# The Oregonian.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem diptention, .02 of an inch. TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly warmer; northwest winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

### ON THE GERMAN PLAN.

Whoever shall have chanced upon crowd of excited Germans, each enunclating his views vociferously and athletically at the same moment, will recall his surprise at discovering that they were all of the same mind, and that whatever rivalry, if any, existed, was as to who should be able to express the common opinion of all in the belligerent and conclusive

Such, as we understand it, is the method of operation propounded for his newly acquired command, the Democratic party, by Senator Gorman, as regards its attitude toward Republican measures in Congress, Mr. Gorman is duly impressed with the fatuity of the prevailing Democratic policy, which is, in brief, to find out what the Republicans propose, and then advocate the other thing. He realizes that between Republican discernment and Democratic perversity, his party has fallen upon evil days, and his remedy is to

try another plan. It will be diverting as well as instructive to watch the Democratic aggregation perform at the crack of the new ringmaster's whip. When Mr. Aldrich introduces his revised currency bill. Senator Bailey will pour forth his est telling periods in its support. the military appropriation bill, Patterson, erstwhile the Army's defamer, will pound his desk and grow red in the face in favor of the regular and the volunteer and the War Department. As to the Philippines, the new Administration act will see Stone vying with Lodge, and Daniel with Spooner, to uphold the honor of the flag and the traditional Democratic policy of expanon. After you, Gaston; after you, my

On perhaps the most important issu to come up, Senator Gorman himself is most admirably equipped, by temperament, by training and by experience, to carry out the Republican poll-We refer to the tariff and the trusts. Support of Republican proposals on either of these topics will come from Gorman with singular good grace, No man in New York City Itself has been so potent an influence to blackmail the corporations of Wall street for the benefit of Tammany Hall, and to order the course of the Democratic party in Congress in keeping with the sires of Wall street. On the tariff, Mr. Gorman's standing is unimpeachof the Democratic free trade camp on black night of 1894 and betrayed the Wilson tariff reform bill to the Republican party and the protected corpora-

however, to say that this programme may be attributed to him wrongfully. Possibly he has been misquoted. utterance does not sound like him. Nothing would be like Gorman that purported to reveal with pellucid frankas what was in his mind. If he really said he favors not opposing the Republican financial and tariff measures, then the only thing we are absolutely ceris that he favors nothing of the sort, Mr. Gorman is too successful a ditician to give the country the bene fit of what is passing in his mind-too brainy, too able, too unscrupulous, too merciless, too cold-blooded, too fond of seeming to do one thing and secretly doing something else. Mr. Gorman's intimate friends, we are sure, will absolve him of any purpose to do what he says he will do. They know him.

## GOOD MANAGEMENT PAYS.

The truth of the saying that "them as has, gets" is well illustrated in the price hopgrowers must pay for having their hops picked. According to the news dispatches, the growers who have a large yield of clean hops have no difficulty in securing pickers at 40 cents a box, while those who have light yields must pay 50. That is, the man can well afford to pay 50 cents need not do so, while he who can't An advance of 10 cents afford it must, on the cost of picking a box of hops is not much in amount, but it is 25 per cent, and runs into the hundreds of

And so it is with other crops. It costs but little more to produce thirty bushels of wheat per acre than it does to produce fifteen. The plowing, seedonly difference being in the cost of ning and hauling to market. Successful farmers, like successful manufacturers, must study to largest amount of product at the least expense. This cannot be accomplished by neglecting to cultivate a hopyard at

manner. It cannot be done by taking grain off a farm year after year with-out returning anything to the soil.

The difference between a large crop and a small one usually represents the profits. A farmer may make a bare mortgage-holder while pursuing methods which have proven unsuccessful, but if it is profits he wants, he must be one of those who raises a crop above the average in yield. By increasing the quantity, he not only has more to sell, but he reduces the relative cost of production.

### LESSONS FROM DISASTER.

From the crash of the wreck, the moment of horror, the grouns of the dying, it is but a day to the sad and solemi hour of home-coming-dead hidden from sight in merciful caskets, injured borne on stretchers among weeping throngs and followed by malmed survivors, friends and relatives perform ng in tender anxiety every office that love's quick senses can suggest. It is pity that such things must happen it is a pity that such heart-searching see them; what is worse, some must pass through them as the victims, and ome one must carry to the grave the sibility. The shallowest natures must be moved somewhat to reflect upon the perils which encompass our mortal sath, and the fearful way in which modern life has multiplied the instruents of fatal mischance.

Reflection, indeed, might busy itelf in speculating upon the remote in fluences of these unforeseen terrors. On the threshhold we encounter the vacation days of joy turned into death for some, periods of mourning or life long infirmity for others. Great enterprises may hang in the balance upon the chance of such accidents. Nearly every life brought under their spell is changed materially for better or worse. Acquaintances are formed or those that would have been fateful fall to be formed, children are deprived of parents and thus emburked on precarious seas, homes are broken up, lives are clouded, and aftermaths of misery come upon many who are innocent of any cause for it. A motorman ran over a little messenger boy once and crushed out the life in an instant. He was blameless; he had children of his own, to whom he was a loving father; he never knowingly harmed the hum blest of God's creatures; but that day's work changed his whole life. So mo mentous is the part played by chance in every human history.

The lessons of such a horror are apt to be overdrawn. Superstition persists in its dismal surmises, although it was ebuked so long ago as the founder of Christianity. When the tower of Siloam fell upon some wicked soldiers, and Pharisees wagged their heads in immerciful judgment, as they do today, Jesus rebuked them. It is a won-derful commentary on his teaching that 2000 years ago he saw the error which all but now pervaded the Christian world. Sodom and Gomorrah, he said, were not more guilty than the cities about them. Yet the precariousness of life should at least be pressed home upon all beholders, and again there may be repeated the old reminder that life should be lived as if each moment were to be the last. Fun should have its rightful, but subordinate place. The folliest crowd of merry-makers should never forget the dignity and purpose required of all who live. The most urgent lesson of these disasters is for those who were responsible for the safety of the lives entrusted to their care, and there is no way to inculcate fue caution without punishment. Regard for the living demands rigorous inquiry into the wrongs of the dead. No considerations of friendship or favor should stand between justice and its complete satisfaction.

A RECURRING STRAIN. In the history of families there is nothing commoner than to find physical characteristics cropping out every two or three generations in such man her that in most galleries there are portraits of different generations that, were it not for the difference of costume. might easily be taken as those of the same person. Such similarity of mental characteristics is less common, and it is therefore of especial interest when observed in the case of such a family as that of the Cecile. The late Lord. Salisbury was a wonderful counterpart of his ancestor, the great William Cecil of the Elizabethan age, in temperament and mental qualities, and in the lives of the two men are many striking coing, deeply interested in educational natters, William Cecil being chancellor of Cambridge University and University. Both had the infinite capacity for taking pains. Seventy-five years of age, and already sickening to his death, William Cecil read and annotated 1290 important documents in a

single year. Lord Salisburg rarely traveled without a dispatch box full of state papers, and his knowledge of detail was im mense. As Secretary of State for India. he knew the inner working of every department of his office, and the memory of his administration was kept green through its contrast with a successor's, Randolph Churchill, on being naked if it did not take long to master the details of the India Office, indignantly replied: "Details! You don't think I bother with details!" more, William Cecil and Lord Salisbury ad the same liking for the intricacles of foreign affairs. William Cecil being respected abroad as Lord Salisbury was

nen's lives their resemblances of character are brought out. In the face of bitter parental opposition, Lord Salis-bury married the wife with whom he lived so long and happily. His allowance was cut off, and he was forced to make a living with his pen. William Cecil, while attending St. John's College, Cambridge, then the most fa place of learning in England, met Mary Cheke, sister of his instructor in Greek She was the daughter of a tradesman and her entire fortune, present prospective, was £40. Naturally the wealthy courtier "viewed with regret" and anger his son's intention to marry this pauper girl. He took young William away from Cambridge, but two months later the young man slipped off to London and married his Mary Cheke. The irate father altered his will, but the early death of Mistress Cecil made him relent. To the credit of Cecil, he kept up his correspondence with his dead wife's family, and when his mother-in-law died she left him her 'new bed, with the bolsters and hangings," to be kept in trust for her grand-son, "Thomas Bysell." A second mar-

lived a peaceful home life, until, in his declining years, his wife died, leaving him a lonely figure, reserved, aloof, waiting for death, just as Lord Salisbury was in hie last years.

Another interesting coincidence that William Cecil sat for Stamford in Major-Generals, and any President Parliament in 1547. Lord Salisbury rep- may make a change during his term of resented the same borough in 1853.

It would, indeed, be difficult to find uch another case in history as that of these two men. Essentially one in character, habits, preferences; holding the highest office in the kingdom at the highest tides of the kingdom's power; wise in council, striving to maintain unsulifed their names and their official "Tis a difficult thing," wrote William Cecil to a close friend, "to prove one's honesty without endanger-ing one's fortune," and he evidently laid more stress upon the first object than the second, for he left a great reputation for honesty, but a small for-

PENALTY OF PRODIGALITY.

The man who must make his way in the world and is not saving some oney these days is a pretty poor sort of man. All kinds of business enterprices are prospering, and wages are high. There is employment for every one six days in the week. The time to save money is when you can get it to save, and can lay it by without denying yourself either the necessities or the comforts of life. It is a rule which holds good much too often, that the nore a man earns the more he will spend. This ought not to be so to a very great extent, if by "spending" is needless expenditure of the results of labor. The purchase of costly luxuries and the extravagant expenditure of money on empty pleasure soon form habits not easily broken when reverses come and money is less plentiful. The more you earn, the more you should spend in buying a home mproving your property, making safe nvestments and increasing the earning capacity of your business. It is necessary to predict a return of hard times, nor to reflect that old age will soon appear, or that health may full in order to assign a sufficient reaon for frugality. Frugality needs no defense; prodigality can have none. The young man who has money that

he has earned has power, not be money is power, but because he has earning capacity and has hard cash as evidence of his ability. Money talks and when it has been earned honestly it speaks the praises of its owner. The young man who is accumulating something as the result of his efforts, soon wins a substantial place in the estimation of the worthy people among whom he lives. He counts for something in the higher business and political circles, though he may not shine in "soclety," where spendthrifts are too often lionized. The man who has made his name good at the bank need not carry a pocketful of testimonials when he applies for a position. If the banker knows him, he will need no introduc-

tion among other men of affairs. Economy, but not stinginess, is an essential of success.

# THE NEW MILITARY SYSTEM.

With the retirement of General Miles he general staff of the Army began its career. It is an effort to model our military system, or rather lack of sysem, after the systems in use in Germany and France, nations which main tain vast, standing armies in time of peace. Such militaristic nations are obliged to create a vast military machine and carefully maintain it, but either the United States nor Great Britain can be said to be militaristic ations. Neither Great Britain nor the United States maintains a vast standng army; neither of these two great nations enforces conscription in time of peace, as do Germany and France, for both have a hereditary dread of great standing armies and trust the naof war with patriotic volunteers. This system will do well enough for the United States and Great Britain for doestic defense or against civil war, for neither Great Britain nor the United States could be successfully invaded, but for aggressive warfare or for wars of conquest against first-class modern soldiers the American and British sysem is so weak that, despite the fact that Great Britain and the United States always have a full Army chest and have as good raw fighting material as any in the world, the American milltary system broke down so completely in our invasion of Cuba that nothing but the poverty and incapacity of Spain saved us from humiliating repulse, Suppose the Spaniards had been as well supplied and had shot as well as the Boers, would Shafter have forced the surrender of Santiago in a thirty days' The British system fell down in the Boer War, although it was good enough for "home consumption" and for fighting the hill tribes of

It is impossible to impose the German illitary system upon the people of the United States or Great Britain, because militarism would not be endured in the shape of general conscription in time of peace. All that we can do to better our military system is to adopt such changes in Army organization modeled after the Continental systems that seem adapted to increasing the Army's efficiency and power. In the new general staff an effort is made to concentrate the best brains upon the work of preparing for possible war by planning campaigns, organizing methods of transportation and furnishing military supplies. In other words, the new general staff is in theory to be selected for the purpose of putting into practice the wisdom of Washington, "In time of peace prepare for war." In theory we are to have a military administrative machine so excellent that when war omes, no matter from what quarter, we shall have the solution of the millary problem already worked out to the smallest details. Moltke could make this kind of preparation because the field of operations had been fought over repeatedly in the last five centuries; had been mapped carefully and every battle exhaustively analyzed pro and con by famous strategists. But in a new country, like the United States, the ground would be for the most part. from the military point of view, un-known land. The Virginia Peninsula, a very old section of our country, was o unknown to McCiellan's engineers that his plan of advance was constant ly balked through ignorance of the country; Sherman found all the maps of the country between Dalton and Atlanta worthless. The British in the Boer War found themselves constantly in trouble through their ignerance of the field of operations, for the Boer maps were better than their own, The new general staff will doubtless

be of great service in the matter

"No discrimination" should be the notto of the wind off Sandy Hook this week.

outs, they fly the pennant,

THE RICHEST AMERICAN.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Walter Wellman says in a recent letter that Morgan is now considered second to Rockefeller in Wall street; that if the latter is not in control of the New York Central he soon will be, and that he is gradually acquiring an interest in the Pennsylvania which will give him a voice in the management of that railroad.

Mr. Rockefeller is also interested in lake shipping, in from and copper mines, in the United States Steel Company, in banks, and all as a result of his original interest in oil. When he had perfected the oil monopoly, that is when he had come virtually to control a great coun-Chicago Record-Herald. come virtually to control a great coun-try's output of a natural product that was given forth in great abundance, and that was one of the necessities of modern life, the authorized developments were simthe subsequent developments were sim-ple enough. He could take what he would by levying tribute upon the whole nation, and it is impossible now to fix any limit to his power. His income is so enormous-ly in excess of what he can use that every year adds many millions to his funds for investment, so that he is in a position to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer for profitable purchases of any description. When there is a flurry in description. When there is a flurry in Wall street and a rush to sell he can buy shares by the thousands and tens of thousands. From dictating to one trust he can proceed to dictate to others by virtue of his increased holdings, and the only limit placed upon him is that imposed by death. If he could reach the years of a Bible patriarch the whole country might become merely a Rockefeller combine.

Much unfavorable criticism has been directed against his methods, while at the same time he has had his defenders, who have praised his character, his charities and his manner of life, but the interesting thing after all is the simple fact of his power. It so far transcends any queshis power. It so far transcends any ques-tion as to his personality that it is doing more than all the essays and books that have been written by Marx. Lassalle and others of their kind to promote the prop-

Women and Breach of Promise Suits.

are the victims of such breaches at least as often as women, and therefore the question arises whether the vast predominance of feminine plaintiffs has any significance as to the relative delicacy of mind possessed by the two sexes. For a breach of promise suit is essentially indelicate. To bring it requires a more or reach of promise suit is essentially in-tellente. To bring it requires a more or ess brutal indifference to public ridicule. less brutal indifference to public ridicule. Sandwiches are not ment to be eat. But and an amazing willingness to place one's self and one's private emotions under derisive inspection and vulgar commentary. And men rarely do all this, while women do it frequently. It's very a Havana Sandwich. Every one laughed der derisive inspection and vulgar com-mentary. And men rarely do all this, while women do it frequently. It's very puzzling. Of course, there is the matter money, more commonly in the possession of men than of women, but that ex-planation is not kind to the women, for it involves the assumption that they are mercenary, and that for the sake of money they are willing to go through an ordeal that would be simply frightful for mien in most respects callous. As for the "viadication," which the plaintiffs usually say is all they want, that is too mysterious for masculine discussion. We simply do not know what the dear crea-tures mean when they talk about the "vindication" that results from a breach of promise suit. As a general rnie, some observers declare, men hate "scenes" much more than women do, and a suit of the kind under consideration partakes of the nature of "scenes." But why do men hate "scenes" more than women do? Is it because the "scene" usually reveals the man as a villain of one kind or another? Perhaps peace and safety can be bought only by letting it go at that.

## The Two Canal Routes.

Kansas City Star. Fortunately the United States need not consent to being held up by Colombia in order to construct a transistimian water-While the engineering advantages at once, and would decline with the Panama route the difference lub, of Kansas City, a year ago Mr. Al-red Noble, a member of the Isthmian

for ships and answering every demand of com-merce can be made by either route and the ad-vantages possessed by the Fannan route are not worth waiting long or paying an excessive

is estimated that the maintenance of the longer canal through Nicaragua would be about \$1,300,000 a year in excess of that for the Fanama waterway. Offsetting against corruption throughout the continues this is the fact that the northern route ports and two days for those between harbors in the North Pacific and the Guif. The commission estimates that the economy of this saving of time would not compensate for the extra cost of mainte-

But, as Mr. Noble has said, there is a with Chicago-platform orthodoxy appreciated from the fact that Mi ifference of opinion as to the amount of he advantage for the Panama route. He does not think it large. Therefore, if Colombia tries to hold up this Govrnment, negotiations to secure the Nic-

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
But no school or process of education
can ever make a newspaper man, as that
term is used in the profession. No
amount of education will implant that subtle instinct, the nose for news. Practical experience develops it, and when it is present knowledge and mental training supplement it, become its instruments, and a high-class newspaper man is the result. But as every newspaper office knows by frequent and sad experience, neither news-gathering nor the selection and arrangement of news is a matter of scholarship. Some of the brightest and best informed young men, and hundreds who possess a superior command of Eng-ilsh prove useless in a newspaper office, And to a certain extent this rule applies even to editorial writing. Breadth of inermation and a sense of responsibility of the newspaper to the public, which can perhaps be instilled if the aspirant is caught young enough, help to protect against serious errors, but nothing can supply the want of common sense, of sound judgment and of intellectual hon-esty so painfully apparent in the editorial columns of weak newspapers. os of weak newspaper

## Increased Cost of Living.

Chicago Record-Herald. According to the reports of the corps ciation, the cost of living has increased is per cent in the last five years. The experts found that in comparison with the values of 1898, the prices of fuel, rent, groceries, meats, clothing and milk have creased on the average 11 per cent, while the cost of luxuries, such as theaters and amusements, has increased 3 per cent. The prices upon which these calculations were eased were obtained from dealers along Blue Island, Archer and Milwaukee avnues, where the shops are dependent upon workingmen for patronage. Whether workingmen who demand an increase in wages will accept these statistics on the cost of living as a basis of adjustment is, of course, problematical. They have some value, however, in that they affirm the general belief that there has been arked increase in the cost of the neces.

Shamrock III, '03-Defeat 31 New York Sun.
Sir Thomas Lipton, king of TITIT,
Would make the Shamrook queen of CCCCC,
But Yankee boats, the busy BBBBB, Have held the cup with greatest EEEEE

THE CRY OF THE WEAKLING.

New York Evening Post.
The "weakling" caught it again, yest day, at Oyster Day. Indeed, the Preside in addressing the Holy Name Society Roman Catholic anti-profanity league Roman Catholic anti-profanity league-seemed to have misgivings as to his hear-ers, for he repeatedly assured them that they were not weaklings, and urgently bade them add strength to their charac-ters as they subtracted it from their oaths. It was lucky that there were no weaklings present, for the President said with his customary severity on this subject; "I am not addressing weaklings, or I should not take the trouble to come here." And yet we think it would have been fortunate if some tremulous weakling in the audi-ence had found voice to plead for his pit-tful class. "Mr. President," he might have said, "why will you take to all the strong iful class. "Mr. President," he might have said, "why will you talk to all the strong men of the land, and not to us who so sorely need you? In particular, why do you constantly excertate us in our ab-sence? By your own words there are very few of us. One hall, one hillside of Contain Ray would contain us all. Why Oyster Bay, would contain us all. Why not deal with us once for all talk firm-ness into our kness. Stiffness into our backbones, and iroh into our blood? Untill you dragged us from our obscurity we were a simple, inoffensive folk; now with our kinsmen the cravens we perish of public contumely. Convert us, great father, to the strennous life, or give us again oblivion." Having ventured so much, the weakling's tongue would once more cleave to the roof of his mouth; but the Prusi-dent, we feel, would be bound to honor the weakling's supplication for an audi. ter would be best. For the weakling has had the straw so thoroughly trous of him that he no longer retains figurative value.

### A NEW SANDWICH.

### What the Office Boy Found When He Went Down to Canaraic.

New York Commercial Advertiser Has compeled Coney Island and other sorts to serve a Meal with each glass Beer that is sold. The Properities New York Times.

Of every thousand suits for breach of promise to marry, it least 999 are brought by women. Now, it is probable that men eff of a leaf torn from an old cigal. serving all sorts of humorious sandwiches these days. One in particular was served sandwiches are not Ment to be eat. and thought it was the best Additi the Sandwich Line that has yet served.

### A Democratic Scheme,

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Democratic politicians are said to be engaged in a scheme for bringing about a renewal of the strike in the Pennsylv coal fields next year during the Presi-dential contest. They recall the advantage they gained from the Homestead trouble in the Cleveland-Harrison can 1892, and doubtless imagine that if sim-flar troubles can again be fomented the blame can be successfully laid at the door of the party in power, with the under consideration, the aforesaid poli-ticians have made of too little account the difference between Harrison and the difference between Harrison and Roosevelt, Harrison was a man of cold disposition, finding only intellect appreciation among the misses his countrymen. Roosevelt is warm-blooded man of the peop in whom the workingmen conf and around whom they delight rally. They would see through the scheits favor is comparatively small. In a latter, who, for a political purpose, would aper prepared for the Knife and Ferk bring about a repetition of the miseries attending the recent coal strike, is beyond

# New York World,

It appears that Mr. Bryan has discovered there is little difference between the control of him. If anybody else in the United consideration. The first thing that fies Mr. Folk for a seat among the the editor of the Commoner in con the Hon. Gumshoe Bill" Stone's Prest dential boom at the very time when Mr. Folk was identifying that statesman as a paid tobbyist of the baking powder trust, several of whose other agents and benefiresult of Mr. Folk's efforts

## The Handle and the Blade.

My father and mother impressed on my Among the old adages, proverbs and sayings The wisdom of this I right often can find In handling all tools that have any sharp edges A knife or a rasor, a soythe or a spade Or axes, or batchets, or chiscis or wedges,
"Take hold of the handle instead of the

And think when you're dealing with rough hu

There's good in the worst and there's bad

Don't think your own style is the only correct one, Nor look for perfection in all of the rest. There's much human nature around and abo With angular points and sharp edges arrayed, But in them you'll find some redeeming at-

"Take hold of the handle instead of the blade,"

I've neighbors in plenty with mannerless chilcats, pigs, chickens-a bothersome train, how could I better my present condition adding their haired, contempt and dis-

And since we can't have everything to our and we among others, some errors have Let's note what is pleasant, ignoring the hal-"Take hold of the handle instead of the

Are constantly trainping on neighborhood

When plucking a rosebud of ravishing beauty, They seem to see nothing except ugly Iney seem to see nothing except ugly thorns, froulist you're seeking in patches and arres, You surely can find it and not be delayed; Don't "mind your own business," but faults of your neighbors.

Grab loose of the handle and hold of the

blace. And yet, Holy Writ teaches this beyond doubt-

ng. I "I am a keeper of brothers around," brotherly kindness can point out their errors

In words clear and plain, if by charity bound.

Appeal to their manhood, their honor and

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Of course, the kids cannot go alone. Some anarchists are harmless, but no

Thurston Daniels may be smashed, but

ever scooped. A man must be truly hardened if the

ound of a church bell does not make him think. The tramp who put his neck across the rail in front of a Northern Pacific train

And he must be truly regenerated if the ound of two or three together does not make him swear.

To be virtuous may be to spend a lonely vening, but you don't have such a bad head the next morning.

A man who papers his room with worthless bonds should fill his cistern with water from the stock

If the Humberts had only got away with ive or ten million more they might have escaped with six months' imprisonment.

Woman has been described as one of nature's agreeable blunders. What should we have if nature were ever disagecable? Twenty Getablta breakfasts . . .

cet busy . . makes red muscle on the . . . jaw . . . physical culture while you eat . . . get busy. A man named Star has married a girl

marriage the girl will be the glider, especially when he's trying to sneak into the house at 3 G. M. Judging from the interest taken by

named Glider in Washington, In. After

awyers in the question of the county's authority to make prisoners work on the rockpile, a number of attorneys must be expecting visits from a Deputy Sheriff.

When we read of a porcupine being lubbed to death near Oregon City it is with a feeling of sorrow that so many interesting animals are doomed to extinetion. It is inevitable, at least until public sentiment changes considerably, that nearly all the wild animals shall be wiped out of existence, even those that do great harm. All that can be done is to say it's a pity.

Astonishing are the fashions in books. Just now nothing is published except letters, John Snooks, artist, writes to Elsie Dingbat, idiot, and they discuss love, law and religion. To be in the latest style the author must preserve a deep mity, or the author of one set of letters may be announced, while the other set has been written by Myrtle Muldoon, and the publishers whisper loudly that Myrtle Muldoon is none other than a great leader of New York sasslety. The form of letters has nothing to recommend it. It handleaps A new hat and a new literary style have the same vogue and the same ephemeral life.

On Saturday the following paragraph was published: A Nebraskan married his stepmother. If the couple should have a child what relationship would it bear to

Mrs. Nellie Jones, of Oregon City, replies that the child would be no relation to its mother's first husband, because the woman's first husband, if now alive, would be only her father-in-law. William P. Johnson, of Vancouver, Wash., whose writing, by the way, is almost illegible says the child would be the grandson of its mother's first husband, as he was the father of the child's father.

In view of these earnestly expressed opinions we have given up all hope of a efinite solution of the question.

To the Dead Porcupine. Surly and bristling, Like a human dub,

Learns only from a club, The Bachelor Heart,

Good wine I find a great strengthener of he bachelor heart.—Ike Marvei. The bachelor heart is sometimes and, And weary, ob, and dreary, oh, And wishes, with Burns, it only had A dearle, oh, and a dearle, oh.

But the bachelor care is an easy care, Will fluker out with liquor out Conjuring the vision of False and Fair To kick her out, the quicker out.

There had been a train wreck and the graduate from the Pulitzer College of the story. In the World office all was excitement, as this was regarded as the first test of the system. A messenger founder of the first college of journalism tore open the envelope and glanced at the dispatch. Tears of joy stood in his eyes as he summoned the managing ditor. "I am justified," he exclaimed, as the editor read aloud: "The scene at the wreck beggared description."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Willie-Pa, if a warship is called "she," why ent it a woman-of-war? Father-It's your

ne, Willie.-Boston Bost. She-Now that I have openly confessed my one indiscretion to you, what do you say! He-That you have committed a second!—Brooklyn

Tess-When it comes to filrting, he's rather green, isn't he? Jess-Not now. Tess-No? Jess-No, he's blue. I rejected him today.-

Philadelphia Press. "Oil and water won't mix," remarked the Wise Guy. "It would be pleasant to know the same thing about milk and water," snickered the Simple Mug.-Philadelphia Record.

"That man, sir, is one of the greatest figures in the financial world." "I want to know!" "Yes, sir. He's the patentee of pre-digested securities."—Detroit Free Press.

"When a man can't do no good foh hisse'f," said Uncle Ehen, "he's liable to try to make trouble foh somebody else, hoppin dat he'll feel happy by comparson."—Washington Star. Miss Lakeside-Why can't I play with that

girl next door, ma? Mrs. Lakeside Because, my dear, she's not in our class. Her mother is not receiving one-third the allmony yours is.

Town Topics. barber proudly, as he began operation on the face before him. "That's my fourth." "All little shavers, ch?" said the lathered cus-tomer. Baltimore American.

Mine DeAuber (an amateur artist)-Have ever been done in oil, Mr. Marks? Mr. M Well, I guess yes. Miss DeAuber-And who has the artist Mr. Marks-Artist nothing

was no apromoter that did me.—Chicago News. Visitor—You haven't got haif as nice a ceme-tery here as we have in Elmville. Prominent Citizen—No. I've always heard that the cemetery is the only part of your town that out any inducement for permanent reinducement for permanent reside go Tribune.

"I wenter why so many people grinned at me as I came from the car?" said the fopples old gentleman. "Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?" Nothing but your head, my dear," calmly rejoined the wife of his bosom—Chicago News.

In words clear and plain, if by charity bosom.—Chicago News.

Appeal to their manhood, their honor and resson,

Let love and respect every sentence pervade.

Nins times out of ten they will make strong endeavor.

To hide in the handle the edge of the binde,

dollars on a large crop.

the proper times and in the proper riage proved happy, and William Could of keeping the Army abreast of the

times in its preparation for war, but much in practice as it promises in the-ory. Each incoming President will be able to select his own Chief of Staff from the whole list of Brigadier and office, but our Chief of Staff can serve no more than four years in succession The country is promised under this new system a freedom from much of the old friction between the Secretary of War and the nominal military head of the Army, but in practice some sort of friction between an able Chief of Staff and his civilian superiors will be sure to prevail. In our Civil War General Halleck undertook to be Chief of Staff to President Lincoln, but proved so incompetent that Lincoln wrote him a very severe letter of censure and complaint. Finally, Lincoln took the bridle in his teeth, ignored Halleck

practically, and urged Congress to con-

entrate military power in the hands

of Grant, upon whom Halleck, as nom-inal Chief of Staff to Lincoln, had sat

down heavily as long as he could keep During the Boer War General Lord Wolseley retired from the British War Office because of his troubles with the civilian Secretary of War. In European countries the head of the War De partment, who sits in the Cabinet, is almost always a soldier by profession, as in France, when Generals Gallifet and the War Department. The new system of the United States in its preparation war, but it will not eliminate the friction between the professional sol-dier highest in rank or command and the civilian head of the War Department, which has been a historic fact since the days of General Scott, who was relieved of his command in Mexico by President Polk because of his insubordination to the authority of Secretary of War Marcy. It is always a question of executive ability and temper, of wise personal appointments and administration under all systems. The general staff system might work admirably under a Secretary of War like Mr. Root. and might exhibit a great deal of friction under a Secretary of War like

Whatever may be accomplished or may fall in the way of securing Federal appropriations or other recognition at Washington through the efforts of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, the recent meeting of that body cannot be ther than productive of much good. Not a man who attended the m took part in the deliberations or listened to the able papers that were read out learned something of value regarding his fellow-citizens and the localities which they dwell. The men from the North and West found the mer from the far South an active, energetic band of hustlers who had builded fine cities, blazed trails through swamp and forest and developed a country to which they now invite their North. ern neighbors to come and join them. From out of the sunny South, no longer the home of the lotus-enter. came representatives who looked with awe on the marvelous natural resources of the bounding West. They told the Westerners all about the millions that were added to the 'country's wealth with their sugar, cotton and tobacco. The Westerners came back with figures showing that the mines of the West, our forests, fisheries and farms, turned out enough wealth to buy all of that cotton, cane and tobacco and leave nough remaining to pay for the corn crop and the hogs to which it was fed throughout the Middle West. The men from Utah were there in force, and their intelligence and active support of all measures proposed for the general good of the American people won for them the highest regard of the delegates, irrespective of creed or religion. With the exception of the few who attend such meetings for junketing puroses, they were all there to learn mething to secure a better under standing of the people and the various ocalities from which they came. Many of them were business men to whom time was money, and they would not take the time to cross the continent unless they could receive some recompense in the way of increased knowl.

edge which will prove valuable to them, The total expenditures for the support of the common schools of the state for the past year was \$1,676,907. This sovers all expenditures, including erection of new buildings, purchase of apparatus, etc. As there were, in round numbers, 100,000 children enrolled in the public schools, the expense per capita was about \$16.76 for the school year Distributed over the entire population of the state, the burden of maintaining the common schools averages about \$4 per year for each inhabitant. Some \$200,000 of the total expenditure was raised by the loaning of the irreducible school fund, leaving \$1.476,000 raised by taxation. This sum is about 1 per cent upon the total taxable property in the state. The public school system is the greatest and most important department of the governmental machinery, whether it be viewed from the standpoint of money expended or ends to be gained. At this season of the year the teachers of the state are assembling in their annual county teachers' institutes to prepare themselves better for their work. In other words, they are study ing out ways by which they can give the people more for their money. This is a problem that does not often trouble the mind of a public employe, and one might be tempted to pass the teachers an unqualified compliment were it not for the fact that attendance at teachers' institutes has been secured only by means of very strict laws enacted for that purpose. Though a large number of teachers attend the annual institute under compulsion, it is pleasant to believe that a far larger proportion of them are willing to make this sacrifice of time and money in or der to fit themselves more thoroughly

The Kansas City Times says that the Kaw is not a poet's river. Its name, to be sure, is against it, but the Times referred to the river's disgraceful behavlor in rampaging through streets and other places where rivers have no This is a mistake on the business. part of the Times. Experience teaches us that it is the wild, passionate, obstreperous girls and rivers that the poets sing. A peaceful bread-and-buter river is a much pleasanter neighbor than the untamed Kaw, but it is never likely to be immortalized in Verse,

Even if they are nothing but big gun-

thave been the cup with greatest reaching Oh, what a trinity of 83333 if we whip new, oh, buily GGGGG! So Shamrock! mind your QQQQ and PPPPP and win Sit Thomas' many VVVVV And amach that trinity of 33333.