen themselves from censure behind the street-car companies is pitiful and vain. The streets are all dusty, and no effort is made to sprinkle them. The onus of this miserable failure in government does not rest upon the trolley lines. It rests upon the Mayor and the Council. Lame horses and legal technicalities and stubborn railway officials are incidents, doubtless, but as excuses they do not suffice. It is the city governent's business to sprinkle the streets, but it is busy with other things. Every day that the present intolerable situation continues adds to the disgrace of the city government. Street-cars are dusty, true enough; but how about the other streets?

Equally cowardly and foolish is the habit of property-owners as to pave-ments. If it is desired to make a road anywhere, the only place we can think of is a street-car street, where the street-car companies will stand the bulk of the expense. It is a remarkable display in municipal idiocy or meanness that the talk in favor of a payed street to the Lewis and Clark Fair grounds gathers altogether about Twenty-third street. It is the worst street for the purpose, and while it should be and doubtless will be paved. it should not be paved till others have

There is every reason against Twenty.

third street as the paved street to the Fair, and the only reason that can be urged in its favor is that we are too mean or spiritless to make a paved street unless a street-car company or some one else does it for us. We know what becomes of pavements on street-car streets. They draw all the travel because no street near them is paved, and, partly owing to the difficulties of construction alongside car tracks, they wear out. Morrison and Washington streets are always full of holes, and half the time occupied by repair gangs, because they are the only paved routes east and west across the entral portion of the West Side, Pave Twenty-third street, and in a year it will be worn out from the congestion of traffic to and from the Fair grounds. It is well enough to exact from the street-car companies their proper contribution toward the city's maintenance. But it is a pernicious and degrading habit, at every time a public improve-ment is needed, to turn with one accord to a street-car company or other corporation to do the work. If the streetcar companies are to lay the pavements and sprinkle the streets and do other things for which we pay taxes and levy assessments, let them assume the privieges as well as the burdens of government. Let the City & Suburban be Mayor, and the Portland Consolidated the Council. We will guarantee that President Hurlburt will get better results than we have now if the streets are turned over to the Oregon Water Power & Railway.

VICTIMS OF OVERESTIMATION.

The failure of Eppinger & Co., the big wheat exporters, has brought forth sion that is slightly overdue. mission is to the effect that the millionton wheat crop that is always predicted and never realized has already shrunk to 600,000 tons, and the threshing returns have not yet begun to arrive. The Chronicle, in discussing the failure and the causes leading up to it, says: Early in the present year the outlook for the grain crops of California was more prom-ing than had been the case for many years past. The rainfall of the Winter had been past. The rainfail of the Winter had been fairly liberal and well distributed. The growing conditions of the weather were propilious and operators and dealers confidently expecte that the yield of wheat in this state would once more touch the 1,000,000-tan mark.

At the present time those best informed express the belief that where 1.000,000 tons of wheat were estimated as this year's yield the crop will now be no greater than last year, when it was about 620,600 tons.

It has been many a year since California produced a million tons of wheat, and it is doubtful whether she ever again will produce such an amount, and yet year after year the same old claims are put forward, and a slight damage to that fictitious crop causes sharp advances in Europe and the East, while similar reports from Oregon and Washington, where for years the crop has exceeded that of California, pass un-noticed. California, instead of being the principal wheat market of the Pa cific Coast, is a very poor third, both Portland and Puget Sound leading her in shipments for the current year. The shipments of wheat from San Francisco from July 1, 1902, to June 1, 1903, were 8,963,290 bushels, and during that period 1,120,000 bushels of wheat were shippe from Portland and Puget Sound to Callfornia ports, most of it being reshipped from San Francisco. Without this Oregon and Washington wheat to help out her tonnage engagements or take the place of wheat that was used for that purpose, San Francisco's exports for the season to June 1 would have been but 7,743,000 bushels, while during the same period Portland exported 9,423,098 bushels of wheat, and Puget Sound

ports exported 8,134,662 bushels. The excessive claims put forth by the Californians every season not only result in disaster to such reckless plungers and short sellers as the Eppingers but they are detrimental to the wheat trade all over the Pacific Coast. When ever the British shipowner learns that California will have a crop of 1,000,000 tons, he immediately marks up charter rates a few shillings, and as Oregon and Washington exporters must char ter in the same market, the entire Coast suffers from the wild estimates of the California wheat men. Now that the confiding bankers of the Bay City have learned that 1,000,000 tons is not the regulation crop of California, and that the L O. U.'s of chronic short sellers are not always good collateral, a little moderation may be practiced and the entire Coast will profit by it. The Gov-ernment engaged in this wholesale padding of estimates for a number of years, but recently has shown more of a dis- man, who, having compassed this pur- chine?

position to get at the facts, and the etimates last year were much more ac curate than those of any former year, although there is still room for im-

AS TERRIBLE AS THE TURK.

The "terrible Turk" was once a byword in all Christendom; even Gladstone denounced "the unspeakable Turk" in 1877-78 at a time when the Bulgarian Christian was guilty of as frightful enormities at every opportunity as the Moslem. The truth is that the population of the trans-Danubian states of Europe, that were formerly part of the Turkish Empire, are quite as savage and feroclous a people their ancient masters, the Turks. Turkey in Europe now includes only Albania and Macedonia, with Bulgaria which enjoys home rule under the Sultan as suzerain. Servia, which has been independent of Turkey since 1839. is inhabited by a very passionate and Assassination has ignorant people. been common in Servian politics since 1815 to the present date. Sometimes the victim has been an odious Prime Minister, sometimes it has been the King of the country. The Servian dynasty was originally established by the murder eighty-six years ago of the famous revolutionary chief, "Black George," and today it is extinguished by murder and the descendant of Black George is proclaimed King. In the interval another King of Servia was assassinated in 1868 by the faction of Black George. The whole story reads like one of the

terrible Scotch border or Highland

feuds described by Scott, or the equally terrible feuds among the mountaineers of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee border counties. This wholesale murder of a King, his wife, his family and his Minister by a military mob is exceptional in the history of modern Europe. It reads like a description of the praetorian bands of Rome murdering an Emperor and all his family and ther proclaiming his successor, or like the tales of the Janizaries who were wont to murder a Sultan and nominate his successor. In the early days of the Russian Empire, the Strelltzes, the household troops of the court, were wont to play the part of practorians and murder their sovereign; but the history of modern Europe contains nothing to match this wholesale massacre of a King, his wife, family and Ministers by a mob of revolted soldiery, Kings have been assassinated, like Gustavus III of Sweden, as an act of private revenge; Kings and Prime Minis ters have been done to death by anarchists; Kings have been arrested, tried and publicly executed, like Charles I of England and Louis XVI of France but in the whole history of modern Eu rope there is not an instance like the present one of Servia, where King, wife, family and court have been brutally murdered by a military mob. It reads like the story of the storming of the New Orleans fall, when the mob, designing to kill but four Italian prisoners, killed eleven; that is, in their blood fury they could not practice any restraint.

Of course, a people capable of such a crime are a terrible people-a people utterly unfit for free government. When we read the story of this "Antwerp fury" executed by the soldlery of we can easily believe the story of the terrible outrages committed by the Russian peasantry upon the Jews, because these Servians are of the same racial stock and religion and stand for about the same medieval state of civilization. They are ignosuperstitious, passionate, clous and cruel in war or peace; they are like all peoples who live in a condition of political, social and commercial isolation. This terrible story of what a Servian military mob is capable of is more shocking because it excites no local resentment, but commands popular approval. There is no doubt that under equal provocation and similar circumstances a mob murder quite as terrible might stain a popular uprising in Bulgaria, Roumania, Bosnia or the Slav provinces of Hungary, where the same savagery, the same cruelty,

the same feroclous temper, prevail. An increasing number of immigrants are coming to our shores from Southern Europe-from South Russia, from Armenia, from Slavonia, Transylvania, Croatia, Naples, Calabria and Sicily. Ignorance is an attribute of all thes peoples; ferocity is a characteristic of a good share of them. Criminal propensities are part of the hereditary equip-ment of many Neapolitans, Sicilians and Calabrians. If this quality of im migrants come to our shores in as great numbers as did the Germans and Irish, we may expect trouble with them wherever they congregate in large numbers. Already in New York City the most dangerous class of criminals are the Italians, who make and "shove" counterfeit money, for they are prompt to murder anybody who betrays them. They are our most daugerous class of bandits, for they escape arrest and detection by the terrorism they enforce These races of Southern Europe are ut terly unlike Germans, Irish or Scandinavians. In their ignorance, their ferocity and passionate cruelty they are like the wild mountaineers of the worst days of the South.

MISS M'CARTY AND HER VERDICT. The emotional nature of the jury, cleverly or craftlly wrought upon by counsel, may be said to have found ex-

pression in the hardpan verdict rendered in the United States Court in this city, in which the damage done to the affections of a spinster by the change of mind which absence or reflection wrought in her elderly wooer was as-

ssed at \$22,500.

The case was a peculiar one-unique in fact-in that it introduced something new into the annals of the old conten tion by which a woman scorned seeks legal balm in the shape of hard cash for blighted affections and wounded pride. The woman in this case insisted that she had held unlawful relations with the man, while he as stoutly affirmed that this was untrue. The finding of the jury was conclusive evidence that the woman's story was believed, judgment in the case being no doubt

based upon the assumption that the

man for this reason declined to marry

her, giving as a pretext that he had

"censed to love her." If there were any reason to suppose that the public repetition of this old story would convey a wholesome lesson in prudence and in the inestimable value to woman herself of womanly modesty and chastity, its recital might be welcomed. There is, unfortunately no ground for such hope, since the lesson that the story conveys is sadly, sorrowfully, tiresomely old. Its recital may arouse compassion for the follystricken woman of whose lapse from-virtue it treats, and reprobation for the

pose under solemn promise of marriage, repudiated his promise. But there not the slightest reason to suppose that it will convey a warning when and where warning is needed. It is not necessary, for the sake of informing her, to tell any girl of 15 who has been decently reared, still less any woman of 25 or 30, that a man is not likely to fulfill a promise of marriage after a woman has fatally cheapened herself as this woman asserts that she did in the respect and estimation of this man. This is a matter of common knowledge -a fact so well established in human nature and sad experience that it does not require the sensational and disgust-

ing details of a suit for seduction or breach of promise to establish or bring it out, story are old, there was something new in the self-accusing of the plaintiff upon this point and the indignant denial of the defendant. The real surprise that was brought out by this trial, however, was not in this unique feature, nor yet large sum which the jury, wrought upon by the tale of woman's wrongs, awarded as recompense for her wounded affections. Verbal protesta-tions of love, including a promise of marriage, especially when supported by visible evidence of substantial worldly possessions, may outweigh uncouth surroundings and lack of culture even to a school teacher of mature years. But those letters, literally permeated by a deadly "spell"-how could a jury look upon a woman who pretends to some culture and deliberately determine that after having received them she still ardently desired to stand sponsor before her friends for the man who wrote them by marrying him? Herein lies the surprise that was sprung through this case upon a wondering community. And, it may be added, this feature served a good purpose in overshadowing some of the more common and dis gusting features of the case.

The bicycle tax collection farce is scheduled to begin in three days. There is nothing in the experience of the past to warrant the belief that the amount that will be collected will be sufficient to pay the salary of the men who make the attempt at collecting. There are still a large number of bicycle-riders who would willingly pay a tax for the purpose of building and maintaining paths on streets where they would be of some use, providing that all riders were made to pay equally. The American spirit of fair play, however, protests against one man paying a tax which another evades by riding on the sidewalk instead of on the path. Scorching is so common on most of the sidewalks of the city west of Fourteenth street that it is a wonder that policemen escape being run down. 'The work of collecting the tax will afford an cupation for some chairwarming polltician, and it will not burt the paths.

The pocket-knife, a most vicious and deadly instrument when drawn in a dispute between neighbors, has figured in two cases of neighborhood brawl, as reported in our news columns within the past few days. Fortunately, fatall ties did not follow the introduction of this ugly argument into the fray, though serious consequences are likely to result to one of the victims. Noth ing less than demoniac fury would in-duce a man to make a deadly weapon of a pocket-knife, and he who allows himself to become thus possessed by passion should be subjected to punishment, even though his blade was not long enough to accomplish the deadly mission on which it was sent. The intent of such an assault is so vicious that it is well enough to make an ex ample of the assallant, even though the neighbor or friend placed in peril of his life may be disposed to condone the offense.

Telegraphic advices from Astoria state that Marine Surveyor Howes has just completed the third survey of the pllot schooner San Jose, and has found her in a seaworthy condition. This being the case, she should be equipped with a few pilots as soon as the ship ping season begins, and kept in the of-The schooner Joseph Pulitzer, owned jointly by the Oregon and Wash ington pilots, is a much better craft than the San Jose, but the latter should be kept in service at least while the other boat is inside, which at times in the past has been quite frequent. The new Pilot Board contains one man, an ex-pilot, who understands the kind of reform that is needed at the mouth of the river, and if his experience and judgment are deferred to, there will be fewer complaints of bad service than have been heard during the season just

The persistent determination to rule out osteopathy as a branch of medical science in Washington was disclosed in North Yakima a few days ago, when the Health Officer refused to recognize as valid or authoritative a death certificate issued by an osteopath who had been treating a man who had died of consumption. This refusal was no doubt in accordance with law, but it shows the absurd plight in which narrow. Illiberal professional opinion reflected upon legislation can place a com munity. In this instance the Coroner interfered, issued a burial permit and "saved the world a nuisance," burial having become necessary, but not until the narrow spirit and the absurd assumption of the law was fully ex-

The flood conditions at St. Louis are appalling. The cure of conditions of this character are in prevention. Five thousand men piling sacks of sand on a levee may relieve the present danger. but a small fraction of that number employed at proper seasons in replant-ing forest trees over the area denuded by the lumber industry at the sources of the Missouri would render the labor of the sandbag-pilers unnecessary in the course of a decade or two.

The Salvation Army is making its annual appeal to the charitable people of Portland for subscriptions in aid of its work. The appeal deserves atten-The army's work is well done and its funds are distributed hor and wisely. They who excuse them selves from contributing to fashionable churches on the ground of artificiality can offer no objection to the Salvation ists on this score. We hope this year's contribution will be a large one.

The effort of the Matthews machine to lift the scalp of Simon men on th ways succeeded so well as it seems to As a rule, it has been deeply, if unnec essarliy, disguised. But since when did a political police department become improper in the eyes of the Simon ma-

THE TRAIL OF WALL STREET.

New York Times, October 17, 1902. Without doubt the person whom the in sabitants of those parts of this co which depend upon anthracite coal have mainly to thank for "a happy issue out of the United States. He took a grave risk when he originally invited a conference between the representatives of labor and capital, whose differences had resulted in an industrial crisis and a general apprehension of wide distress. That he was somewhat moved by the perilous predicament of the party of which he is the titplar head we are neither prepared nor much concerned to deny. It was I from the first that it was the appre was plain sion of general suffering that was his chief motive in intervening. The inter-vention was at great risk, even of the dignity of his office. While the success of it was still doubtful it was described by an indignant and well-meaning patriot as a "hational humiliation." And indeed it would have come near that if the Presindent had intervened in vain. . . But the event has justified him. His interven-tion, in spite of the preliminary failure, has been crowned with a success that not only argued a good deal of skillful negotiation on the part of somebody, but also attested the respect in which the Presi-dent's own character for fairness and im-partiality was held by both contending and excited factions. The efforts of the operators to hamper his discretion, by indicating his arbitrators beforehand, was, dicating his arbitrators beforehand, was, as they are probably prepared by now to acknowledge, a disrespectful blunder. That it did no harm is due to the President's own eagerness to put an end to a situation, which in his own word, had become "intolerable." He stands higher in the confidence of his fellow officers they nfidence of his fellow citizens than

New York Times, June Two things conspicuous in our recent ndustrial history have led them to look upon him as an unsafe man One is his upon him as an unsafe man. One is his interference in the anthracite strike. The report of the commission makes it plain that the strike was not justified, but it was a strike attended by a good deal of lawlessness, and there is reason to be-lieve that it was nearing its end when the lieve that it was nearing its end when the President, in a most unusual and sensational manner, took the matter in hand. He was criticised then, and he has been criticised ever since. It happens that the whole country is one vast turmell of labor disturbance. We have never had so many strikes and threats of strikes, so many walkouts and lockouts, nor such a vast number of demands, many of them alterather unreasonable made upon emaltogether unreasonable, made upon em-ployers by the employed, and made, too, with an arrogance exceedingly trying,

ven to patient men. even to patient men.

Whether it be true or not that the President's interference in the anthracite strike has encouraged this outbreak, it is a fact that he is in a large measure held responsible for it. It is largely bethat labor has taken its cue from

The Split Infinitive.

Brooklyn Eagle. The third page of this paper yesterday contained a letter from a correspondent who jocularly constituted himself a champion of the split infinitive. He was in pion of the split insintive. He was in-spired to write by the "charge," which, he alleges, the Engle made against Mr. Cleveland of having used a split infinitive "in describing the delights of Sir Izaak Walton's pastime." The Engle made no charge, in the sense implied by its corre-spondent. In an appreciation of Mr. Cleveland's excellent essay on fishing we merely noted one slight blemish in an otherwise faultless production. We noted it, too, in the same kindly, if regretful spirit that now compels us to Inform our correspondent that in the above quota-tion from his letter he has given to the name of good old Isaak Walton a handle it never possessed. It is not a crime to split infinitives. It is merely a misde-meanor meriting only a mild reprimand and a caution not to do it again. The es of split infinitives in the printed language of certain eminent jurists, whom our correspondent cites, prove nothing, extenuate nothing. Men will continue to ollt infinitives as long as there is an infinitives as ong as there are infinitive to split, but neither the perpetuation of the offense nor the prevalence of it furnishes a justification for its commission. However, the tendency to maitreat a hard-working, serviceable and willing verb by driving a qualifying wedge between its component parts in no way affects the political or social status of the perpetrator. Mr. Cleveland is great, not perpetrator. because of his split infinitives, but in spite of them. The correspondent's "in-They only show the number of offenders to be more than ought to be the case. Even writers on the Eegie have thus of-fended, for the blue pencil sometimes lags, just as Homer was known to nod.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Now and then a man bobs up unsophisicated or courageous enough to say out loud what is the secret thought of every man. When the outspoken person happens to be a public official, we get a mild sensation. Not long a go a man in Texas was convicted and imprisoned for killing a teacher who had seduced his schoolgirl sister. That the man should be pardoned is no strange matter; the novelty is in the declaration of the Governor, in his official review, that "such a base in his official review, that "such a base and brutal betrayal of friendship de-served death at the hands of the appli-cant." Everybody will agree that this is a bare statement of undeniable truth; but everybody will catch his breath a little, that the Governor of a state should blurt it out. The usual way is to pardon such a man for a false reason or for none at all and send him out into the world with the stigma of conviction when he deserved public honor. The frankness of the Gove-ernor of Texas is fairer to the man justly pardoned as well as to the community

Not in His Hip Pocket.

Kansas City Star. It does not always pay to appear too in dependent, especially in a courtroom. They are telling the following story on a former Missourian who is now a Judge in Oklahoma. A gambler was tried before the Judge recently and convicted of playing poker. He appeared in court dressed in a fashy style and with plenty of money in his pockets, apparently unconcerned as to the outcome of his trial. Looking over his the outcome of his trial. Looking over his spectacles, the Judge in a squeaky voice said: "Jim, stand up." The gambier obeyed. "Jim, have you got anything to say before I pass sentence on you?" "No. sir." "Jim, I'm goin' to fine you \$6—" "All right, Judge," interrupted the gambier; "here it is in my hip pocket." "And give you \$6 days in jail," continued the Judge. "Now, look and see if you've got that in your hip nocket too." that in your hip pocket too,"

Shock to Zealous Officers,

Shock to Zealous Officers.

New York Evening Sum.

Perhaps it was natural for a truant officer to go to the races. Perhaps that was a likely place to look for wandering schoolboys. But when he runs over to the track again he will be more careful. His effort to arrest a 29-year-old jockey who has been paying alimony for years suggests the exploit of the Children's Cociety agent some time ago. He went behind the scenes at the Academy of Music and wanted to take away a 'child actress.' To his surprise he found that she had a grown-up daughter. Zeal should be tempered with discretion. red with discretion.

English Literature Languishing.

English Literature Languishing.

Academy and Literature.

No man of fine taste can doubt that English letters are just now in a bad way, despite individual writers who maintain the high tradition. The small but cultivated circle of readers which made the audience of former writers is ceasing to exist. It was part of a nobleman's character to have a taste for and patronage of letters in the days of our ancestors; now the aristocracy is the last quarter to which one looks for literary cultivation.

MARRIAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES

New York Evening Post, New York Evening Post.

Recent dispatches have announced that Lieutenant Sidney S. Burbank, of the Bixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is charged with desertion by a Flilipino girl who says she is his wife. Judge-Advocate-General Davis, the commanding General in the Philipine. manding General in the Philippines, has been requested to investigate the case This incident brings up the whole ques tion of marriages between American sol diers and Filipino women. The Manil newspapers bring the information that no a few of the American vagrants just now quite numerous in Manila and neighbor-ing provinces are discharged soldiers who had celebrated a common-law marriage with native women, and who were pre-vented from sailing home and deserting these wives when proper evidence was presented to the military authorities. These common-law marriages were usually celebrated by transfusion of blood, the veins being opened in the arms of the contracting parties, and such a ceremony has acquired during past years of sanc tion of life out of wedlock a legal status in the eyes of Filipino women. Just how far it has been worth while to detain these men when their regiments sailed, however, is a question. At any rate, they constitute an annoying incubus for the police to deal with, especially in Manila, where many of them have turned housebreakers. Some few of the Filipino women in the

capital have learned that they have course to law to compel their support, and such suits, the first of their kind in the Philippines, have been successfully prose cuted against two or three civilian clerkwho were discharged volunteers. The first divorce suits in the Philippines were entered last year in Hollo, Cebu and

Manila. All marriages were formerly, of course, strictly ecclesiastical affairs, and divorce is forbidden under the Roman church. Justice of the Peace weddings are not now so uncommon occurrences among the lower classes, many of whom formerly lived out of wedlock because of inability or unwillingness to pay the fees. There have been almost no marriages thus far among Americans and Filipinos of what may be termed the better classes The writer knows of but one, that of an American teaching in the Nautical School at Manila and the daughter of a prominent half-caste Filipino of the revolutionary party, now a government official. Americans will doubtless evince here, as English and Germans have elsewhere, the An-gio-Saxon aversion to such marriages, and we may not look for that quite free intermixture of blood which tended to knit the Spanish and Filipines together, but was too strongly counteracted by other forces. A number of Japanese women are being imported for immoral purposes. Manila, following the entrance of the American army, became the Mecca of outcasts of all orts, male and female, from the various ports of the Orient. The number of such utcasts in the Orient is hinted at by the joking question which one American, on being introduced to another in Hong Kong or Singapore, will ask another: "What was your name back in the States?" Strict port regulations later put a stop to this invasion of undestrable characters, in large measure at least. Especially has care been exercised the past two years in regard to women arriving without escort. Somehow or other, however, an unusual number of Japanese women would seen to have gone past the port officials last year. These women are brought from Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and other ports. A weeding out of these illegal ar-rivals was begun in March, and they were

deported in numbers. Manila's "red-light" district is already more than sufficiently cosmopolitan, with Austrians. British (particularly Austral ians). Scandinavians, French, Belgians Russians, Chinese, Japanese, East Indians besides Filipinos and Spanish admixtures Since the City of Manila came into the hands of the civil government, on August 7, 1901, the system of regular medical examination of prostitutes, as inaugurated by the military authorities, has been con-tinued. A list of them is kept for this purpose, and they are quite closely segregated in one portion of the city and kept under surveillance. They are, however, no onger furnished cards bearing their pho tographs for identification. The fee paid for inspection merely supports the running of the system. Hence some of the cardinal features of a license system are avoided. JAMES A. LE ROY.

Native Wines Too Cheap. New York Pfess.

"Why don't you handle native cham-pagnes?" I said to one of the Wall-street purveyors of food and drink for the Stock Exchange. Note his reply: "Because it's burveyors of hood and drink in the burveyors of hood and drink in the burveyor burveyor burveyor in the too cheap a business for my customers. Personally, I think we make the purest and best wines of any country in the world, and I always drink native wines at my table. There is no headache in native champagne, and you can rely upon the efferescence being the result of natural fermentation. But offer it to my customers? Never! I can buy a case of the best ers? Never! I can buy a case of the best native champagne for \$11, and I wouldn't have the heart to charge more than \$2 a bottle for it. A \$2 champagne for that Wall-street crowd! Why, they'd laugh at me. If I could charge \$7 a bottle they'd buy it by the case. Money is nothing more than water to them. They want something coatly and want it quick, and they don't care for the finest thing on earth if it's chem." earth if it's cheap."

Small City Will Do.

Kansas City Star.

Mr. Bryan favors holding next year's Democratic National Convention in Indianapolis. If Mr. Bryan retains control of the party Lincoln, Neb., will be plenty big enough to accommodate the convention.

In June.

Nora Perry.
So sweet so sweet the roses in their blowing,
So sweet the daffodils, so fair to see;
So bitthe and gay the humming-bird a-going
From flower to flower, a-hunting with the

So sweet, so sweet the calling of the thrushes The calling, cooing, wooing everywhere; So sweet the water's song through reeds and rushes. The plover's piping note, now here, now there.

So sweet, so sweet from off the fields of clove

The west wind blowing, blowing up the hill So sweet, so sweet with news of some one' lover, Fleet footsteps, ringing nearer, nearer still So near, so near, now listen, listen, thrushes

Now, plover, blackbird, cease, and let me hear; And water, hush your song through reeds and That I may know whose lover cometh near

so loud, so loud the thrushes kept their call-Plover or blackbird never heeding me: So loud the mill-stream, too, kept fre

falling, O'er bar and bank, in brawling, bolsterot So loud, so loud; yet blackbird, thrush, no

plover, Nor noisy mill-stream, in its fret and fall, Could drown the voice, the low voice of lover.
My lover calling through the thrushes' call.

"Come down, come down!" he called, and straight the thrushes From mate to mate sang all at once, "Come down!" And while the water laughed through reeds

and rushes, The blackbird chirped, the plover piped, "Come down!"

Then down and off, and through the fields of clover,
I followed followed at my lover's call;
Listening no more to blackbird, thrush or
plover;
The water's laugh, the mill-stream's fret

NOTE AND COMMENT.

This King business has its drawbacks.

St. Louis could lend us a few feet of water and still it wouldn't bother us.

Maybe Joe Chamberlain can see things a trifle clearer from his new point of view

It might seem to some that \$12,560 is a trifle high to pay just for the privilege of calling her Birdie.

The East St. Louis affair makes the dinky little Willamette flood look like about 3) cents worth of driftwood

We might be able to survive the shock of the Servian tragedy if anybody will tell us how to pronounce the new King's name.

We haven't observed that the St. Louis lood reporters have referred to it as a "devastating cataclysm." What's the matter?

The woman's club might get a few pointers on the rapid and orderly partiamentary procedure of the masculine sex by attending the sesions of the Port of Portland Board.

Bre'r Hoadley writes: "The Emerson entennial is over and as it was quite renerally observed in this part of Oregon by the writer," etc. We're glad to know that Bre'r Hoadley whooped things up for so good a man as Emerson on an extensive scale.

The Servian atrocities serve to recall the following alleged translation of a celebrated national song into the Slavonian

tongue: Yengkiatevitch dooleovitchko

Kamerousk tetoonipsky, Ridingilensk onovitch poneolodosk. Stuckorelskeno feathersmonk interhis hato-

Calledotofsky macaronitovensky.

Here is an advertisement which the Portland Argus published just as it was sent into the office. It is so much out of the usual order of such advertisements that it is reproduced in the hope will not fall to recover his dog: "Stole or Rund Away-Been loose him about two tree weeks, hees almost black and white dog, him tall cut off pretty close to my body somebody find her keep it I belong to him .- Joe Bordeam."

H. P. Patterson, a Civil War Veteran of Aurora. Ind., while on a visit to Gettysburg recently located the large boulder behind which he and some comrades sought shelter from the furious attacks of Confederates on the exposed portion of the Union flank. The rock weighs several tons, but Mr. Patterson bought it and will have it brought to his Indiana home, where it will mark his last resting place.

Mrs. F. T. Paine, the dentist's wife who was mentioned in the Burdick-Pennell tragedy in Buffalo, has printed a book purporting to give "full details" of the tragedy. Many Rochester people have received notices that packages with 50 cents charges awaited them at the office of the company, and when they paid the charges and opened the packages the company refused to return the money. The police have forbidden the company to deliver any more of the books in Rochester.

An old story, in effect that Senator Mor. gan declined an appointment on the Paris Peace Commission because he was mortalvived in New York when the Senator bought tickets for Liverpool for himself and family. For the first time, the Alabama statesman gave his real reason for declining the honor. "I refused the eppointment," he said, "simply because I did not believe it proper for a member of the Senate to serve on a commission making a treaty which he would have later to vote upon. I believe Senator Allison declined a similar offer and for the

"The principal value of mission work?" had grown gray in the field. "Well, some times I'm inclined to think it's the broadening, humanizing process the workers themselves undergo. We see human nature, the heathen human nature we have been sent out to teach, at first hand, and from an utterly different point of view from that gained in any other way. We see the beauty, the nobility, heroism of even 'heathen' character and while I am no less a Christian than when a quarter of a century ago I started out in the work with a zeal that was ready to burn every other thing but my particular form of religion off the face of the earth, still," with a smile. "I am able now to see what really good Christians Confucius and

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "In vino veritas" means that the truth is liable to leak out of even an exceedingly tight

Buddha and the rest of them really

man.-Puck. Edith-I dreamed last night that I was going to be married. Kitty-Funny, what absurd things come to us in dreams, isn't it, dear.-Boston Transcript.

Boston Transcript.

"Why haven't you been attending church
of late?" asked the parson. "Doctor forbid
it," replied the delinquent party. "He said
I must give up sleeping in the daytime."—
Chicago Dally News.

Post Hoc. Propter Hoc-After partaking of refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, Miss Effic Buzzard sang several selections in a way that was more than pleasing to all.

-Jamesport (Ma.) Gazette.

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire, And said to his mates, "Y declare, If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue, We'll all have to sit on the air."

-London Fishing Gazette.

Daughter (pleadingly)-I am sure you will like George. He is the most conscientious young man I ever knew. Father (a business man)-Then don't you dare to marry him! You'll starve to death!-New York Weekly.

Defective.-The Patron-Your picture isn't had, but the drawingle a bit off, lan't it? The Artist-How's that? The Patron-Why, the clock says ten past ten, and the right time new is a quarter to four.-Pick-Me-Up.

Kutten-You'll excuse me, old chap, for not -London Fishing Gazette Kutten-You'll excuse me, old chap, for not introducing you to my wife. The fact is, you know, she's selbe's so infernally partic-ular. Dryde-In everything but her choice of

a husband, perhaps. I see.-Chicago Trib

"Was she happily married?" "Very! Why, her trousseau alone cost over \$9000." Judge,
"Choliy says he has invented a new style
trink, and it is named after him." remarked
Stager. "It must be a soft drink." said
Rounder.—Chicago Tribune.

Stager. "It must be a soft drink and Rounder—Chicago Tribuna.

"I am so glad," said Mrs. Oldcastie, "that there esems to be a promise of a real Ekakspercan revival." "Is there?" asked Mrs. Packingham. "It'll surely be a good thing for this town. Revivals always do lots of good, even if lots of the people that go forward do backeliste afterward. I never knew before that Shakespears was a Methodist."—Chicago Record-Herald.

(At the Washington station).—"Delighted to be back again. How many have been indicted while I was away?" "Well, only three or four, but it is a said business, and the end is not yet." "Nonzenne! Cheer up. Payne! What we need is further expansion. If we only had a few more islands to govern at long distance we should be able to keep the departments at Washington free of rascals."—New York Evening Post,