by Mail (postage prepaid in ad mill, with sunday, per mouth, the banday excepted, per year, mill, with Sunday, per year, per year, per year, tenday, per year,

Subscribers— Week, dellvered, Sunday excepted, 150 Week, dellvered, Sunday Included, 200 POSTAGE RATES. States, Canada and Mexic

Di-rage paper.

in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adversing subscription, or to any business matter that be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Assers Business Oftos, 43, 44, 45, 41, 48, 49 Tricons building, New York City, 510-13-12 Times building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Spelial Agency, Pastern representative. For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldmith Bros., 230 Smiles street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street, J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, bear the Philose Botel; Fourter & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 30 Edits street, and N. Watchley, \$13 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner,

in Los Angeles by R. F. Gardner, Spring street, and Oliver & Haines,

uin Spring street. sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker Care Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. Per sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., \$17 Dearborn street: Charlee MacDonald, 5a Washington street, and the Auditorium Annex

sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 am street; McLaughlin Bros., 216 S. 180 For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 With

to James H. Crockwell, 242 25th street;
Godard and C. H. Myers.
saile in Selt Lake by the Salt Lake News
TT West Second South street.
sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett.

rick, 206-912 Seventeenth street; Loutha

Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A Series, Sixteenth and TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maxim

TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair and slightly

ermer; northwaterly winds.

# PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4,

THE TARIFF AS A CONTRACT.

It has long been the theory of the protected interests that the Government would be guilty of a breach of faith in summary withdrawal of the duties unwhich many of them have risen from the nursing bottle to their pres-Titanic mould. This view of the tariff has been especially urged in antagonism to the pending treaty of socalled reciprocity with Cuba, and it is quite in the nature of things to find the American Economist, trusty watchdog of the infants referred to, giving utter ance to itself, anent the Cuban treaty, on this wise:

Does it not involve the violation by the Government of a contract of agreement with certain producing interests of the United States—carnely, the Dingley tariff law?

It is not our present purpose to investigate, or characterize as it deserves. this shameless utterance; but merely to present in antithesis the words of a Republican paper whose loyalty to protection no one can question, and whose editorial policy is a thing not lightly determined or blown about by every wave of doctrine. The newspaper referred to is the New York Tribune, which speaks thus:

"Octain producing interests" have a con-tract with the United States, have they?—a contract, not that they shall be taxed only at a certain rate, or shall not be taxed at all. somebody else shall be taxed for their hences: For how long does this contract run? Have the "certain producing interests" acquired a perpetual tien on the country by the passage of a contract instrument establish-ing an unchangeable tax? It is much more probable that the appenents of any change in the echedules to conform to the Cuban treaty are merely industria in reckless assertions and the taxing power and the establishment of uld be the last to boast

If there is any organ of public opin ion in this country deserving a setback, that organ is pre-eminently the Amermanufacturers of the country more harm through its idiotic efforts in their behalf than any ten free-traders in the land; and if there is any champion of protection qualified to administer that setback, it is certainly the child of Hor-We commend the Tribune's straightforward utterance to those who think that no light is breaking upon the turiff question in the United States, and that "reckless assertions" and "groundless claims" can long continue to pass muster at the valua-

# REFORM, NEEDLESS AND NEEDED

Mr. G. Grosvenor Dawes, secretary of the Society of American Authors, affillated with the "American Author," Mrs. M. P. Ferris, editor, favors us with a circular letter in the interests of lower postal rates on newspaper correspond ence and manuscripts. It is incumbent moon us as we understand it, to fill out and sign an inclosure which he sends, and which reads as follows:

Bociety of American Authors, 128 Broadway, New York City You are hereby authorized to mention this periodical, as favoring the proposed reform in

postage rate on newspaper correspondence manuscripts. 

The following members of our staff also per dit the mention of their names as personali indorsing the movement:

Regretfully, we must beg to be excused; and though our heart is not upon reason is ready. The rates in question should be raised instead of lowered. What is there, in all the varied assort-Sam's pouches as they hurry here and there about the country, more heavily fraught with menace to the commo comfort than these same letters to editor and author's manuscripts? What the authors' manuscripts, take them as they run, must be, can only be inferred from the infinitesimal fraction of them that get into print, most of which might better never have been printed. It should be put beyond the power of nearly every person who perpetrates the attention of another human being. and especially to compel another human being to listen to their contents. If Congress is really craving suggestions on the subject and cannot be otherwise appeased, we are willing to pe

tition for the following rates:

venor Dawes or Mrs. Ferris have been led into the belief that letters to the editor and authors' manuscripts must have encouragement from the Government or else they will become extinct The census shows that they increased within the past decade, and there are believed to be enough letters to the editor and unpublished works of gen-ius in the postoffices and malicars now to provide fuel for 7000 years for the superheated future home of Pro Bono Publico, Vox Populi and the lower orders of poets. If Dawes and Ferris could devise some way of compelling authors and correspondents to prepay the postage on their lucubrations, they would have an enterprise worthy their most elegant stationery and fliuminated

## THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

text.

Among recent deaths is that of John Winans, a leading man of bustness in San Francisco, who sailed for California from New York with 190 others in February, 1849, when he was but 20 years old. He mined for a year on the middle fork of American River Then, like most of the intelligent ploneers of 1849, he engaged in business The story of Mr. Winans' vicissitudes in California does not greatly differ from that of many others who rushed to California in 1849, but it recalls a day of romance that was never known in our country before and probably never will be again. The rush of goldeekers to California was peculiar in this, that it drew into its flood the most nergetic, adventurous spirits of every state in the Union, besides other me of push and venture from Europe and Australia. The result was that the civllization and society of San Francisco included a very large number of men of superior native ability and not a few of excellent acquired education and culture. The first rush to California in 1849 had among its young men no less than twenty promising graduates of a small New England college.

One of these young men was Frederick Rillings, who became president of the Northern Pacific. Some of them be came Judges on the highest court of the state; others became City School Super intendents; some became Congressmen some leading merchants or lawyers Few of these college-bred ploneers of 1849 returned dispirited to their homes in New England, and of the few that falled it may be said that dissipation had already marked them for its own before 1849. The reason why these educated men of 1849 generally succeeded in the new and strange land of California was that they were surrounded or all sides by a circle of men of high native and acquired intelligence." man of ability at the East who had suffered a transient reverse of fortune rushed to California. In those days, when it took a six months' journey to reach San Francisco, whether you went across the country or by sailing vessel as many did, it was a difficult trip involving considerable hardship, poor fare on shipboard, exposure to disease crossing the isthmus, which was then spanned by no railroad. The passage around the "Horn" was rough; the voyage along the coast of South America was tedious, and altogether no puny faint-hearted fellow was fit for a Cali-

fornia pioneer. The superior quality of the men who were leaders of public opinion in San Francisco on both sides to the famous "vigilance committee rule" of 1855 shows how attractive California had ability. William T. Coleman, a man of great ability, was firmly upheld as the head of the "vigilantes" by the vast majority of the people, but the oppos tion to his action included General Halleck, Frederick Billings, General William T. Sherman, T. W. Park, and Ste phen J. Fleid, afterwards a famous Justice of the United States Supre-Court. The native and acquired ability on both sides of this fatnous struggle was remarkable, and the native and ac quired ability of the leaders and the rank and file of the "vigilantes" was most remarkable, for their administration of popular justice is the only inwhere a "vigilance committee" has performed its work with sobriety, deliberation and respect for the forms of legal justice. The accused were carefully for accused were patiently heard; the jury was carefully chosen and given

ample time for deliberation. During their four months of rule while many were tried, only four men accused of murder were convicted and executed; many scoundrels were ban ished. This unique usurpation of the regular machinery of legal justice which had broken down through a corrupt and dismantled ballot-box, might have taken place anywhere, so deep was the provocation to popular insurrection, but the surprising thing was the calmness, dignity and order of the proceedings of this famous vigilance committee. It was no hoodlum's hold day; no brutal scene of manbunting and street murder by a barbarous mob. was an organization compared of 10,000 citizens of San Francisco, who enforced justice with deliberation, calmness and dignity, taking full time to examine into the question of the guilt of the accused and giving the accused full time to establish in The exceptional conduct of this vigilance committee of San Francisco in 1856 proves that the intelligence and force of character of its leading business classes at that date were most remarkable; there is no parallel to it in the history of our country. In the so-called "romantic" history of California there is nothing more remantic than this page of the vigilance committee of 1856. The explanation of it lies in the fact that gold discovery sent to California the best blood and brains of every state in the Union, not excepting Oregon, which was represented in the early organization of California by men of

the quality of Peter Burnett. The pioneers of California must have included a very large per cent of very superior men, or the vigilance commit-If would have begun and ended in a mere spurt of mob fury. The gold fever drew this remarkable glass of superior men to California, but its climate, its soil and its scenery kept them there. The timber resources, the wheat and fruit productiveness, of California made it a pleasant and profitable land to stay with when the rich placer gold wealth of the state no longer tempted a general with men of 1849, will never be seen again in this country. If Alaska today was known to be far richer in placer gold than California was in 1845, no such class of ploneers would seek her shores great discovery, because Alaska in climate and all material conditions is too inaccessible and uninhabitable to tempt the superior class of men in intelliging the people of men and boys. For example, there are 727 women employed as the first placer coast that tee of 1856 would have been impossible.

hurried to California, and outside of Alaska there is no section of our country that promises any unlooked-for discovery of rich and extensive deposits of gold. The days of 1849 and the remarkable men of 1849 have gone, never to return in this country. -

#### EFFECT OF WORTHLESS STATIS-THUS.

The course of the wheat market for the past three months has most effectually illustrated the uselessness of the present methods employed by the Agricultural Department in collecting sta-tistics. The superabundance of red tape and the lamentable lack of results of any value whatever have long been the chief characteristics of this department of the Agricultural Bureau. As a have: into which place-hunters could drift in the absence of anything better, it has performed a mission, but for present-ing to the grain trade and the farmers anything like accurate statistics or comment regarding the coming crops t has been a conspicuous failure. The ercentages of condition returned by the Agricultural Department in its April report were such as to indicate a Winter wheat yield of 580,000,000 bush This, with 300,000,000 bushels of Spring wheat, a smaller yield than was turned off in either of the preceding years, would have given us a total of 880,000,000 bushels, or about 190,000,000 bushels more than the largest crop on

One hundred million bushels of wheat in any country, when piled on top of the largest crop on record, will break the market, and under the pressure of these decidedly bullish crop reports of the Government wheat sold down to the wrong side of 70 cents, and millions of bushels of the old crop moved out of farmers' hands on a 70-cent basis. Some of this wheat was consumed by our own people, and they probably appreciated its cheapness, but a good nany million bushels were sent to Europe, where the buyers made the most of the glowing Government report and hammered the American market with very implement the Americans themselves had placed in their hands, Simultaneously with the disappearance of the reserves of old wheat began coming the reports that the new crop was being grossly overestimated, wher ever the percentages of the Government agents were being used. In the Pacific Northwest where the evidence was before us, the error was palpable, for at no time during the entire season has the condition of the crop warranted such a high percentage as was given it in the reports in the early Spring.

Since the threshing returns have be gun coming, the glaring discrepancy between what the Government pron ised and what was actually produced has caused a sharp rebound in the mar ket. It has moved up steadily but surely from 681/2 cents per bushel to better than 80 cents, and this in the face of persistent bearish tactics in the European market. Liverpool buyers taking the Government reports serior at least endeavoring to make usly. sellers believe that they so regarded Perfect accuracy cannot be claimed or expected in forecasting the heat yield of a country as large as the United States, but it would not seem mreasonable to expect something a little better than a percentage estimate which would indicate an 880,900,000bushel yield when as a matter of fact the actual out-turns will show about 220,000,000 bushels less than that amount. This vast shortage might be in a measure excusable had there been a widespread blight on the crop, or generally unfavorable conditions tending over a wide scope of country. There are the usual complaints of too Hessian fly, rust and other stereotyped causes that annually take something from the yield and keep it in propor tions which prevent unprofitably low

Summed up in figures, it would seem that the American farmers have lost 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which the Government declared they would have in addition to an average big crop They have also lost about 10-cents per bushel through selling their old wheat at a price based on the presence of that mythical 200,000,000-bushel excess. It is reported that Secretary of Commerc Cortelyou is desirous of adding the Bu renu of Statistics to his department It is to be hoped that he will get it, and that it will prove of more value than under the present administration.

SEX IN INDUSTRY. The Massachusetts Bureau of Statis tics recently issued a special report on "Sex in Industry." Though this subject, with industrial conditions in Massachusetts as a basis, is not a new one this latest report presents many points of interest that, both from a social and an economic standpoint, challenge tention. An encouraging feature of the report is that which shows that more than 85 per cent of the women workers of the state are unmarried. certainly creditable, since it distinctly proves that the far greater number of men who have undertaken to found families and maintain, as the main spring of domestic order and control therein, wives and mothers, free from the wage-earning necessity, are fulfill ing their obligations. Much has been said in the pulpit and by social and moral reformers about divorce as an element that is undermining American homes. Without stopping to discuss this question, it may be said that the neglected homes and untrained children that are to be found in every urban community are more directly due to the necessity that has pushed married women out into the world as wageearners than to any other cause. And further—and the records of the courts will sustain this statement-a large proportion of the divorces for which wives apply are based upon the plea of "fail-ure to provide." It is gratifying to note, therefore, that but 15 per cent of the vast army of women workers in great manufacturing state are mar-

ngers and errand girls; 44 as hackdrivers; 245 as photographers; 5 as steamfitters; 7 as marble-cutters; 10 as brickmusons, and—crowning innovation and wonder of all—6 as butchers! The investigation of the question of sex in industry as set forth in this report is said to have disclosed a confident feeling concerning the economic position and prospects of the women workers of usetts. Very many are said to prefer the freedom that an income of own earning brings to the strictions of the marriage tie. This is the real source of menace to domestic life that has been evolved from industrial conditions that have pushed women out into the field of wide endeavor as wage-earners. The economic onditions of Massachusetts make that state a rich field for the investigation of this subject. First, the fishing inears ago depleted through disaster and absence the male population of the seaoast; then the great West opened and absorbed myriads of young men who found New England agriculture slow and unremunerative. Necessity urged the surplus women left by these conditions out into the labor field, the great actories with their enormous and growing demands absorbed them, and cus-tom adjusted itself to the new conditions. This is the brief outline of the story which makes "Sex in Industry" a ect of investigation by the Bureau of Statistics.

# JAPAN TO EDUCATE CHINA.

The influence of Japan is reported as having grown greatly in China since 1900. A very large number of Japanese have sought residence in Northern China. There are more than 1300 in Tien Tsin and more than 500 in Pekin. Japan's agents are trying to win the con fidence of the great progressive Vice-roys, Chang Chi Tung and Yuan Shi Kal. Several Chinese officials of rank have visited Japan during the last few years. They were warmly welcomed and the Japanese authorities sought to impress them with the community of interests between the two countries. It is said that Japan is seeking to effect a reorganization of the Chinese army that there are many Japanese instruct ors in the army who have superseded Europeans who were in the service be

fore the Boxer war. The Imperial University at Pekin has been reorganized by the Japanese. There are today 2000 Chinese students living in Tokio, and among them are the children of some of the highest officials and nobility. Japan's ultimate object, it is said, is to obtain an alliance with China on the plea that together they could better resist the aggression of Western powers. Japan's rapid rise in fifty years has impressed many prominent Chinamen, who recognize the helplessness of their own country by the easy capture of Pekin. If this policy imputed to Japan should ever take shape in a military reorganization of China and an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations, it would upset the dream of any partition or absorption of China by the Western world. The only question is whether out of the millions of China a great army could be raised and put in as good military condition as is the Japanes

army. The Japanese through the Malay strain in their blood are an intensely warlike people. The Chinese as a peo ple are peace-loving, but they include thousands of warlike tribes in four hundred millions. Whether Japan could turn the Chinese masses into formidable soldiers is a question open to doubt, although European officers have made excellent soldiers of many Aslatics. Still in India the Bengaleze were never a fighting race and cannot be made into soldiers today, although they are the most intellectual people in In-dia in trade, business and all the affairs of civil life.

The payroll of pensioners on account of the war with Spain now approximates \$2,700,000. The war with Spain employed fewer than 275,000 men. The losses by death fell short of 2000 and not yet five years past, the number of pensioners created by that war are estimated to exceed 14,250. The Civil War engaged the services of more than 2,213,000 men, and of these only 1,727,000 survived the contest. Five years from the close of the Civil War the disburse ments for pensions were a little more than \$29,351,000, and this included the pensioners of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Florida War and the war with Mexico. The pension roll in 1866 contained but 126,722 names, and the total number of pensioners created by all our wars, down to the outbreak of the Spanish War, and still on the roll, is estimated at 990,000. If the list chargeable to the Spanish War grows in like proportion with the increase of the Civil War pension roll in thirtyeight years, we may expect a pension alone of 111.007, or about four pension. ers to every ten men engaged. The following table shows at what a pace the pensions in the war with Spain have

There are now on hand about 45,000 applications; 10,500 have come in within the last six months. Nearly \$000 claims

have been rejected in a single year.

Russia, it is said, has sent Cossacks geologists. It would be quite possible to scratch a Russian geologist and find a soldier, but merely waste of time to scratch a Cossack in the hope of finding a geologist.

# The Pride of Maryland,

Baltimore Herald. Maryland has 2000 square miles of wa ter. 2006 of which are sait. 'The Chesa-peake Bay is a great river valley,' de-clared Professor Brooks, of Johns Hop-kins University: 'not as large as that of the Nile or Ganges, but of enough conse

### SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS Heppner Doing Well.

Heppner Gazette. Strange to say, notwithstanding the Heppner disaster, the volume of business here for the month of July just closed has been greater than the corresponding month of last year. Heppner is the logical business point of Morrow County and will continue to be one of the best towns in the Newtoness. in the Northwest.

# No Use Playing at Sentile's Game.

Newberg Graphic. If Seattle knows it, Portland will not sttain any undue notoriety, even from her merry carnival of hold-ups. No sooner has attention been attracted to criminal conditions in our metropolis than reports from the Windy City loom up in a way that indicates that there is also something doing up that way. A good brand of

### Not Popular With the Democrats,

Albany Democrat. The new chairman of the Republican party of Oregon is a dandy. The Republi-cans of Polk are in open rebellion. Every respectable Republican in the state feels insulted, and they ask, What next? The leaders of late, but this one transcends all the others in impudence. It should mean victory for the Democracy at the next election. party has received many insults from its

### Up to the Courts.

Tillamook Herald. Every time a negro oversteps the bounds of civilization and humanity, and every ynching that takes place, widens the breach between the whites and blacks of or country, and brings nearer the crisis that is sure to come if something of a decided nature is not done by the courts to punish these brutes without making it necessary for the people to take a hand

their race at the stake, and that is to stop committing the unutterable crimes of which they are guilty. If they are pos-sessed of human instincts they will de-sist of their own accord; but if not, they will and should go to the burning stake, even to extermination.

## The Difference.

Salem Statesman. A "small" farmer living a few miles from Portland reports that he netted from Portland reports that he netted room for great improvement, both as to \$150 an acre off his 15-acre strawberry patch. He manages his place in a systematic way and makes the ground produce him a profit instead of little or nothing. Hon. Alexander La Follett, when the formula helps shows t who farms it a few miles below Salem, made one-third of an acre of Logan ber-ries yield him 300 crates, which brought him \$450; some farmers get practically nothing from the same size piece of ground. Why the difference? One does

## A Great Pair.

Whatcom Reveille. It will be a great Fair in more respects than one. It heralds the day long looked for when old Oregon was to become the gateway to the world's greatest trade, and the key to the hoarded stores of uncounted centuries. The present develop-ment is more than a fulfillment of the rosiest dreams of the hardy ploneers of a half century ago. They drove the fur-trader out to make way for the forward march of civilization. The young man can go no farther West. The wilderness has been conquered. The Anglo-Saxon has planted himself on the ocean barrier across which the theater of the struggle of the ages is about to be transferred and there he and the Slav must finish the contest and decide which is to im-press his civilization on the future cen-turies. Where their forefathers parted 50 centuries ago they are gathering again for the greatest struggle in all the hishuman endeavor. The western shores of America must become the point where population will mass itself while the world is in the throes of the final

# Journalism Under Difficutties,

Castle Rock Advocate. With this issue, my connection with the Cowlitz Advocate ceases. My lease ex-pires with the month, and the party own-ing the plant informs me that he has sold it. Looking back over the past two years, I am somewhat proud of my success. When I took charge of the Advocate it encountered opposition for the first time in its career. With the assistance of wife and daughter, and by persistent and daughter, and by persistent enorthworking early and late, sometimes 16 and even 20 hours a day, the opposition was overcome and this paper had a clear field again. The advertising patronage had increased to such an extent that it was my creased to such an extent that it was my intention to double the size of the paper at the commencement of my third year. This unexpected sale to other parties is therefore a staggering blow, but I am scotched, not killed, and although laboring under the further disability of a broken arm, will be heard from within the next 30 days. Sincere thanks are extended to all patrons for the hearty support giv-en me in the past and for the many kind expressions of sympathy extended to me and mine in this disaster. And now, not

# N. H. FLETCHER.

Oregon's Dinner-Pail Is Full. A Baker City Democrat.

A Baker City business man who has
ust returned from Portland reports that
sidsummer\_traffic in the metropolis is just returned from Portland reports that midsummer traffic in the metropolis is larger than for several years past, although the city appears to be somewhat quiet. The wholesale and jobling merchants are sending out a tremendous lot of goods and the railroad tracks leading to Portland are crowded with cars loaded with merchandise and supplies of all kinds. It would appear that a period of prosperity not before known in the Northwest is at a high stage today. Portland has just marketed a large wheat crop and the new crop will soon be coming in. The record of ships arriving and departing at the port of Portland shows a greater tonninge than at any of the other Northwest ports and crop reports show a decrease of the grain business in California. With fruit increasing in tennage and importance in Oregon as against all competition on the Pacific Coast and with manufacturing in the Inland Empire on the rapid increase. Baker City being in the lead, the most casual observer can draw rapid increase, Baker City being in the lead, the most casual observer can draw state and the Inland Empire its riches

#### With a Native Product. Anaconda Standard.

Anaconda Standard.

His speech of yesterday would indicate that the King is leaving no Biarney stone unturned in his efforts to placate the Irish somehow. Vesper. William Ernest Henley.

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies

A little lark interest to the control of the control of the control.

Where the sun, his day's work ended, Lingers as in content.

There fails on the old, gray city an influence luminous and serene, A shining peace.

The smoke ascends In a rosy-and-golden have. The spires Ships, and are changed. In the valley Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun, Shadows rise for the control of the control of the control of the friends and the darkening air Thrills with a sense of the triumphing nigh Night, with her train of stars And her great gift of sleep.

My task accomplished and the long day done My wages taken, and in my heart Some late hark stration So be my passing! Some late lark singing. Let me be gathered in the quiet west, The sundown spiendid and serene,

# USE OF JUSTICES' COURTS.

Dallas (Texas) News. The Denver Post is struitly opposed to the institution known as the Justice of the Peace. It argues that Justice of the Peace Courts are a relic of rude old English times retained in the American judicial machinery. They are essentially rural in their character and usefulness, and a good thins in a chilary has been seen as ral in their character and issentince a good thing in a village has become a grotssque nuisance in the large cities. In the first place, little dinky courts, with their mimicry of the majesty of the law, sow seeds of disrespect for justice. In nany cities Justices' Courts have bea mongrel of the methods of the puller-in, the point of view of parasites of the under world and the cheap but cruel wiles of the professional bleeders of poverty and ig-norance. Courts soliciting business and pledging their decisions as a balt for shyster lawyers; courts working the county for fees by dint of fake cases; the veriest offal of justice—these courts. Courts that smell bad, both figuratively and in fact, with hyena and jackal Constables! Such has been the experience in almost every large city in this country, resulting either in the downright abolition of the thing or placing the Justices and Con-stables squarely on salary without the sniff of a fee. Buth is the arraignment of the Justices

of the Peace by the Denver contempor-ary, and, as such courts have been con-ducted in some of the larger cities by de-voted servants and favorities of the "machines" and the "rings," there is ground for the grave accusations presented. There are notorious instances in which such courts, when manned by the victous element, have even played into the hands of the professional violators of the law. But the same may be said of other courts and of other public officials. There are some bad eggs in almost every basket. General results rather than special instances must

should be properly manned. It should have Jacksonville Times.

The Oregonian struck the keynote when it said the negroes have the remedy in their own hands to stop the burning of their race at the stake, and that is to stop their race at the stake, and that is to stop peacemakers, and is a telling force in the kind of civilization of which we boast Justice. Courts when wisely and fairly continued to the continue of the peacemakers and is a telling force in the kind of civilization of which we boast Justice. as magistrate a man who is competent ance, but of the greatest importance. While, as the Post says, such court is a relic of rude old English times, it may be added that there is not a country on earth, with even the semblance of order, in which a prompt peacemaker of the same kind chief trouble is that incompetent men are chosen. There are other common mispossible to avoid these the service performed by the Justice of the Peace of the right stripe is a service of the greatest value to any people who stand committed to local self-government.

## ELIMINATION OF SPECULATION.

Chicago Tribur The figures printed in Saturday's Trib une show that rallroad stocks whose par value is \$3,490,000,000 can be bought today for \$1,122,000,000 less than it would have cost to buy them a year ago. Industrial stocks with a par value of \$2,59,000,000 are cheaper by \$544,000,000 than they were in July, 1902. The public, being less fever-ishly speculative and better informed at the present time, is of the opini certain securities are worth \$1,766,000,000 ago tried to persuade the community they were worth.

One inference to be drawn from the ineresting figures is that the men who ought securities a year ago and still old them think the country is in a bad way. If they wish to sell they will have o do so at a loss. If they wish to bor-ow money on their stock they cannot corrow so much as they could when they lought it. If they can hold on to their securities without inconvenience may take comfort in the hope that in the course of time, when the properties represented by the stocks increase in value, or when there is a revival of speculation, prices will advance and they may be able to sell without a loss.

The holders of a large proportion of the stocks of railroad and industrial com-panies got them for prices much below those which obtained in the Summer of 1902 and ought to be able to view with comparative unconcern the present low quotations. They cannot sell their hold-ings to so good an advantage as a year

More or less money has changed hands as the result of the decline in prices. The bears have been making money and the bulls have been losing it, but the transfer of cash from one set of speculators to another set of speculators is of real importance only to the individuals concerned. The "lambs" have lost comconcerned. The laming have lost com-paratively little by the slump in prices, for they have been out of the market for some time, and the heaviest losers have been people who could stand it. If there had been an actual shrinkage in values of \$1.786,000,000 there would have been a panic here and abroad. Instead of a shrinkage of values there has been only a shrinkage of speculation, which has had no bad effect on the business in-

# The Curious Crowd.

On Friday there was a dreadful acci-dent at Portland. Crowds had gathered to see an armiess man perform the feat of swimming across the Williamette. Many of these congregated on the bridge, and the structure fell with them into th river. The first report of fatalities was appailing, and while the actual facts will be less in the mortuary total, they will be greater than should have occurred. The accident must be classed among the preventable ones. In the first place, there are engineering tests to determine the strength of a bridge, and no such struc-

ture ought to be overloaded.

But why should any crowd desire to witness the spectacle of an armless man swimming a river? There is nothing to be learned from it. There is no value to be attached to the circumstance that a man under this disadvantage can do the swimming, for the ordinary person has two arms, and the average armless peron, having to cross a stream, has the udgment either to walk or to hire a boat. The supposition was that this effort would lead to a tragedy. The crowd had no thought that its own members would be the victims of the tragedy. The gatherbe the victims of the tragesty. The gather-ing was inspired by a possibility, vaguely realized, that an armiess man was to risk his life, and that there would be a chance to see him drown. This idea was not definitely formulated, but it was the basic idea of the occasion, as of all

# Pope Leo's Poem on Death.

(Another translation.) Leo, and gradual darkness veils thy head; The sluggish life-blood in thy withered veins More slowly runs its, course-what then re-mains?

Lot Death is brandishing his fatal dart,

But from its prison freed, the soul expands Exulting pinjons to the enfranchised lands. If it be worthy, Lord, thy pitying breast

The path to heaven; and freely shall I own 'Twas thy sweet care that gained my blissfe

### NOTE AND COMMENT-

Florida will send a five-legged cow to the St. Louis exhibition.

chickens could beat that. Japan is taking her place among the

great producing nations. One of her professors has discovered a comet. A column of stuff from Corbett's training quarters is aptly headed by the Den-

ver Times, "Where Dope Is King." And so a burial association-in Kansasturned out to be a drinking club. Burying care instead of the careless, so to say,

Ohio. A good point about it is the facility with which the show can be moved on by simply cutting the cable.

A letter-carrier ran so fast after a Brooklyn street-car that he died after eatching it. It is not often that a man dies in the moment of his supremest achievement.

Kansas City papers continue to joke about the marriage of the local "SOA." So far none of them has said that she has exchanged the troubles of other people for troubles of her own,

The Denver Times comes out with the announcement that a "prominent educa-tor surprised his friends by marrying." An accompanying photograph of the educutor is perhaps meant as an explanation of the word "surprise."

## The Popularity Jack.

The Indianapolis News offers a price for the most popular officer in the National vote on the matter. Scene: The Camp.-Officer (with mind on the

Gentlemen of the company, kindly give me

If sufficiently prepared, may I ask you to "guide right."

Now may I trouble you to comply with the

Now may I trouble you to comply with the request, 'front.'

Pardon me if I ask you, provided you have no objection, to pay attention to the wish, 'fours right; guide right; march.'

Gentlemen, if you have walked far enough, might I desire you to "halt?'

Thank you, gentlemen, for your attention, and remember that I am anxious to have your votes for the News' prize. for the News' prize.

Tennyson must have been thinking of Deputy State Grand President Flynn when he wrote "The Engle: a Fragment": He clasps the crag with crooked hands; Close to the sun in lonely lands, Ringed with the azure world he stands.

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls; He watches from his mountain walls-Then like a thunderbolt ne talla. It was unlike Tennyson to leave untidy fragments littered over the crags, and it

is solely in view of his usual good conduct

that we take the trouble to give his slipshod work an artistic finish. The Eagle's name was Charles I. Flynn, His face was wrinkled in a grin, His ears were deafened by the din.

He fispped his wings and backward flew, Back to his Baker's lofty blue: "There, That'll show 'em who is who."

It seems that Mount Hood is not the sole nspirer of poetry in the state. There are other objects as grand, and one of them is the Chief of Police in this our City of Portland. A correspondent-another person, hiding his identity under the initials "A. V."-sends in a wad of poetry which is of high merit, although lacking the lofty abstraction of the ode to Mount Hood, published in this column on Sunday. The first stanza follows. It is evidently supposed to be a soliloquy by Chief

Hunt: Where is now the merry party I remember

where is you the marry party to be bong ago
Stiting round the office table, gladdened by the champagne's flow
Planning how we'd win the battle
Sharing equal every way
But they've gone & do not know me
Far away far away—Now they've gone & do
not know me

not know me Far away far away There is more, but it does not sustain

#### the level of the stanza quoted, The California Convict

As proof of his insanity, the authorities av that a Russian nobleman tested his peasants on his estate. It is difficult to ee any trace of insanity in this. Indeed, what better or more practical targets

could there be?

ould there be?

The convict is a naughty man,
And not the least bit nice;
He has a horrid jail-break plan,
it might be called a vice.
He leaves his friends, the guards, behind;
His words are almost curt;
He deesn't really seem to mind
How much their feelings hurt.
He leaves the armory bereft

He leaves the armory bereft Of half its stock of guns-Such conduct might be classed as theft

And then be runs and runs.

And then be runs and runs.
The soldiers ask him to come back,
And yield his warlike loot:
He merely says "Get of the track,
Or presty soon I'll shoot."
(His language is not so polite,
In fact, I fees he swears:
But then no prison system's right,
They kees out hymns and prayers).
And so the convict runs away
From those that wish him well:
It seems—it may be wrong to say—
He's on the road to perdition.

# He's on the road to perdition. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

He-I'd like to meet Miss Bond. She-Why? I hear she has thirty thousand a year and no neumbrance." "Is she looking for one?"—

Life.

"I think I'm not hard to get along with."
"Faith, nayther am I, mum! Whin a misthress is doin' her best, 't is mestif that overlooks lots av things!"—Pock.

"I never heard Dinamore acknowledge that he was growing old before today?" "How did he acknowledge it?" "He announced that he felt just as young as he ever did."—Detroit Fres Press.

"Bridget," queried Mrs. Scribble, "do you know why I am called a literary woman?"
"Tissum, Ot t'link Of do," responded the mental, with a despairing look at the room.—

mental, with a despairing look a Houston Post Church—What an awful odd-looking hat Flatbush wears now! Den't you remember how natty he used to look? Gotham—Gb, didn't you hear about it? He's come into a lot of

money.-Yonkers Statesman

The Yankes—See here, Colonel Bluegrass has forged my name to a check. The native—Well, take my advice and say nothing. The Colonel is a dead shot, and always ready to uphold his honor—Kanana Independent.

honor - Kansas Independent.

Miss Uptoenuff - Yes; Clarence has been duly inspected by the whole family, and it has been officially decided that I may marry him. It is clearly proved that none of his folks are conceted in any way with the United States Postal Department.—Hallimore American.

May-He's awfully nervy. He tried his best to find out how old 1 am. Fay-Yes, he admitted that to me. May-And just for fun I told him I was 34. Did he tell you that! Pay-No: but he did say you were the most truthful girl be had ever met.—Philadelphia Press.

Press.

The New Generation.—He—Yes, I suppose it was awfully good of the "guvernor" to leave me this place; but I don't care for it. He was too practical a man to have really good taste. She—Still you ought to be glad to have a place like this to rest in after your father's labors.—

Necessive Life.

Hise this to rest in after your father's labors.— Brooklyn Life.

Against the Sherman Law.—'Hortense,"
murnured the fond youth. "would you give me
a penny for my thoughts?' "Wilmox," she
rapilled with an arch look. "I fear such a proceeding would be contrary to the law. Tou
know it is held illegal to control the entire
output of any industry."—Judge.