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YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

TODAT'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with nearly tationary temperature; variable ly canterly.

POBILAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

TOO MUCH ERANKLIN. .

The hand of the diligent maketh rich. Proverbe z:4.

Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men.—Proverbs xxii:29.

It is the perennial charm of the bo Proverbs that it supplies in quaint and concise form, endeared to the mem-ory of the English-speaking races for years, a sententious bit of philosophy for every situation of common life Thus, in spite of the texts we have quoted it says in Proverbs that wisdom is the principal thing, better than rubies, and that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge and the instruction of wisdom. Perhaps it would be too much to say that the Hebrew people have dwelt too much upon the thrifty admonitions of Proverbs and less than they should upon the more spiritual counsels of David, of Job and of the prophets; especially if we rethe artificial pressure which Europe has brought upon its Jews to keep them from the learned professions and drive them into trade; and yet there are many Scripture texts which indicate that avarice was a besetting sin of the Hebrews from the earliest

As to our modern proverb-maker, however, there need be no doubt whatever. The principle upon which Frankin largely formed the American everyday philosophy is faithfully expressed in the proverbs at the head of this article. The central thought of Franklin's teaching was worldly prudence. ways taking out of the meal bag and never putting in, soon comes to the He who buys what he does not need will need what he cannot buy. upright. He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing. Lying rides debt's back. They have a short Lent who owe money at Easter. The hand of the diligent maketh rich. Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before Kings, he shall not stand before mean men.

But it is not the highest ambition in life to be rich; nor is the presence of Kings the most desirable place where one may stand. And it is an impressive commentary on Franklin's philosophy prominent and where his influence most abides, is today pronounced the most corrupt city in the world. It is rich and respectable, wise and diligent; but its officials collect \$20,000,000 a year in blackmall: its annual election records from 49,000 to 80,000 fraudulent votes; its franchises, worth millions, are unushingly sold for a song to corrupt bidders by corrupt officials; its principal men are notoriously criminal in their prostitution of office for private gain, sometimes arrested and tried, but never punished; its City Hall has already absorbed \$20,000,000 and continues be the repository of jobs innumerable; it spends \$1,000,000 biennially to corrupt the Pennsylvania Legislature, until'it has been estimated that the tax-payers have been robbed, within the hast few years, of \$100,000,000. It is not strange that Albert Shaw avers that "Philadelphia must stand as the colossal type of corrupt administration, not only for the United States, but for the world," or that the North American pronounces it "the most plundered municipal corporation on earth," or that Gustavus Myers, writing in the current National Review, calls it "the most corrupt city in the world"-a conclusion he emphasizes by reminding us of the occasional periods of virtue that mark New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other ring-ruled cities, but to which Philadelphia is and always has been a stranger,

to be rich; but far more they need the virtues and graces of the spirit; the august rectitude of Washington; the solemn humanity of Lincoln, the devotion to civic righteousness, in defiance of wealth and of class hatred alike, that is shown by Roosevelt. The merchant princes of our proud career we do not l need to emulate so much as the fine | ket until there is an improvement that flower of spiritual strength and grace exemplified by Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes. It is better for our youth to be fed upon "Thanatopsis" and "Evangeline" and "Snowbound" and "The Autocrat" than to learn how to rise from brakeman to the presidency of the road. It is better to do justice and love mercy, to be faithful in friendship and kind to the distressed, than to own a palace on Fifth avenue and a seat at the Stock Exchange. Franklin is good to study and to profit by. In many respects he is our greatest American; but as a guide he is unsafe and as a former grain from Portland to Europe for its of character he is one-sided, because to 6d. A happy medium would be more him the spiritual life was a thing to be satisfactory for both freight producers

The American people need, perhaps

tolerated only for its contributory aid people are justly charged with too great dness for wealth and its display, the corrective is to be found in the ideals held by our great poets, scholars and who saw the transcendent verities of the higher life.

Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

THE MANCHURIAN PERIL.

It is certainly a dismal picture which some of our agitated publicists draw-of Manchuria under the fostering hand of Russian development. Settlers pouring in there, large tracts of fertile land are coming under the plow, and flour mills are springing up on every hand. The result is looked upon with foreboding, for will not the Russians thus supply their own population there with flour and shut off the American

One hardly knows whether to indulg the more terror at this dread outlook or at the equally ominous spectacle in volved in Russian supremacy of the sort that stiffes all development and makes of the land a barren desert. The main thing, evidently, is to view with alarm, and it makes little differ whether the cause of fear be a good Russia or a bad Russia. In either case we are to tremble with affright and move to the aid of Japan.

The idea that a teeming and properous population is a menace to its producing neighbors is very old but very persistent. The same spirit that dreads Manchurian development now was abroad two hundred and fifty years ago and vehemently opposed the colonization of the New World, on the ground that its crops would drive European farmers to ruin. It was seen again in this country when Eastern farmers and statesmen opposed Western development. Europe has subsisted and grown rich off the New World, just as the East has subsisted and grown rich off the West.

So it will be with Asia, once West ern enterprise makes the most of its latent resources. It used to be the fond belief of Europe that it could raise its bread, but that day is forgotten. And even in the United States the percentage of exportable wheat surplus to the total crop is growing continuously smaller and smaller. The trade now looks forward with certainty to the time before many years when the United States will consume all its own

wheat and import to supply a deficit.

What we need in Asia, what all the world needs in Asia, is a great and prosperous population buying of us freely and selling to us freely. The idea that we should be happlest and best if all our neighbors could be reduced to a howling wilderness is unworthy of intelligent men. There is no menace to the United States in the development of backward regions. There is only the certainty of better things

IMMENSE SHIPPING OUTPUT. In view of the fact that the year shipowners have ever experienced, it is somewhat surprising to learn by the official returns that the amount of tonnage put affoat last year was practically the same as in 1902. The annual review of the Glasgow Herald, which is accepted the world over as strictly authentic shows the number of vessels launched in all countries last year to be 2441, compared with 2393 in 1902. This slight increase in the number was more than offset by a decrease in tonnage, for the craft launched in 1903 aggregated 2,679,531 tons, compared with 2,715,670 tons in 1902. The United Kingdom continues to lend the world in shipbuilding, more than half of all the ton nage put affeat being constructed at the yards of England, Scotland or Ireland. The ascendency of the steamer and the increasing higher speed, even in the tramp steam-ers, is reflected in an increase in the horsepower of the vessels launched. With a decrease of 36,139 in the tonnage, the indicated horsepower of the vessels launched last year was 235,231 greater than that of the fleet of 1902.

Perhaps the most wonderful feature in connection with these statistics is the showing made by a single Scottish yard, which last year launched eight vessels aggregating 110,463 tons. Included in this fleet was the monster Baltic, the largest vessel affoat, with a tonnage of 23,673. Next in size to the Baltic last year were the Minnesota and Dakota, of 21,000 tons each, which J. J. Hill is building at New London, Conn. Following these in size come a couple yet unnamed of 16,780 tons, at the yards of Harland & Wolff, and the smallest of the six big vessels of the year, the Republic, registers 15,378 tons.

The addition of this enormous amount of tonnage to the available supply for moving the world's commerce will undoubtedly prevent a very marked advance in freights for at least another year, and perhaps longer. When it is considered that the greatest decline ever experienced in ocean freights came at a time when there was world-wide prosperity in nearly all lines of industrial activity, it can be understood to what an extent the business of shipowning has been overdone. Had the world's shipyards last year shown a 1840-44, which under the lead of James marked decrease in their output, the G. Birney was not an abolition party natural increase in trade on shore would have been sufficient to afford remunerative employment for all the vessels which would now be available. As it is, these new modern-built craft, constructed with a view to very economical operation, will have the preference at the low rates obtainable, while the more ancient and more expensively operated carriers will hang like a dead weight over the market, ready to fall in at the first advance that will enable them to make operating expenses. With all of the ionnage now available, however, it is a certainty that rates have reached the bottom, and any change must necessarily be for the better from a shipowning standpoint. The past year has witnessed the retirement of large numbers of vessels which were unable to make expenses. These vessels will not come back into the marwill enable them to make expenses.

Then, with the memory of a long period of stagnation and low rates, ders to replace their fleets and meet a trade that is ever growing but at a rate that makes it impossible accurately to gauge its requirements until they must be met. The pendulum always swings a little too far, no matter which direc-1861, when Portland exporters were action. forced to pay 52s 6d for grain ships to Europe. It swung too low last year, when the shipowner was forced to carry

and freight carriers, but a system for perfected.

BIRTHDAY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY President Roosevelt has been invited to visit Jackson, Mich., on July 6, the date of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Republican convention, which a Jackson fifty years ago nominated the first state election ticket known under the name of Republican. The question about the first state convention of the Republican party has been recently raised in the New York Tribune by William Barnes, of Albany, who holds it happened at Saratoga, N. Y., on August 16, 1854. But Francis Curtis, of Springfield, Mass., writes the Springfield Republican that the primacy belongs to the state convention held at Jackson Mich., July 6, 1854, when the platforn adopted had this plank:

Resolved, That in view of the nebattling for the first principles of republican government and against the schemes of an aristocrary the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was cursed or man de based, we will co-operate and he known a Republicans until the contest be terminated.

This antedates the Saratoga conver tion by several weeks, and the latter did not contain the word "republican" in its platform, and Myron H. Clark, its successful nominee for Governor, was not known as a Republican in 1854. The New York Evening Post points ou that while Michigan was first with he mass state convention, Wisconsin the first to suggest the name. What was to be the first Republican conven tion of Wisconsin was planned to assemble in June, 1854, but it was deferred until July 13, the anniversary of the ordinance of 1787, which dedicated the Northwest Territory to freedom. Michigan was first with her mass state convention, but the Wisconsin idea of the name was obtained from a letter written by Horace Greeley in which he said that he had been advised that consin would adopt the name "Republican" on July 13, and suggesting that Michigan anticipate her sister state on the 6th. The name was first suggested to Greeley by Alvan E. Bo vay, of Ripon, Wis., as early as 1852, when he predicted the overwhelming defeat of General Scott and the dis appearance of the Whig party to make room for a new party, which would rally the scattered anti-slavery elements.

In February, 1854, a meeting was held at Ripon, Wis., to consider the organization of the new party, and another in March. Early in June the news of the Kansas-Nebraska bill reached Ripon and Bovay wrote Greeley again, urging him to call it "Republican, and on June 24, 1854, appeared Greeley indorsement of the new name. In our judgment the Republican party sprang full armed into formidable political life because Stephen A. Douglas proposed the repeal of the Missouri Compron of 1820 in his Kansas-Nebraska bill. Abraham Lincoln said: "I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again." Lincoln was a natural leader of the conservative anti-slavery masses of the North, and as it took the Kansas and Nebraska bill to arouse him out of a state of political apathy, it is safe to say that from Douglas dates birth of the Republican party of 1854 Without such a radical measure as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 it is not likely any new would have arisen. The old Whig party could have enlarged its girdle tive anti-slavery party. When Lincoln in 1855 was asked where he stood, h answered that when he was a Repre sentative in Congress he voted for the Wilmot provise forty times, and that I now do no more than oppose the extension of slavery.

The Wilmot proviso was introduced in Congress by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, August 8, 1846, as an amendment to the so-called "two million bil fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico tha neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist therein." Lincoln, such conservative Whigs as Webster and Robert C. Winthrop voted for it, and such Democrats as Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and A. G. Thurman of Ohio. The desire to resist the further extension of slavery as a great social and economic danger was strongly felt by both Whigs and Deme crats as early as 1846. Webster and Clay, both anti-slavery men, framed the compromise measure of 1850, and went to their graves in 1852 fondly trusting that the evil day of civil was and disunion had been put off for at east another generation. Had Douglas stayed his vandal hand, it is ouite possible that the day of civil war and disunion would have been delayed for a good many years. So from this point of view Stephen A. Douglas forced the Republican party into organization and agitation and was the real precipitates of the Civil War, which Henry Clay's compromise measure of 1850 might have averted or at least postponed for many years. Of their own motion the Southern men had never dreamed of de manding the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise The Republican party took its plat-form from the old "Liberty party" of but a party opposing by constitutional resistance the further extension of slave territory. Douglas forced into life and labor the great party which made his election as President impossible and that of his great rival, Lincoln sure. It was the iconoclastic hand of Douglas that drew Lincoln out of his political retirement. The new party gathered its recruits from the Seward Whigs, from the Hannibal Hamili Democrats, from the Salmon P. Chase National election in 1856, but it was strong enough to elect Lincoln President in 1880; yet it is quite possible, had it not been for the Civil War, that the Republican party would have been de-feated by the Democracy in 1864. The oment civil war began the Republican party was sure to be sustained by every loyal Whig or loyal Democrat until its close, and long after its close the Republican party lived on its "war" capital and the Democratic disposition to play with fireworks, finance and cheap money, with repudiation and illimitable greenbacks for twenty years after the restoration of the Union. The capacity of the Democratic party invariably to do the wrong thing at just the right time has helped the Republican party to maintain a vigorous life, despite its many serious mistakes in policy and

The objections of parents to the mar riage of a willful daughter to a presumably unworthy man, when pushed

young man who has a loyal ally in ve-stricken daughter has his cas ready won against the practical father and apprehensive mother of the damse who with mature vision see only disaster or passive unhappiness for an unsultable marriage, W. J. Bryan owed a knowledge of human natur which was creditable to him when he withdrew active opposition (which no doubt was well based) to the marriage of his daughter last Fall, so far as to insist that the marriage take place at her home. Frank T. Wall, the wealthy rope manufacturer of New York, was less politic or prudent in his opposition the late marriage of his daughter to Jules B. Nellson, and made himself ridiculous before the country in trying to retain his daughter in his home after she was the wife of Neilson. wayward marriages sometimes turn ou happily, that of General Fremont and Jessie Benton being an example in this line, but usually, or at least very often. they result in the return in a few years of a penitent young woman to her father's house after a suit for divorce has been filed against her husband for abuse of some kind, or for general worthlessness incompatible with the solution of the bread-and-butter problem for two or more persons. Disappointed parents, whose advice in such matters is ignored by willful daughters, make the best of a very trying situation by allowing them to marry at home and depart in peace. The wound will rankle, but it will not be subject to cruel thrusts of alleged wit or open taunt

from the outside world. Barbers may "barb" hereafter in this state without let or hindrance. That is to say, they may open up shops whenever and wherever they see fit. own prices, without regard to the dic tates of the State Board of Barber Examiners. Is a profession to be thus leveled to the grade of a business, and are those who choose to engage in it to b permitted to manage it? Are energetic youths who aspire to be tonsoria artists to be allowed to "learn the business" as quickly as they can, and to put the knowledge that they acquire in three months to practical use, instead of waiting three years, more or less, before they can legally "open shop"? The answer to these questions and others that might be asked along the same line depends upon the indorsement of the Supreme Court, or the refusal of that body to indorse, the opinion of Judge George in the case of the State of Oregon against H. L. Briggs. This is the man who defled the authority of the Board of Barber Examiners and opened a barbers' school, the motto of which vas "Barbering quickly learned," or words to that effect. The Board is as yet undecided whether to make fur ther effort to clip the wings of its opponent's ambition or to let a useful and honorable profession go to the bow-

WOWS. The School Board shows commendable dispatch in beginning preparations for the new schoolhouses that it has been authorized by the taxpayers of the district to build this season. A modern schoolhouse cannot be constructed in a few weeks, and to delay all preparation for building until the beginning of the Summer vacation, well on toward July I, as has been the custom in years past, to have the new building in a state of unreadiness in September, which hampers the work of the schools in that part of the district for weeks or months as the case may be. Not only is this inconvenience and handicap suffered by pupilsand teachers, but valuable time is ost in the Spring, when workingmen included in the name of "housesmiths are eager to begin work and the building industry is less likely to be hampered and delayed by strikes than is the case later in the season. Delay in this matter has been a source of surprise and even of indignation in times past, nd as before said the prop building authorized for the present season is gratifying. Having criticised freely the dilatoriness of the board in former years, it is but just to note and emmend its present promptness in

grappling the building question for the The pirates who roamed the Spanish andear on the comic opera stage were n bold, bad lot, and have always been supposed to be about the worst ever Cyrus Townsend Brady and other chroniclers of pirate deeds have not lessened the reputation for nerve and daring that some of the old-timers of the Sir Henry Morgan type enjoyed, but for the real thing in pirating up to date the Chinese are entitled to medal. Advices from the Orient by the steamer Korea report the capture of a Chinese warship by the pirates whom the vessel had been sent to capture The merry men of the sea, after capturing the vessel, looted her of all valuables, and then, tying the crew hand, foot and nigtail, ran the craft ashore and escaped to the woods. The soul of Captain Kidd must have been marching on, and in the course of its rambles stopped to turn a trick in the Canton

"War is certain," says the master of a steamship which arrived at Tacoma yesterday. "It does not look so much arriving at Portland the day previous Both steamers left the Orient at the same time, and both masters had equal facilities for securing the latest news up to the time of sailing. With such testimony from men who are direct from the scene of the prospective hos-tilities, it is not to be wondered at that ome of the high-priced news that/is received by cable is of a decidedly conflicting nature. There may be war in the Orient, but there is such a large and varied assortment of "ifs" to be considered that it is not surprising if steamship captains as well as correspondents hold widely divergent views as to the present status of the case.

The bears made another raid on Mr Armour's 90-cent wheat yesterday, and in the first flush of their success they rowded the price down nearly 3 cents per bushel. The Armour sack is a deep one, however, and "support" of the kind that moves worlds was soon forthcoming and pushed the price back well up toward the point from which it started. Meanwhile the long line of wheat is not becoming very much shorter by the forcing of the new wheat king's hand every time he attempts to unload a few million bushels.

Harper's Bazar is authority for the statement that "hand-painted stockings are now worn by the best-dressed tendency to go to extremes in personal decoration. It is well known that to extremes, can only result in parental | hand-painted faces have long been in

BRYAN AS A BOLTER.

Chicago Chronicie, Dem. the Populistic faction of the called Democratic party comes the re-iterated assertion that no man shall be nominated at St. Louis who was a bolte 1556 or 1300.

This is supposed to be sweeping ento exclude as candidates most of the aspicuous Democrats from Mr. Cleve land down who did not ball with joy the programme of repudiation and revolution et forth at the Coliseum in Chicago he year first mentioned.
Yet the convention of 1896 nominated a

olter in the person of Mr. Bryan; he was snominated four years later at Kansas ity, and, if words and actions mean any-

thing, he is a bolter even now.

Mr. Bryan and his Populists in Nebraska bolted Mr. Cleveland in 1892 and Mr. Bryan came to Chicago four years later as a member of a bolting delegation. It is true that he and they have since then set up the claim that they voted for Weaver, the Popullst, in 1832, in order to deprive Harrison of the electoral vote of Nebraska, but it will require only a glance at the returns from that state in that year to show the fallacy of this assertion; Harrison87,22 .24.943

If Mr. Bryan and the other Populists who admit that they voted for Weaver had been particularly in earnest in their professed desire to deprive Mr. Harrison of the electoral vote of Nebraska they could have done it easily by voting for Grover Cleveland. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Bryan

was not then and is not now a Democrat He would bolt Mr. Cleveland today just as he bolted him in 1882 in favor of Weaver, and the probability is that he and his Populistic following will belt any nomination made by St. Louis that is not strictly Populistic. Wise politicians will see in this situa-

tion the futility of attempting to recon cile the irreconcilable.

The political parties going in opposite

directions cannot be successfully fused. A real Democrat may be nominated with the certainty of losing the Populists. A Populist may be nominated with the certainty of losing millions of Democrate. A straddling, meaningless nomination will

So far as bolters are concerned, how-ever, Mr. Bryan should be the last man an earth to complain about nominating one of them, All that he is or has been in olitics may be attributed to boiling.

If he had remained a Democrat ould have fared no better in the fo and madness of 1896 than any other Dem ocrat did.

Mr. Beveridge Has Ability.

Chicage Tribune.
To those people who yet regard him takance, as insufficiently mature, we repectfully commend a perusal of Mr. Bevidge's book on "The Russian Advance This book is a masterplece of observa-on, comprehension and divination of tion, comprehension and divination of ultra-Oriental conditions. It does not reat merely of Russian advance, but also of the whole Far Eastern question. This subject has been treated by many writers prominent among whom are Henry Norman, British M. P.; Lord Beresford, British Admiral; Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, but in our estimation no other cognate book remotely approaches in interest or value "The Russian Advance." The Englishmen have emphasized the politics of the situation, and have treated even the politics generally. They have swung mouth-filling phrases about, but they haven't written as if they had been-as indeed they were-on the spot. Beveridge goes into the minutiae of the matter. He the standard of living in Siberian cities how the coolies working on the Russian railroads feel, why America lags behind in China. After reuding the book one feels that the author knows his subject and knows it well.

Practical men like practical men to man age their affairs. In the Senate the lead-ers, for the most part, are not men of great talent. They are shrewd, sagacious on-sense men. There are a few Ser ators, however, who are endowed with at least a spark of the divine fire. One of them is John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and the other is Albert J. Beveridge, of

Irritating the Raw Spots.

Springfield, Mass., Republican. Mr. Roosevelt gets into a fever over Senstor Hanna and what he may do. His undue anxiety is communicated to others. Then things are said that were better, from every party point of view, left un-said. Mr. Hanna's friends retort in kind or take the initiative toward more mu-tuality or irritation. The fever of speculation as to all sorts of possibilities of ac tion on Mr. Hanna's part grows and spreads. Irritant factors are ever present. Raw spots are kept inflamed. It all tends to cloud the Republican situation. If anything could make Mr. Hanna coatest the party nomination with the President the tactics employed are calculated to. He is indignant with the overzealous friends of the Administration. These would no annoy so aggressively if Mr. Roosevelt were less eagerly anxious over his nomi-nation. It is the strenuous temper set ramifying in everwidening circles that plays the mischief with the peace of mind that ought to prevail. Here is the secre and the source of the trouble.

Senator Hanna could not be Senator Hanna could not be President if he were in fact able to defeat the nomination of President Roosevelt. No selection of the Hanna bureau could be. The voting Republicans and the voting American people would not touch a Hanna bureau ballot with a ten-foot pole. Not Senator Hanna, nor any man for whom Senator Hanna, by the grace of the trust power, would sanction or indorse. The voting members of the Republican pages. voting members of the Republican party want the nomination of President Roose-veit and they will accept no other candi-date in his place. All that Senator Hanna can do, therefore, and all that the agents of his \$10,000,000 bureau can do with a con tinuation of their efforts to drum up booms against President Roosevelt is to work harm to the Republican party by embarrassing, halting and reading the only genuine Republican movement in the United States—the movement of the party's millions on millions of voters to nominate Mr. Roosevelt as their candidate for President!

Tales From Home. New York Sun. Ulysses was off for the wars.

"I do hope," murmured Penelope, "he won't get mixed up in that Japanese-Rus-sian affair; he doesn't speak anything but blank verse Greek." unraveling the shroud, she Achilles was bemoaning his vulnerable

"It's the only part of you that steps on a tack in the dark," he explained between yells.

Tenderly extracting the instrument, hopped back to bed on the office foot.

The Services of the Fathers.

New York Sun. Benjamin Franklin had just driven his bargain with France.
"Inere!" he exclaimed proudly: "I think they ought to put my face on the trading stamps for that."
Like all geniuses however, he was unappreciated, being relegated to the 1-cent rural local drop-letter.

Thomas Jefferson was advocating the use of decimal currency.

"Just think," he exclaimed, "how much easier it will be to borrow \$10 than "£2, 1 abilling. I penay!"

With a joyous whoop, Congress surrendered to the argument. A NEBRASKA FULH TALE.

New York Sun An Energetic Young Goat was interested n the problems of Impact, Resistance an Rebound. Planting himself firmly in front of a Stone Wall he bleated cheerily: will butt that Wall down."

At the end of that butting the Wall was standing; but the Butter had a Sore Head The Energetic Young Goat fed on Silverberry for four years. He was still devoted to the problems of Impact, Resistance and Rebound. "By the Horns of the Silver Moon," he swore, "I will butt that Stone Wall down." At the end of that Butting the Wall was healthy and the Butter had a Sore Head. The Energetic Young Goat browsed

through Eleven Countles and had inter views with Bighugs and Bigtoadstathe-puddle. He went back to his native Teth-ering-place. The neighbors said: "This Goat has learned Sense by this time, we don't think."

don't think."

One Morning Mr. Fox saw Mr. Goat whetting his Horns and gnawing a File. "Ah, attil studying impact, Mr. Goat? I'm a little surprised to find that you are still resolved to be a Walifiower. Tee, hee!" For Mr. Fox was bilious and enjoyed the misfortunes of his friends.

"Mr. Fox," said Mr. Goat sternly, "You

serve to. So Mr. Goat kept on chewing Silver

berry, gnawing Files and sharpening his Horns. For he was a believer in the Uitimate and the Ultimatum

Mr. Hanna's Candidate. New York Times.

New York Times.

William H. Taft, son of a Secretary of War, and hinself soon to be Secretary of War, for three years Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, for eight years a United States Judge in the Sixth Circuit, and Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands for more than two years just past, would be beyond question the strongest candidate the Republican party could put in nomination for the Presidency. Able, pure a man of energy, yet emi-Able, pure, a man of energy, yet emi-nently level-headed. Governor Taft stands very high indeed in the opinion of the American people. He would receive the entire Republican vote. If the Democrats make mistakes at St. Louis, he would get many thousands of Democratic and inde-nendent votes.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna would be a weak candidate. Fretty much everything for which the Republican party is distrusted and attacked is typifled in the person of this Ohio Senator. But while he would be a poor candidate, he is one of the best living judges of American politics. Ambition may beset and beseech him, but to his clear and acute mind it must kong ago have become evident that if Mr. Roosevelt is to be set aside. Senator Hanna is not the man to take his place at the head of the Republican col-

The prediction may be ventured that if Mr. Hanna decides to break openly with the President and to seek his defeat in the nominating convention, the Hanna candidate will prove to be Governor Taft. He is an Ohio man and he is a strong man, two circumstances which are not man, two circumstances which are not likely to have escaped the observation of

Shakespeare Revised.

New York Evening Post. Chorus of citizens (Heath, Chorus of citizens (Heath, Tyner, Driggs, Beavers, Districh, et al.)—The foxy Hanna is ascended; ellence!

Hanna—Politicians, office-holders and grafters! hear me for our cause, and be wary, that we may win; believe for your own good, and follow me, that we may win; do not censure me in your wisdom. win; do not censure me in your wisdon but awake your senses that you may the better dissemble. If there be in this as-sembly any dear friend of Roosevelt's, and if that friend demand why Hanna rose against Hoosevelt, this is my answer; no that I loved Roosevelt less, but that loved myself more. As Roosevelt love me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate I envice him; as he was valiant, I bowed before him; but as he was devoted to civil-service reform I undermined him. Who is here so foolish that would be a condeman-and give bonds? If any, speak for him I have no regard. Who is her coy he would not be an office-holder any, speak, for he belongs not in this company. Who is here so foolish that he would make not money out of the Government? If any, speak, for him have I

offended. I pause for a reply. All-None, Hanna, none. Hanna-Then none have I offended. I have done no more to Roosevelt than you will do to me if you have the opportunity.

Senator Hanna's Position.

Kansas City Star.
Whether Senator Hanna is the leader or
the instrument in the movement to discredit President Rossovelt among Republicans, it may be accepted that this move ment would be most inconsequential if Mr. Hanna would come out strongly against it. Therefore, the most vital factor in the political news of the day is speculation as to Senator Hanna's wishes and purposes. The lattest intimation is that he will seek to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt not by announcing him self as a candidate, but by putting for-ward some other candidate. It is said in Washington that Secretary Hay and Secretary Root have both been approached and that both have declined to consider the proposition to come out against the President. It is also rumored that Mr. Taft, the new War Secretary, is being considered, but with little hope that he would enter a campaign for the nomina-tion. Following these reports and intima-tions a belief has been expressed that Senator Hanna really believes that President Roosevelt cannot be elected, and that he would not be opposed to him if he had confidence in his running power.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Senator Hanna has never yet submitted himself as a candidate for the direct votes of the people. He has won his successes as the campaign manager for two friends, one of the widest National popularity one of the widest National popularity and strength, the other of hardly less standing in his state. But if after gaining reputation by the victories of McKinley and Herrick be should be put up for the suffrages of the people for the highest position in the land, the flerce light that beats upon a Presidential candidate would begin to pry into his personal political achievements. His acquisitions of Southern delegates in 1826 over which charity achievements. His acquisitions of South-ern delegates in 1826, over which charity has heretofore cast a vell, would be dragged into publicity. The veracity of his platform, "there are no trusts," would be tested. The value of the proposition to "stand pat," when neither trust promo-ters, stock fluctuations nor the wages of labor will consent to stand pat, would be questioned. His relations to the feast of the wools hunters carried on under the the spoils hunters carried on under the protection of his influence by his next friends, Heath, Beavers, Rathbone et al., would furnish literature that would make

the Blaine campaign seem as mild as new

Minneapolis Journal.

Alaska has not yet had any authorized representative at Washington. There have been delegates self-appointed and bearing credentials from local organizations, but their influence has been of little ac-vantage because they have often antag-onized each other and left members of Congress in doubt as to what were the real needs and interests of the district It is high time that Alaska had an author-ised, capable spokesman at Washington.

An Incident in Syracuse. New York Sun. Archimedes rushed out, yelling "En

reka!"
The indigmant people rejoined: "You're another!" and rushed him back to don his bathrobe.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Here goes nothing," said a Seattle artender as he blew his brains out.

Did you ever buy any underweer that tted like the suits in the ad pictures? The Emperor of Corea must be a procan personage, judging from his pictures in the newspapers.

If certain suits are successful there will e no quicker way of making money than by losing it at faro.

Machen will appear to give his side of the Postoffice case. It will surprise most people to learn that he has a side.

A man may to able to juggle knives on the vaudeville stage and still trip over his neighbor's feet in a street-car.

A Boston preacher returns his salary the church. As a mark of appreciation, the church might increase his salary.

If all the war correspondents that are on their way to the Orient were to or ganize a corps, it would be strong enough to hold the balance of power.

Anyone that has met a book agent will ympathise with the Sultan of Morocco, who told a World's Fair agent to take \$50,000 and tell President Francis to stop

Panama starts off with very admirable resolutions. Gambling is to be prohib-ited in the republic, for instance. The uthorities might as well prohibit the tide from rising at Taboga Island.

Papers in Japan are discussing the servant question, which seems to cause as much talk in the Orient as it does in the ecident. The merits of Chinese and of Japanese are being discussed in such a coluble way that it is evident we may change the skies we live under and still have the same subjects for gossip.

The stupidity of the British postoffice is a favorite theme for English writers, but now and then some of the clerks show lashes of intelligence. A letter was posted at Canterbury this season addressed with one word-Dolg. This name was written in a rectangle of which one side was omitted. The letter was duly delivered o the goalkeeper of the Sunderland Asociation Eleven. A letter with the name Lajoie written inside a diamond would probably be delivered with equal celerity in this country.

Empress Emily Brown, of Corea, is a myth. So says the Kobe Chronicle. And this after many American and not a few English papers had devoted columns of space to her romantic story. The originator of the story described the fair Emily Brown as the daughter of a missionary from Wisconsin. The Emperor was smitten with her charms and offered her a job as Empress-in-Chief at a salary of \$19,900 a year. It is too had that such a picturesque figure should be of the stuff that

When a school girl goes home, and nnounces that she has to write an essay on Sebastapol, there is a sensation, says the Atchison Globe. Her brother wants to know if it is a new game, and her sister asks her if it is something to eat. Her father has forgotten Sebastapol in the worry of earning a living, and Sebastapol has had the in her mother's mind in the duties that attend the running of a home. The girl cribs it out of a book, and the house is hushed while she does it. Every member of the family is impressed with the heaviness of the girl's brain, and Sebastapol becomes as familiar a topic at table as if it were a cheese. In this way, education seeps out, and a family picks up something.

Interviews are proverbially ticklish things. A reporter named McBulloch, of the Melbourne Age, obtained a good interview from Sir John Madden Justice of the colony. Among other things, Sir John was quoted as saying that all intelligent foreigners were struck by the ulgar and unintelligible chatter of Australian women and by their graceless carriage. When this was published there was naturally no end of a howl from the Vic-torians, and Sir John wrote to the Age repudiating the statement. The Age pub lished his letter, adding in a footnote its regret that the reporter had "misapprended" the Chief Justice, and McBulloch was fired. He brought action against the proprietors for wrongful dismissal and for libel. He had in court a number of newspaper men who swore that it was a common practice among public men to allege misreporting when they had cause to be sorry they spoke. Although Sir John stuck to his repudiation through a severe cross-examination, McBulloch was awarded a shilling for the libel and £7 for the dismissal. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Well, Johnnie, did you have a good time at the children's party?" "You bet. I was sick for nearly a week."—Chicago Record-

"Br'er Williams don't need no coal in Winter time." "How come?" "Wy, he all time dreamin' dat de devil got him?"—At-He-She doesn't like me. I attempted to kiss her once. She-How foolish of you!

Why didn't you attempt to kiss her twice?-Physician-Don't be downcast; you're not dead yet. Patient—That's what bothers me.
If I were dead I shouldn't have to trouble
myself about your bill.—Boston Transcript. He-So your husband has given up smok-ing? It requires a pretty strong will to accomplish that! She-Well, I'd have you nderstand that I have a strong will:

'The Chinese have a custom of paying all heir debts on the first," said the creditor, osimualingly. "Tea," answered the debtor. nsimuatingly. "The Chinese are mighty hard to civilize."-

Washington Star. "Mand said something awfully clever about that rich Chicago uncle of hera" "What was it?" "She said he was born with a giver pic-knife in his mouth."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Have you ever heard Paderewski?" in-quired the patron. "No," replied the musi-cal barber. "You don't suppose I'd patron-ize a man who wears his hair that way, do you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A contemporary, in speaking of a fire, says "it ate its way up." The case must be a parallel one to that of the goat in the boxgageroom that swallowed his destination ag -- Baltimore American.

She-Woman's weapon is the pin. It is mightler sthan the sword. He—You are right. The hatpin has become almost as formidable in public as the rolling-pin is in the home.—Kansas City Journal. Tom-But do you think you can support a wife? Dick-Of course. Why, I've been engaged two years. Tom-Weil? Dick-Weil, if I can buy flowers and candy for

a fiancee for two years and not go broke

can surely support a wife.-Philadelphia

my daughter," said Mr. Cumroz. "She has a fine disposition." "Have you known her to meet any severe tests?" "Yea. The way she can sit and listen to herself playing the piano shows that she must have extraor-almary patience."—Washington Star.