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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy; cooler;

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19

"GRAFTS" ON THE SEWER FUND. The inability of those modern cornuoplas, "the county" and "the city," to keep pace with the prosperous desires of the multitude was painfully brought to light in "Taxpayer's" communication of a day or two ago on the subject of cesspools and vaults. There are not sewers enough between the river and Mount Tabor, and "Taxpayer," by the uid of question marks, thus moralizes: Is it because there is so much graft going in in the city that funds are not available for such necessary and legitimate things as hewers? Do the grafters have to have their praft, whether the cities has health pro-tection in the way of sewers or not?

The idea that money paid for sewers Is somehow diverted into the pockets of the city officials is interesting, if not priginal or accurate. The fact is, more over, that Portland is one of the bestsewered cities on the continent, and sewers have been constructed and extended just as rapidly as the owners of property benefited by their construcwere able to pay for them.

It is the function of the city gov-ernment to build sewers, roadways and bridges; but in doing this work it acts as the agents of the people interested, who must themselves pay the price. If "Tuxpayer" really owns a lot between Sunnyside and Mount Tabor, it is the province of himself and his neighbors to build a sewer, or in its defauit to provide for themselves otherwise under such sanitary conditions as will preserve their health and not menace the health of those around them. Persons who can never do anything for themdves are always rushing into print

Chronic petulance and dependence favoritism in the selection of the banks, can be better borne, however, than this and, however unfounded they may be, cheap fling at everybody in office as there will always be knaves to exploit "Graft" is easily said, but and fools to believe them. dishonest. Oregonian knows, no money that should difficulties under which the Governhave gone to build sewers at Sunnyside has ever found its way into the pockets of Mayor Williams, Auditor Devlin, Treasurer Werlein, or any member of the Council or Executive Committee. If "Taxpayer" knows of any, he should speak up. There will be no difficulty in meting out justice to the offender.

HOW THE CANAL DOES PROGRESS

If the world should come to an end this morning, it is exceedingly doubtful how much serious injury would be done to the project of an isthmian canai. We are in a fair way to complete it now within the same time limit and under the same propitious auspices that will prevail if tonight the heavens are rolled away as a scroll and the elements melt with fervent heat, and-

The cloud-capped towers, the gorseous palace The science temples, the great globe liself, Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve; And like this insubstantial pageant faded Leave not a rack behind.

August is an inopportune time for transcontinental railroads, which have cajoled, threatened, bribed and rupted against the isthmian cann't here many years, to reap their reward as chronicled in the Bogota cables. Considerations of humanity forbid that the already hot and humid air should be further laden with the scorching, withering words that only are fit to characterize this shameless prostitution of the age-long dream of commerce and exploration to the base ends of corrupand Gomorrah of Washington Intrigue and Wall-street stock jobbery and Colombian degradation, where are the ten righteons souls to save from utter destruction?

It is impossible to foresee the sequel to the act of the Colombian Senate rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty. If we only knew what would be the most effective instrument of delay, then we should be able to arrive approximately at the thing most likely to be done. Once it seemed to an uninformed world that to press the Nicaraguan route was the way to success; but those on the inside persuaded a confiding country that to substitute the Panama route was the true short cut to results. Now we have seen that the Panama route was chosen simply because it was im-

It would seem, indeed, as if the unscrupulous and all-powerful wreckers of the isthmian canal had rather overacted the part, in bringing in a unani-mous vote of the Colombian Senate against the treaty. If the result had been close, it might have been maintained that an unexpected slip had how occurred; but when the entire Senate rejects our proposal to build the canal, the Panama manipulators are estopped from the pretense that the as-surances of plain sailing with the Co-

dlly pacified when two or three of a supposed friendly delegation get away; but here is a case where the whole delegation gets away. We should repose too much confidence in the perceptive faculties of the Senate leaders to imagine them now offering the explanation that this Colombian hostility was something unforeseen and unsus-

What, then, to do? The choice of the Panama route as an insuperable obstacle to a canal is certainly approved by experience. It will be fitting to insist upon it to the exclusion of all others, inless at any time a method of winning Colombia's consent should appear, and then the engineering difficulties of the Panama route could be exploited the ment there was a well-defined prospect of Colombian acquiescence. Meanwhile it is not to be supposed our noble patriots are idle with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Doubtless those governments will be suitably fixed by the time Congress or the President turns to them again. It is possible the machinations of the canal's enemies may at length gain the attention of Theodore Roose-Words said as he can say them, and acts of his own boldness and directness, may yet give some measure of pause to the conscienceless betrayers of the National honor and welfare.

FEASIBLE CURRENCY PROPOSALS. We are unable to place much credence in the Washington special purporting to give the Senate currency ne. The two measures announced for support are so meritorious and feasible that the Republican leaders cannot be supposed to have given them their adherence, except upon the most positive evidence. They are too simple and efficacious to please the Fowler brand of currency reformers, and they are too honest and devoid of special privilege to Wall street to please Aldrich. They are probably the dream of some humble and intelligent reporter rather than the product of a real emint and trust-serving states

It says in this dispatch that all the need of elastic currency can be met by the simple device of repealing the antiquated and pernicious limitation upon retirement of bank circulation, which cannot now proceed faster than \$3,000,-660 a month. Truer word was never uttered. The evils of this restriction and the certain benefits of its repeal have often been set out in these columns. Currency reformers will make the point that a higher tax upon the emergency issues would assist in their prompt re tirement; but it is not certain that any such unusual incentive is needed. Bank circulation declines with measurable rapidity under existing statutes, and would surely do so much faster under the proposed amendment. It may also be objected that this programme would involve indefinite perpetuation of the present bond security system. But this is really no objection at all. So long as we have the security system we must use it in the most efficacious manner possible. The Senate committee's reported declaration that there is no popular demand for a change to "asse currency" is the simple truth. We have always looked with misgiv-

ings upon the campaign against the Subtreasury system; and even yet we regard the proposal to keep increased portions of the public moneys on de posit with certain selected banks as a measure fraught with doubt and danger. The proper place for the Governvaults. There is no doubt about that There is an element of insecurity, though certainly small, in the practice soon to become general and administered with more or less inevitable hu-man carelessness, of farming out the public moneys where they must in fact become merged with the general stock with complaints that they are neglected of the holding banks. No administration can escape the nasty charges of ment labors in doing a banking business which does not belong to it, in piling up large surplus funds to tempt extravagance and especially in withdraw-ing money from the people through inordinate tariff taxes, unjustly wrung from industry for the behoof of corporations already rich-every amelioration of these difficulties only smooths the way for a perpetuation of these evils and puts off the day of honest and rudent dealing.

Why, then, should the proposal to authorize deposit of customs revenues in National banks upon security in shape of approved state, municipal and railway bonds, he commended? One reason is that it is inevitable. There is no feature of our fiscal system so heartlly and unanimously execrated by the bankers themselves as the Subtreasury system. The bankers can get their will in currency legislation, and the only reason why we have not already had thorough banking reform is because the banks can't agree among themselves. On the propriety and necessity of the Treasury ceasing to disturb the money market by withdrawals of currency from the chahnels of trade, the banks are agreed. It is worth a good deal to make them happy, unless at too high a price. Another reason is suggested by the banknote situation. The system as it is and not the system that should be is what we have to face—the condition, not the theory; and the condition is that the existent tariff and currency regime is impossible of serious alteration for a generation. No person now of mature years will live to see the day when free trade will supersede protection as our National policy, or when free banking will supersede the general principle of Government guarantee, su-pervision and control. There is the same need, accordingly, for removing friction over the Subtreasuries as for removing friction over banknote re-

The end to which Congress should address itself, so far as the currency is concerned, is the gradual strengthening and elevation of the prevailing system by such minor reforms as will not alarm either the wise or the foolish, the banks or investors. Any violent change operates to the advantage of speculators with Aldrich bills on one hand and brutal agitators like Bryan on the other hand. Fortunately, no radical measure can command the votes requisite for passage. Fortunately, every comprehensive bill like Aidrich's or Powier's antagonizes so many groups in Cor gress that it falls under their concerted opposition. The only measures that can pass are the safe and simple ones, to the Jews of Wall street a stumblingblock, and to the Greeks of the "scientific" school foolishness.

The fact that Jeffries and Corbett go through a prolonged course of training to fit themselves for a prixelight power in the House and Senate to make

in good faith. The confiding statesman has been noted by the St. Louis Chroni- an end of compromises for the future BRYAN AS A CRITIC OF BOLTERS cle and the lesson drawn that men in other walks of life should train in the same way and attain the same endurance. As a matter of fact, nothing could be more foolish. Training for a specific effort that is to be made at a certain time is a necessity, but as a means of promoting health, the great object of life, it would be fatal. A man in hard training is very aptly said to be "on edge." The slightest thing may make him go stale. He is trained down to the minute almost. Far different would it be if he were to try keeping on edge permanently. The effort would end in a complete breakdown of his constitution. For the ordinary man the best state may be described as half-trained. A razor edge is useful in shaving, but detrimental for chopping wood.

OUR NEW MILITIA LAW.

A correspondent writes to inquire whether our new militia law contains any provisions imposing "death as the penalty for refusing to answer the call of the President for military duty," and also whether the unorganized militia can be held to a term of five years' service or one. Somebody has been "talking through his hat" to our correspondent. Our new militia law im-poses no new military burdens upon the people of this country. So far as the organized militia, the National Guard, is concerned, the new law simply seeks to secure uniformity in organization, armament, discipline and instruction, better arms and equipment, and more thorough training. This organized militin is subject to the call of the President in time of war to serve if necessary until the volunteers are ready to take the field, for a term not exceeding nine months. The unorganized militia are subject to nothing beyond the requirements of the old law of 1793, which is reiterated in the first section of the new law. Under the new law, as under the old, the President in case of invasion, rebellion or when the laws cannot be executed, can call out the militia in such numbers as may be necessary for a period not exceeding nine months. There is nothing in this respect of obligation to service in the new law that was not in the old law. In time of war the organized militia, or National Guard, may be called into service by the President, but this right is a constitutional right under the authority given Congress, under which laws have en enacted since the foundation of our Republic making every citizen of military age, whether in the organized militia or not, subject to military duty whenever called out by the United States

In Europe, conscription and standing armies prevail, but in Great Britain and the United States there is no conscription. Voluntary enlistments are resorted to to keep the ranks of our regular Army full, and when our military necessities are greater than our small regular Army can meet, we raise great armles of United States volunteers. With these volunteers the Government fought the gigantic war of the Rébeilion to a victorious conclusion. After obtaining a million of men by volun-teering, the Government resorted to a draft in July, 1863, to fill up the armier wasted by battle and disease. Under this law a man drafted could obtain exemption by paying the Government \$300 or by furnishing a substitute. In event of another war as long in duration and as great in dimensions, our Government might be forced to supplement volunteeering by a draft, but whatever is possible for the Government to do under the present militia law is simply a reiteration of the authority given the President by the old law. The new law gives the President no new powers; it does not attempt to

enlarge his authority in any respect. The new law only seeks to put our organized militia in a better state of efficiency and preparation through better arms, discipline, equipment and in-struction, than before. Only in event of a great military or civil emergency is the President authorized to call out The President today can do under the new law of 1900 nothing that he could not do before under the old law, so far as calling able-bodied citizens into service, for a term not exceeding nine months. The regular Army and the organized militia would form the first line behind which our volunteer masses would assemble and organize. The unorganized militia, or reserve, would theoretically be subject to call in emergency, but in practice there would be to emergency that the regular Army and National Guard could not meet.

THE BIRTH OF THE PARTY. The Republicans of Michigan will celebrate at Jackson, in March, 1904, the completion of the fiftieth year of the existence of the Republican party, established in that city in March, 1854. It is an error to speak of the Republican party as organized at Pittsburg. Pa., in 1855. The first convention taking the name of Republican assembled there, and, after adopting a platform of principles, adjourned to meet at Philadelphia in June, 1856, when Fremont and Dayton, the first candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice-President, were put in nomi-In the thirty-third Congress Michigan had two Democratic Senators and four Democratic Representatives. In the election for the thirty-fourth Congress the Republicans carried three of the four districts of Michigan and the three Republican members called a meeting at Jackson, then the state cap-Ital, and adopted there the name Republican as that of a National party. Subsequently the name Republican was taken up at Detroit, Milwaukee and elsewhere in the West, but it was not until the meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., that representatives from other states appeared to acquiesce in the declared purpose of the party, which was not to abolish slavery, but to oppose any ex-tension of it to Western terrtories.

A Southern-born and bred man, Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeon University, in a chapter contributed to "The Cambridge Modern History." is of the opinion that but for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which exasperated the free states, and John Brown's raid, which alarmed and embittered the slaveowners, Henry Clay's compromise measure of 1850 might have averted civil war, or at least postponed it many years. John Brown's raid would never have taken place but for the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the consequent attempt to establish slavery in Kansas. From this point of view Stephen A, Douglas forced the Republican party into organization and agitation, and was the real author of the Civil War. Dr. Wilson says that of their own motion the Southern men had never dreamed of demanding the

enough under the exasperation following the enactment of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 to elect Lincoln President in 1860. And yet it is doubtful, save for the Civil War, whether the Republican party would not have been defeated by the Democracy in 1864. Alexander H. Stephens took this view in his opposition to the secession of Georgia. He argued that Lincoln as a constitutional President could not, under his oath, do any harm to the institution of slavery; that the Republican Congress had not the power to harm slavery if the South remained in the Senate; that only by exposing slavery to the exercise of the indefinite war powers of the President could slavery suffer harm; that civil war invited the exercise of that fatal power; that four years of peace would quiet the exasperation of the North over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that in 1864 a united Democratic party was likely to be victorious. But the counsels of Stephens were rejected, and the moment that Civil War began the Republican party was sure to be sustained by every War Whig or War Democrat who had hitherto been as bitter a pro-slavery man as Butler, Cushing, Daniel S. Dickinson or Edwin M.

When Civil War was ended, of course, a good many Democrats went back to their old party, but there were thousands who remained in the Republican camp; some of them because of the disreputable part borne by the Democracy toward Lincoln's policy; some of them because of the early attempts of the Democracy to discredit the payment of our war bonds in gold, and to favor the issue of illimitable greenbacks. The Republican party lived on its "war" capital and the Democratic disposition to fool with repudiation and cheap money for twenty years after the restoration of the Union. It lives today a vigorous life in spite of many serious mistakes in its policy of reconstruction and dilatory action in stiffly upholding the gold standard against cheap money compromise, because it has had a policy and pushed it for all it was worth. All this time the Democracy has had no policy save that of negation. It has waited until the Republican party showed its hand, and then the Democracy has contented itself with opposing the Republican policy, wise or unwise, patriotic or unpatriotic. The result is the Democracy, when it has not been a mere dogmatic negationist in politics, has been a wild-eyed Populist, for free riot in government and for free silver in finance. The Republican party's life began in the elevativation. party's life began in the gigantic blunder of a Democratic party demagogue and it has lived largely since out of the capacity of the Democratic party to do the wrong thing at just the right time

to help the opposition The unspeakable Turk is again abroad in Macedonia, slaving and maiming helpless people, including Christians, who fall in his way. For reasons that are largely financial, the great powers of Europe look on, pro-testing, it is true, but declining to interfere. These brutal brigands and cutthroats have grown up in the very presence of an earnest missionary effort of more than half a century, a fact that attests the futility and wastefulness of the attempt to Christianize or civilize these people through mild and generous means. When the principle which declares that he who takes the sword shall perish by the sword is applied to these people their outrages against humanity will cease, and not until then, In the meantime, Turkey is indebted to England and Germany in enormous sums, and their only chance to secure payment is through a continuance of the Ottoman Empire. Hence the serenity with which these nations look on while the terrible Turk perpetrates unspeakable atrocities upon the helpless, who in self-defense become "insur-

gents." In fulfillment of reasonable expectation, the Government's receipts have now begun to overtake its expenditures, and are rapidly wiping out the deficit that was a feature of the Treasury's operations in July. During the first week in August the excess of receipts was considerably more than \$3,500,000, bringing the deficit of the fiscal year to that date down, close to \$5,000,000.

The question now agitating those who supervise the personnel of the Navy in the interest of the proprieties in dress is whether the enlisted men shall wear nightshirts or pajamas. Who shall say that the questions of peace are insignificant as compared to those of war?

No one seems to have done President Roosevelt the good turn at the Nebraska convention to oppose his indorsement. Consequently the demand for his renomination became a mere matter of form, instead of the enthusiastic affair it became in Kentucky.

The man who stole Senator Ben Tillnan's pass on the Burlington and then had the hardihood to proclaim his find may well be characterized as a sneakthief. But what of the octopus-hunter who accepts passes from money devils?

It would perhaps be inhuman to wish repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but that the Turks and the insurgents could were persuaded by Douglas to use their end their fight as did the Kilkenny cats.

Harper's Weekly. Mr. William Jennings Bryan no longer

we know of no reason why the warmest corner in the fold, and the best part of the fodder should not be allotted to a sheep that went astray. That is precisely what the Chicago convention of 1896 did in the case of Mr. Bryam. His fellow delegates did not invite him to take a back seat, but summoned him with effusion to "go up head." It was in the same spirit that the Democracy in the State of New York welcomed back with hurrahs in 1831 the Barnburners who had bolted the nomina-Barnburners who had bolted the nomination of Lewis Cass in 1848. Mr. Bryan has tion of Lewis Cass in 1848. Mr. Bryan has sometimes been credited with saying that he has no objection to the readmission of Democrats who woted against him in 1856 and 1800, but that he does not think they ought to presume to dominate a National convention. If Mr. Bryan really said this, which we doubt, he must for the moment have forgotten that he, the bolter of 1852 was allowed only four years later. of 1892 was allowed, only four years later, not only to re-enter a Democratic National convention, but to carry off the prize of the Presidential nomination. We hold that the precedent then established was a proper one, and we do not see how Mr. Bryan can object if it should next year be fol-lowed in the case of Mr. Cleveland or some other Gold Democrat who, for strat-egic or other reasons, declined to accept the candidate or the platform put forth at Chicago in 1896.

Seattle's Reputation Abroad.

Council Bluffs Nonparell. Seattle, Monday.—Dear Nonparell: Last night I took a walk with a sergeant of the police force. He traversed the main business streets of the city with great care and attention. With the exception of a belated street riot or two and a few hold-up men hurriedly finishing up the straggling homegoers, the streets were in perfect order. We had turned to re-turn to the station when suddenly the ser-

"They are not passengers," said the sergeant, with an air of deep thought. "Or they would flag the car. Ha! Another

Who Owns New Zealand London Chronicle

Queer points are raised from time to time in courts of law. For instance, one just seriously reserved for consideration by an Australian Judge of the Supreme Court-namely, whether New Zealand is legally a British possession. It sounds like a joke at the expense of that most ardent and energetic of imperialists. "King Dick" Seddon. At the same time, it is possible there may be something in the point. Although Captain Cook repeatedly urged upon the imperial gov-ernment the colonization of New Zealand. no practical step was taken until very in the thirties, when it leaked out that the French were contemplating the annexation of the Islands. It was a close race between a British and a French man-of-war, the British ship winning by a few hours. It is conceivable in the ex-citement of the moment some formality in the proclamation of British sovereignty over New Zenland may have been over-looked. In 1825 a Frenchman who called himself "Baron de Thierry" proclaimed himself "Sovereign Chief of New Zeabut his funds failed, his ninetythree followers deserted, and he sank int

Finds Rare Flower.

Orchard and Farm.

A rare plant, known as the golden yel low lupine, has been discovered in Walla Walla, Valley by William Cusick the veteran botanist of Union, Or. Miss Emma Cusick, a niece of the discoverer, was asked by her uncle to be on the watch for the lost flower while attending the Whitman College commencement rises. She man College commencement picnic. She found a specimen growing on the banks of a small stream in the foothills of the Blue To fill the house, that once was Mountains. Hotanist Cusick lost no time in With silence and with gloom. a small stream in the footbills of the Blue Mountains. Botanist Cusick lost no time in going to Walla walla and found that his niece had located a real spacimen, thereby ending his search of 25 years. Doug-lass, the Scotch botanist, who spent two years on the Pacific Coast, beginning in 1820, found this rare specimen of flower in the mountain region near the Walla Walla camp of the Hudson's Bay Com-Walla camp of the Hudson's Hay Com-pany. He secured but one specimen in America. The flower was highly prized in Europe. It is a very beautiful yellow blossom, having soft, velvety, golden pet-ais. The color grows deeper and richer by cultivation. It is a hardy plant, easily transplanted and more beautiful than the

Was Here All the Time

Washington (Ia.) Democrat. Jake Huff, brother-in-law to Joe Jack-son, left his place one morning in 1871. He hitched up to his wagon and drove out, and that was the last he heard of him till a few days ago he got a letter in response to one he had written. Huff is in

Appropriate.

Helena Record.

Bob Meeks seems to have escaped brough a hole in the wall into the Holein-the-Wall country.

Miss Jones' Mug.

Chaperral.
"I dislike that Miss Jones. She seems estible, or she'd be wearing

CHICAGO'S MARRIAGE MARKET.

by." The race for the possession of Kanass led to bloodshed and finally to civil war. The Republican party took it is platform from the old "Liberty party" of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery Whigs at Port of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery Whigs at the party" of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery Whigs at the party" of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery Whigs at the party of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery Whigs at the party of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery Whigs at the party of 186-44, but it gathered its recruits from the anti-flavery which result that Mr. Harrison carried to were excited by repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1884, so that Douglas being the propose and the propose of the Propose in the Southern vote for President in the Democratic National Convention of the Southern vote for President in the Democratic National Convention of the North into the Republican party and allenated from himself the Southern Democracy by his fight with President Buchanan over the Lecompton constitution.

Without Douglas there would have been no Republican party, no Civil War, for many years to come; so ha certain sense Stephen A Douglas forced into life and labor the great party which made his election as President that have been in 1825 he had an exemplary, an editying, and even a party of the president form himself the Southern would we for a monett aspect the more and intellectual quality of the medical proposes. A stractic word of the more president of the great party which made his election as President that the was disqualified for being the noid-line Whigs, who had hitherto followed the flag of Seward rather than the first of the president impossible arid that of his great rival. Lincoin, sure. It drew into its ranks all the old-line Whigs, who had hitherto followed the flag of Seward rather than that is receptible to the season of the proposes of a supe

quiesce in her anticipatory offer of her hand. To her tender message-for it hand. To her tender message—for it seems to be in good form in Chicago for the lady to "propose"—Frank replies rather unfeelingly, "No more at present," he says; "I think I've married you for positively the last time." But for this Chicagoan, as for the Wife of Bath, there is no "positively the last time," for while there is life there is hope of another match. Mrs. Se-on complains of the divorce law—that she has to wait a whole year before she can get her divorce, year before she can get her divorce,
"Isn't it dreadful!" she exclaims. The
world moves fast nowadays, but it is all
to slow for Mrs. Suell-Coffin-Coffin-Walker-Coffin-Layman.

The conditional divorce granted to Miss Blanche Walsh tast April has now been made absolute, and the actress is priv-lleged to make a new matrimonial ai-llance, if she chooses to take that hazard once more. Allas Walah's case is somewhat peculiar. Proceedings for her divorce revealed for the first time the fact of her marriage. It had been regarded of her marriage. It had been regarded as somewhat singular that this attractive Irish girl, whose personal graces and professional distinction made her a shining mark, had been so successful in avoiding Cupid's shafts, and she was credited with the inheritance of some of her father's shrewdness in meeting the arts of persuasion. This theory was pretty generally adopted among those who had known the political career of the former warden of the Tombs. But the ways of the stage incline hard toward hold-up men hurriedly finishing up the straggling homegoers, the streets were in perfect order. We had turned to return to the station when suddenly the sergeant grabbed my arm.

"Look," he whispered, "wouldn't you consider that suspicious?"

I looked Three men with masks had just placed a tie across the trolley line and were lying in wait for the approaching car. "They are not passengers," said the sergeant, with an air of deep thought. "Or they would fing the car. Ha! Another suspicious circumstance."

The car had struck the tie with an awful crash. The passengers were thrown in all directions. Quickly the masked men ran forward and began clubbing the motorman and the conductor.

"If they were law-abiding citizens they would not do that," mused the policeman, edging away a little. "Ah, there they are taking the valuables from the passengers. They have fied. This is very suspicious. They have fied. This is very suspicious tions that must have brought both many the serger of Sandy, and why should not the mimic Triby O'Farrell, nee was no Svengali to interpose his "spell," why should they not steal away to the "Little Church Around the Corner" and be married, without so much as asking the consent of Taffy and Sandy? But it was a bad match, evidently. Trilby soon after sailed for Australia, and Hillee-well, his course is not so well known. Seemingly they suited each other better apart than together, and both kept the secret of their marriage for seven years. This secrecy, under condithe surprise of Sandy, and why should us investigate." And we rushed form ward.

"There, didn't I tell you," said the desk sergeant triumphantly after he had heard the stories of the victims. "There has been robbery committed. If I hadn't reasoned it out and inquired the villains might have escaped. Let us sound the aiarm."

We did so. The villains are not in the ductive of the villains are yet. but thanks to be a sound the stories of the victims. "There has been robbery committed. If I hadn't reasoned it out and inquired the villains might have escaped. Let us sound the ductive."

Cansda Kieks.

ned for Governor-General of The Duke married a Vanderbilt.

of the yellow journals which issue an extra edition every time a Vanderbilt cats

terprising "yellow" would proceed to throw fits all over the place.

They would hurl a special train to Ot-tawa containing an expert staff of ro-mance writers, and would issue special editions every seven minutes with tw foot headings:

Vanderbilis Rule Canada! Canadians Dazzled! She Wore Her Diamond Tiara! It Was Worth \$30,000,000 Vanderbilis the Whole Thing!
And lots of other headings too numerous to mention, but all tending to the same effect—namely, that the great American girl is at the head of the Car works just as she is in India, where Miss Daisy Leiter, of Chicago (Lady Curnon), is supposed to rule the roost.

The Phantom.

the Dook

Bayard Taylor,
Again I sit within the manaton,
In the old, familiar seat;
And shade and sunshine chase each other O'er the carpet at my feet.

They strive to shut the sunshine wholly And many kind, remember'd faces

Within the doorway com-Voices, that wake the sweeter music Of one that now is dumb.

They sing in tones as glad as ever, The songs she loved to hear; They braid the rose in Summer garlands, Whose flowers to her were dear, And still her footsteps in the passage, Her himshes at the foot, Her timit words of maiden welcome Come back to me once more.

Unmindful of my pain,
I think she has but newly left me,
And soon will come again.

And, all forgetful of my sorrow,

She stays without, perchance, a moment, To dress her dark-brown hair; I bear the rustle of her garments-Her light step on the stair

O, fluttering heart! control thy tumult, Lest eyes profune should see My cheeks betray the rush of rapturs Her coming brings to me!

She tarries long; but lo, a whisper Heyond the open door. And, gliding through the quiet sunshine, A shadow on the floor!

Ah! 'tis the whispering pine that calls The vine, whose shadow strays; And my patient heart must still await. Nor chide her long delays.

But my heart grows sick with weary waiting, As many a time before: Her foot is ever at the threshold, Yet naver passes o'er,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Evidently some of the phone girls are as ute as they are charming.

It looks as if the cup will be lifted and he canal built about the same the

It would add to the world's quiet if the hinges of the open door were olled. There is a confetti-thrower in jall at

Olympia, and he doesn't seem a bit out of place. It is only the people who know how to

handle torpeds boats that have accidents with them.

"Dipso" is the engaging manner in hich the Council Bluffs Nonparell refers

to a drunkard. Astoria will permit no snakes to be at arge during the ragatts, thus relieving the minds of any jolly skipper that may

have been too free in splicing the main

Milwaukee's city flag seems likely to be three schooners of beer, or, on a ground azure. On the same principle, other cities have adopted municipal flags as fol-

lows: Seattle-The Jolly Roger, with the motto, Hands up."

Tacoma-Black flag, representing night, with
the motto, "Don't wake me."

risco-lilus flag, with cetrich hiding nd. Motto; "We see no compead in sand, Motto: Boston-A spade, with the motto, "Call it on agricultural instrument.
St. Louis—A boodler, crouchant, bars sinisar and dexier. Motio, "I'll miss the fair."

Fushion Notes, and Comment.

Zigzaz strappings are as effective as they are hard to make. So they think in the Georgia convict

Stole effects are in as firm favor as ever coat finishes Ungrammatical, but probably true.

If you are the owner of a yacht by all means have the signal of your craft or club or ered on the right ankle of your slik—the inside of the ankle—Philadelphia Those who merely own bleycles should by all means have the license number of their wheel embroidered in the same

"Diary of a Church Member." Monday. Just returned from the Guild of Touchers' convention in New York. Trip so expensive I won't be able to subscribe a cent to church work here for twelve months

Tuesday afternoon. Attended picnic of Holy Strugglers' Society. Excellent athletic sports. Evening. Meeting of the Church Literary Club, Read paper on Bible Study a Handicap to Novelists Wednesday. Daughters of Royalty had fair this afternoon. Bought paper doll for 29.73. Most successful event, as all soci-

ety leaders were present. Thursday, Birthplace League social good fun. Church well decorated for event. Won first prize in cakewalk open

to members of all church societies. Friday The Bilious Brotherhood refused my proposition to hold a Fail carnival, ild bring in big money and be splen did ad, for the church, but they are all

Saturday. Yappers' Union held a most mecessful debate on the Advisability of Separating the Union from the Church Evening. Attended social and concert by the Young Gushers' Auxiliary and Church Aid Society. Lasted until daylight. Sunday. Rested. Too tired to go to church.

Where Birth Rate Grows Less,

MELBOURNE, Aug. 18, 1953.-Victoria is greatly excited over the news that a baby was born in the colony last night. Excursion trains are bringing in thousands of people from surrounding towns, and even from the other colonies. It is feared that the little creature cannot survive, as there is no one in the Commonwealth that knows how it should be treated.

Keep Off the Limericks, It is with regret that we see in otherwise carefully edited newspapers such a dreadful thing as a so-called "continued" Limerick. A Limerick is esse of continuation. It is a jewel of wit, pol-Needless to say, of course, Canada has no objection to Vanderbilts, but it has a decided objection to Vanderbilt worship in the States, and particularly on the part deed, be possible to have a "sequence" Limericks, as in the case of the sonnet. but even then each would be self-con-With the Duchess presiding at Ottawa, tained, detached, as the pearls in a neckthe New York Journal, or some other enlace or the stars in a constellation. The lace or the stars in a constellation. The Limerick is the one metrical form that the present age can claim, and that alone should save us from those who would cial tinker with its completeness. Earlier times have given us many formal measures, the ballade, the sesting, the trifling triolet, the sonnet, and so forth, but it remained for the Victorian age to fix the jewel of the Limerick in its tiara, Another point. We have had sonnets upon the sonnet, triolets upon the triolet, and Swinburne in "A roundel is wrought as a ring or a star-bright sphere" has wrought a perfect ring for the finger of the muse. There is even famous "bee" epigram upon the epigram, but where is the Limerick up-Please, good, kind England, don't send on the Limerick? Is Miss Carolyn Wells whose Limericks are "jewels to hang in the ear of thought," so dull as to leave

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

of fame?

unnoticed this blue chip upon the table

"The Chinese are a very ancient race, are they not?" queried the information seeker. "Yes," replied the laundry-strike victim-"They belong to the iron age."—Chicago Dully News.

McHluff-I did want to tip you, waiter, but I have no change. Waiter-I can make change for you, sir. McHluff-Er-can-you? Well-er-give me free pennies for this nickel.

-Philadelphia Ledger.

"You say your conscience prompted you to pursue this course?" That's what I said," answered Senator Sorghum. "I concluded that I couldn't conscientiously refuse all that money."—Washington Star.

"Did you hear that there was a skeletun in Smith's family?" asked Jones, "Tou den't say so!" exclaimed his wife. "Where?" "Inside of Smith," replied Jones. And then he chuckled idiotically.—New York News.
"Maudle, dear, those shoes look tight. How do they feel on your feet?" "Perfectly comfortable, mamma." (To berself: "If she had seed we have my feet felt in the shoes she

asked me how my feet felt in the shoes would have had me!")-Chicago Tribun-

Befitting a Waitress.—Polk—She took part in your amateur play, didn't she? Jolk—Oh, yes, she took the part of a waitress. Polk— What sort of a costume did she wear? Jolk

"Unconscious humor is always the heat,"
"Yes," replied the amateur chauffour, "the funniest thing I ever saw in my life was a fellow who furnished matter for one of the

centow who furnished matter for one of the comic weeklies, after I had run over him the other day."—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Musical Thate.—"You never applied at a concert." "No." answered Mr. Comrox. "ff. I enjoy a piece well enough to applied it, I know by that fact that it isn't the sort of content that mother and the girls would be. music that mother and the girls would ap-prove of my applauding."—Washington Star prove of my applicating. — washington Star.

The Ocean Located.—The class in elementary geography was up for recitation. "What is un ocean!" asked the teacher. "You may answer, Jan-t." 'It is a large body of water-citmated must Norfolk, Va.," replied Janet, who had once visited her aunt at the seashors.—Kansas City Journal.