# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Partly cloudy; easterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 40 deg.; minimum, 35. No precipitation.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

## SUNDAY AND THE FAIR.

Shall the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds be opened on Sunday, or closed on that day? Such question is pretty sure to lead to warm discussion; yet it ought not to be approached in any theoretical or dogmatic spirit. In the opinion and judgment of The Oregonian, the exposition grounds should be open on Sundays, as the parks are; but there is no need of operating the machinery on that day. It is assumed by those who oppose Sunday opening, that closure of the Exposition on that day is necessary for conservation of the interests of morals and of religion. With due respect for this opinion, The Oregonian must say that it cannot think it a sound one. It is an opinion from one point of view only—that of those persons who entertain an idea as to Sunday and its obligations which is not entertained by the people at large. On this point The Oregonian must speak plainly, but would speak without giving offense to those who entertain an idea that rose in England with the ascendency of Puritan theocracy, and thence came to America. But it has not been possible to hold the people in the mass to this idea; hence the rapid changes of opinion and of custom on the subject, witnessed during a century past, and especially noticeable in our own time.

For it has come to pass that the great body of the people will have relaxation, and even amusement, on Sunday, and will take advantage of the day to get it. This does not signify that they are becoming immoral or irreligious, but that an interpretation of the meaning and use of the Sunday, very different from that of the old ecclesiastic and theocratic regime, has grown up. This has become so prevalent that even among those church members who go on record or petition for closure of the Exposition on Sunday, not a few habitually seek amusements and outings, go to witness games and attend picnics on that day. Now, in fact, this tendency cannot be arrested. Sunday amusements and Sunday excursions, games of baseball and golf, on Sunday, are continuous at Portland, as in other places, throughout the Summer. People must and will go somewhere and do something for amusement, change and relaxation; and Sunday, the day of rest from labor, is the day most used for this general purpose. Multitudes who attend religious services in the morning, spend the afternoon and the long evenings in these ways.

Now, the Exposition is not to be an occasion or place dangerous to morals. It will be at all times under strictest official surveillance and control. There will be no traps or pitfalls to the unwary; no bars for sale of liquor at any time. It will be conducted in the most quiet and orderly way. Its gates, open on Sunday, will invite those multitudes who would go elsewhere, on steamboats, trolley lines or by other locomotion, for outing on that day. It would entertain those who otherwise would visit the parks and woods, or go to the golf or baseball fields. Candidly, is it not apparent that an open Exposition on Sunday has a great general advantage for good over these forms of sport and picnic? Again, there are numerous places in Portland, unnamable, that will be open on Sunday; are visitors and others to be left to the chance of falling into them?

The Fair will attract great crowds that will remain here over Sunday. Close the gates of the Exposition and what are they to do on that day? They belong to the great class of our people who do not give the day up wholly to religion and devotions, and cannot be induced to do so. Why shouldn't they have opportunity to enter the Exposition grounds? All these matters ought to be taken into consideration.

But, of course, those who do not wish to enter the grounds on Sunday will stay away and others will not complain. To open the gates on Sunday will not in the least interfere with the rights or with the comfort of those who wish to spend the whole day and evening in the churches, or where they please. They will be in no way molested by the Exposition. No one has a right to insist on Sunday as a day of religious observance for others who do not molest him. The dogmatic part of it appeals only to the few, who have no right to impose their views on others. Most persons, even among Christians, think of Sunday as Jesus thought of the Sabbath—though he offended the ticklers for form and dogma among the Jews, by disregarding their claims as to the special sanctity of the Sabbath. How Sunday came to be substituted in the Christian world for the Jewish Sabbath would require a long essay on the history, theology, doctrine and politics of the subject. This need not engage us here, since the present matter is one of very ordinary and practical kind.

Again, the argument that Sunday opening is in the interest of the working classes, since Sunday is their general holiday, their day of rest from labor, their day of relaxation, amusement and recreation, which no portion of them will give up wholly to religious observance and devotion, is a very sound argument. Sunday will afford the greater number of them their best opportunity to visit the Fair, and they will use the day largely for recreation elsewhere if the Fair is closed. Nor is the point well taken that the employes at the grounds will be subjected to injustice through overwork; for every one of them can have a substitute on that day, if he wishes—the same as in daily newspaper work and other employments that go steadily on.

To nine-tenths of the general public it will be a convenience and an advantage to have the gates opened on Sunday. That it will be injurious to the morals and well-being of the community is an assumption that has nothing in fact to support it. With the ecclesiastical dogma that lies behind the demand for Sunday closing, we shall enter here into no argument, since those who insist upon it could not be convinced, and the greater number of the people do not deem it entitled to any consideration at all. It is a question to be decided, not on theoretical or dogmatic consideration, but purely on practical grounds. The Oregonian thinks the grounds should be opened to the public on Sunday, but would advise restrictions as to operation of the machinery and mercantile transactions on that day.

## NEGLIGIBILITY OF TARIFFS.

Political issues, like the capital stock of the trusts, are heavily watered. There is merit in free trade theory, but it is greatly exaggerated. There is capacity in protective tariffs, but that capacity is greatly exaggerated for consumption of the voters. Most impartial observers are in full and active sympathy with the demand for freer trade with the Philippines, but this need not blind us to the curious fact that when the islands were downcast it was said that tariff reduction alone could help them, whereas now that they are prospering the argument is that the improvement in their trade shows what could be done with lower tariffs.

We find this same double back-action argument employed in the case of Canada. When trade with the Dominion languishes, we are pointed to the emergency and asked to behold the need of reciprocity. When trade with the Dominion flourishes apace, we are invited to see how much we could expect of Canada if reciprocity were put into effect. It was just so with Cuba. Her bad times showed the necessity for relief; her good times showed that she could get on very well without us and we must hurry up with reciprocity so as to share in her prosperity. There certainly could be no more conclusive proof of the need of reciprocity with Canada than prostration of our trade with the Dominion. And yet the St. Paul Pioneer Press, an advocate of reciprocity, declares:

> There could be no more conclusive proof of the importance to this country and Canada of reciprocal arrangements for freer trade between the two countries than is shown in the figures just published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the immense increase in that trade during the last decade, in spite of the restrictions imposed by hostile tariffs on both sides of the line.

The figures themselves are interesting. They show that in the ten years from 1893 to 1903 our imports from Canada increased from $34,000,000 to $55,000,000, and our exports to Canada from $57,000,000 to $130,000,000, the aggregate showing an increase of trade from $91,000,000 in 1893 to $185,000,000 in 1903, an increase of over 100 per cent in ten years. This is about double the average increase of our trade during the decade with all countries. But it is especially on the side of exports to Canada that the showing is most surprising. In 1893 our exports to Canada were 60 per cent more than the imports from it. In 1903 the exports exceeded the imports by 126 per cent.

Of course, if this proves anything at all, it proves that we are getting on very well without reciprocity, especially as we are increasing our sales to Canada more rapidly than Canada is increasing her sales to us. It is suggestive that the revival of reciprocity agitation comes from producers on this side the line who are doing very well as it is; while poor Canada, which is, according to protectionist philosophy, suffering under the affliction of heavy purchases from us, has apparently dismissed reciprocity from her mind. It is gravely to be doubted whether reciprocity agreements would affect the situation very much, in view of the fact that we are now increasing our sales in spite of Canada's decisive preferential tariff on favor of Great Britain.

The demonstrated indifference of Cuba, Canada and the Philippines to tariff schedules is precisely in line with experience in other fields. The so-called prohibitive tariffs of Germany and France are unable to keep us from selling there not only our foodstuffs but also our manufactures. Our boot and shoe men ship increasing volumes to the Continent, in the face of hostile tariffs there and duties on hides here. It has been found impossible to establish relationship between wool tariffs and the number of sheep or the weight of the clip. The beet-sugar industry in the United States has steadily advanced at about equal pace under McKinley bounty, Wilson neglect and Dingley protection.

There is a vast amount of humbug about the tariff controversy on both sides. Statistics of trade under reciprocity treaties are equally serviceable to protectionists or free traders. Trade undoubtedly profits to some extent by every removal of restrictions; but there is some yet unexplained elastic power in production to adapt itself to changing tariff conditions. Steel rails go from here to Germany and from Germany here, in spite of high tariffs, about as freely as they do between here and Great Britain.

## HER ILLUSTRIOUS PRECEDENT.

The case of the young woman in Seattle who in the spirit of frolic played the part of eavesdropper upon the lodge of Elks so successfully that her illegitimately obtained knowledge will probably secure her admission into the order, is only an illustration of the fact that "history repeats itself." The history of Mrs. Aldworth, who spied on a Masonic meeting and was given the first and second Masonic degrees, is well known. Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of the first Viscount of Doneraile, received in 1735 the first and second degrees of Freemasonry in Lodge 44, Doneraile, Ireland. The Freemasons met occasionally at the house of Miss St. Leger's father, and on occasion the young woman made a hole in the partition wall and witnessed the work of the first two degrees. She was discovered, and, had it not been for the presence of her brother and his friend, the Hon. Richard Aldworth, she would have been roughly used. The lodge placed the fair spy under guard and deliberated as to what should be done. It was finally resolved to give her the first and second degrees she had witnessed. She accepted the offer, and accordingly received the first two degrees.

Miss St. Leger married Richard Aldworth and lived many years thereafter. A picture of "the Honorable Mrs. Aldworth, the female Freemason," was discovered a year or two before the Civil War in a chest filled with old papers in Masonic quarters in New York City. It represents her as wearing the apron of the Masonic order. The circumstances connected with her singular initiation were first given publicity in 1807 by Spencer, the celebrated Masonic bibliophile in London. Spencer obtained his information from an eyewitness to the initiation, who said that the fair spy came near losing her life because her offense was then deemed a crime. This statement is credible, for as late as 1826 William Morgan was murdered for threatening to publish a book exposing the secrets of Masonry, at the hands, it has always been believed, of some ignorant, fanatical members of the order. The Masonic order was in no way responsible for this act, but it suffered transiently the consequence of the crime. Popular indignation was fanned into unreasoning fury by political demagogues; an anti-Masonic political party was formed, which became very strong in New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in 1832 William Wirt was nominated for President by this party. There is little doubt that but for the presence of her brother and lover in the lodgeroom Miss Elizabeth St. Leger in 1735 might have been as roughly treated as was William Morgan in 1826.

## SOME COMMERCIAL FACTS.

The ignorance of the Tacoma newspapers on all matters pertaining to shipping is proverbial. They not only display an utter lack of knowledge of the subject as it affects other ports, but are also blind to what is going on in their own port. Under such circumstances it is not strange to find the following rare gem in the Tacoma News:

> The Portland papers have been jubilant over the award to Portland bidders of some contracts for forage for the Army in the Philippines. The latest award to Albers Bros., of Portland, for 1200 tons of hay has been accepted with direction that the hay be delivered at Tacoma for shipment. This is what the News suggested a few days ago as the most economical method for the Government to adopt in handling the supplies from Portland. Albers Bros. are about to erect a big mill and warehouse on the Tacoma water front, and expect to handle what Government business they can secure hereafter from the port where it can be handled most economically and profitably. Ah, there, Portland!

Now as to the facts in the case. The Government, it is true, awarded a contract to Portland bidders for an entire cargo of oats to go forward on the transport Dix, the largest vessel in the Government service on the Pacific. A second order was given for 1200 tons of hay. This second order was so small that no vessel could be induced to bother with it alone, and as the regular liners were running full to their hatches it was deemed expedient for the Government to send it over to Puget Sound, where there is more freight space than freight on the steamers. The more favorable prices of the Portland shippers were again in evidence, for the Portland price plus the local freight to Seattle was cheaper than the Tacoma price. The natural inference from the foregoing remarks of the News would be that Government business can be more economically and profitably handled from Tacoma than from Portland.

When Government business is conducted "economically," it does not differ materially in the method of procedure from private business. If there is such a difference existing in Tacoma's favor, it would be interesting to know why more shipping comes around to Portland from Puget Sound for cargoes than goes from Portland to Puget Sound. On this point a few facts stripped of all unnecessary verbiage may be interesting. Within the past four months the steamships Yeddo, Kobe, Elba and Ascot and the British ship Vincent have sailed away from Puget Sound and adjacent ports in ballast for Portland. At this port they loaded to their capacity with an aggregate of more than 30,000 tons. From this it is plain that Portland has within the past four months not only supplied 30,000 tons of cargo to ships that were unable to secure it at Puget Sound ports, but has also helped out the scanty business over there by the shipment from here of 1200 tons of hay.

It is undoubtedly true that Albers Bros. will erect a branch mill and warehouse—not a "large" one, but one in keeping with their business over there—but they will continue to handle the bulk of the business here. Portland men find it quite convenient to do some business at Tacoma, just as they do at Seattle, Spokane and other points. The Portland Flouring Mills Company and Kerr, Gifford & Co., of this city, are among the heaviest operators on Puget Sound, but the business, of course, like most of the other industrial enterprises of the thriving town on Commencement Bay, is directed from this city, which is and always will be the financial headquarters for the Pacific Northwest.

## PORTLAND TO ALASKA VIA VALDES.

While it has been a matter of frequent occurrence, if not indeed an invariable custom, for the Federal Government to make grants of public land to a corporation which shall build a railroad through a sparsely populated territory, it is unusual and somewhat opposed to present public sentiment to award a cash subsidy to such an enterprise. On this account the bill recently introduced by Senator Mitchell which proposes to give the Valdes & Copper River Railroad a subsidy of $5000 a mile will without doubt be subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny.

As now projected, the Valdes & Copper River Railroad will run from Valdes, on the southeastern coast of Alaska, to a point on the Yukon River 474 miles inland. It will pass through a desolate and sterile country, a country of recent geological formation, where the erosion of the elements has not yet chafed a soil from the rocks to cover the nakedness of the land, a country which has not yet attained its agricultural puberty. It is a wilderness of stunted timber, a tangle of precipitous canyons, and, with the exceptions of the big river valleys, it affords no footholds where future cities may stand. The gnarled forests contain few living things, the wild duck and the goose hurry over its foodless lakes, the wolf and the caribou roam further east; only the eagle, the ubiquitous crow and the smaller furred things of the underwood are there to be startled by the iron horse.

And still in the stone-faced hills of this somber land are buried riches of fabulous worth. Mining expert after mining expert has penetrated the interior and returned to tell tales of the most wonderful copper deposits yet found on earth. Gold is there, and coal, and silver, platinum and tin, but the men who know mines talk on their return only of copper. Virgin copper, metallic copper, nuggets of native copper, mountains of it, have these experts described, worth fabulous fortunes, and yet not worth a cent because copper is worth only 12 cents a pound and it would cost three times that sum to carry this copper on horseback to the seacoast from the places where it lies.

Obviously, then, this country must have a railroad. Equally obviously the railroad will open up a great and permanently productive territory to the Nation, and is therefore entitled to the substantial encouragement of the Government. It is perfectly clear also that a grant to this railroad of the adjacent land would be of little worth and of no practical assistance. Building railroads in Alaska has few precedents. It is a task of exceptional difficulties. The subsidy which the Valdes & Copper River Company asks will not build the road. The White Pass & Yukon Railway cost $100,000 a mile for the first forty miles. It is paying now, but had it not been for the material and earnest assistance of the Canadian government it would never have been undertaken. The people who propose to build from Valdes will tap a country as rich as and more permanent than the Klondike; they will save the Government great sums of money now appropriated to carry the Alaskan mails on foot and on dog sled; they will shorten the journey to Central Alaska, to unexplored Alaska, by a thousand miles, and the $5000 compensation they ask seems moderate and modest compared with the grants given to other transportation enterprises in the past.

The peculiar value of this railroad to Portland, and the reason for the introduction of its bill by Senator Mitchell, lies in the facts that it proposes to operate a line of steamships from Portland to Valdes, and that a number of Portland capitalists have undertaken provisionally to finance the enterprise. As a Portland undertaking, therefore, the road should have countenance here and all possible aid rendered to the Oregon delegation in their efforts to secure the enactment of the subsidy bill.

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The new problems of the South, says the New York Independent, are economic rather than political. To these the negro must conform if as a race he would escape the doom of pauperism, oppression and crime, adding: "Under the new conditions, that portion of the race alone will survive which is capable of mastering new industrial methods, and of subjecting itself to the requirements of systematic, intelligent, faithful economic activity." This may be said in all fairness and with only a lesser degree of truth of the ignorant, the thriftless and the indolent of any race. It takes no prophet, but only an intelligent reader of the signs of the times, as illuminated by electrical appliances and brought into prominence by the whirr of machinery, to discern the fact that the place of the idler and the incompetent is becoming narrowed each year by the encroachment of energy, enterprise and systematic endeavor. "The forces which are making for education and thrift are all that will save negro trash—or white trash, for that matter—from sinking into pauperism and crime." This is the law of progress as written by the hurrying pen of industrial activity.

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The loss of the Park School building would have been a severe blow to the taxpaying and educational interests of this district at any time. At the present time it is peculiarly severe, as it leaves a large number of pupils unprovided for in the middle of the school year. The loss also comes at a time when the School Board was striving diligently to provide the new buildings needed in other sections of the district. The insurance on the building will materially lessen the cost incident to the erection of a new building. The perplexing problem is embodied in the question, What will be done with the pupils who were unhoused by the fire? Some shift will be made to dispose of them, but the work of two or more schools will be hampered by the overcrowding to which both teachers and pupils will be subjected. It was indeed a most mischievous fancy that whelped this incendiary scheme, and a most diabolical purpose that worked it out.

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The loss of stock on Eastern Oregon ranges has so far this Winter been light. The season has been an open one, with few days of severe weather, and ranchers were well provided with hay. February and March are trying months on range stock that has been poorly fed during the earlier months of Winter, but where the strength of the animals has been kept up by proper food and such shelter as was needed, the later months are not dreaded by stockmen. As these have learned by experience that the way to make stock-raising pay is to give stock humane treatment during the rigors of Winter, it is not probable that the enormous losses of range cattle that was formerly considered an always possible feature of the stock business will again occur. If it pays to raise cattle, it pays to take care of them.

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Countess Cassini, who was too sick to attend a party given to Miss Alice Roosevelt in the afternoon of a recent day, but who appeared on the evening of the same day at an "at home" given by the wife of the Austrian Ambassador, will be brought to book, socially speaking, for her flagrant offense against courtesy, truth and good manners. And she should be. Not because the person snubbed is the President's daughter, but because any one guilty of such rudeness to hostess or guest deserves to be quietly ignored thereafter by well-bred people.

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The trade of the United States with China is largely Manchurian. Its volume and rate of increase are noted in the fact that it rose in value from $4,000,000 in 1893 to $24,000,000 in 1903—which does not indict Russian influence as damagingly as it might.

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One pugilist was arrested in Detroit Thursday evening for brutality, and about the same time another dropped dead in the same city from overexertion. The sporting year has made a good beginning.

## THE ETHICS OF ADVOCACY.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Blondin, the Massachusetts wife murderer, who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment, has made a full confession, and one of his attorneys has commented on that confession. This attorney frankly states that prior to the trial the murderer acknowledged to him in full detail how he had deliberately strangled his wife. The lawyer, however, not only continued in the case, but now seemingly regrets the confession for the reason, as stated by him, that "Blondin has, in all probability, removed all hope of pardon, for had he remained silent the element of doubt that surrounded the case might, in the course of time, have been brought up in a petition for his freedom."

Is the course of the attorney to be commended or reprobated? Is a lawyer's duty only to his client, or is it limited by his duty to the state and the general principles of morality? Questions similar to these have been asked ever since advocacy was established, and most various have been the answers. Jeremy Bentham declares that among lawyers a code of morality is current which is "generically different from the code of ordinary life, and directly calculated to destroy the love of veracity and justice." Old St. Thomas Aquinas laid down in emphatic terms that any lawyer who undertakes the defense of an unjust cause is committing a grievous sin. Macaulay asks "whether it be right that not merely believing but knowing a statement to be true, a lawyer should do all that can be done by sophistry, by rhetoric, by solemn asservation, by indignant exclamation, by gesture, by play of features, by terrifying one honest witness, by perplexing another, to cause a jury to think that statement false." Authorities could be multiplied of similar tenor. In some ancient jurisdictions lawyers were compelled to swear that they would not defend causes which they thought or discovered to be unjust.

On the other hand, there is the case of Phillips, who defended Courvoisier, the Swiss valet who murdered Lord William Russell in 1840. Courvoisier, like Blondin, told his advocate that he was guilty, but at the same time directed him to continue the defense to the last extremity. A housemaid was one of the witnesses, and suspicion had been cast upon her by a certain line of cross-examination. Phillips, having doubts, took the presiding judge into his confidence, privately told him the defendant had acknowledged his guilt, and asked advice. The judge declared that Phillips was bound to continue to defend the prisoner, whose case would have been hopeless if his own counsel abandoned him, and in defending him was bound to use all fair arguments arising out of the evidence.

The preponderance of opinion among lawyers is clearly in favor of the artificial ethics—for such they are to be considered—even when there is plain collision with natural or general ethics. The justification for such moral tergiversation is that stated by Basil Montagu, who urges that an advocate is simply an officer assisting in the administration of justice and that truth is best elicited by opposing struggles of able men, and hence a lawyer, in the progress of this great game, may profess feelings he does not feel and may support a course which he knows to be wrong. Moreover, it is asserted that the rules of criminal law, including those permitting the defense of a prisoner known to be guilty, constitute a great system for the defense of individual liberty, and that no lawyer is warranted in sitting in judgment on any part thereof.

The conduct of the Massachusetts lawyer, in continuing the defense of Blondin after he knew him to be guilty, is in accordance with the ethical standards which predominate in his profession, although they have been repudiated by many eminent at the bar, who, like Sir Matthew Hale, limit their practice to cases which they believe to be just. Yet even Hale relaxed his rule late in his career, saying that in two instances he had found cases well founded which at the first blush seemed worthless. However, it seems possible to draw a distinction between conduct in the judicial forum and that beyond its proper limits. The Massachusetts lawyer may be able to justify himself concerning his defense of Blondin in the courtroom, but this justification does not extend to and cover efforts which he indicates he intended to make to secure executive clemency.

### The Growth of Timber.

Oregon Timberman.

Forestry Expert Sheldon has favored the Timberman with two very interesting reports on the growth of two yellow fir trees cut in Clatsop County, Oregon. These trees were each eight feet on the stump and were cut eight feet from the ground. The following analysis of their growth is given:

| Tree No. 1. Age, Years. | Diam. Inches. | Tree No. 2. Age, Years. | Diam. Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 12 | 24 | 12 |
| 65 | 24 | 40 | 24 |
| 100 | 35 | 45 | 20 |
| 118 | 40 | 100 | 40 |
| 200 | 62½ | 200 | 61½ |
| 300 | 82 | 300 | 79 |
| 400 | 93½ | 400 | 91 |
| 431 | 96 | 448 | 96 |
| Not including bark, which was three to four inches thick. | | Not including bark, which was six to eight inches thick. | |

From the above comparative analysis it apears that tree No. 1, having the thinner bark, shows a more rapid growth than in tree No. 2, but tree No. 2, though taking longer to form the same amount of wood as tree No. 1, is correspondingly finer graded. It would be interesting to know the thicknesses of the sap in the two trees. The growth of timber in Oregon is an important economic factor in calculating an investment in timber.

### Southern Voice for Cleveland.

Savannah News (Dem.)

Evidently leading Eastern Democrats do not think Mr. Bryan will cut much of a figure in the convention. Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, for instance, is still insisting that Mr. Cleveland is the strongest candidate that could be nominated. His Cleveland talk may be a cloak to cover his real intentions, but his friends do not seem to think so. In view of the disposition to let New York name the candidate it is within the possibilities that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated, notwithstanding the fact that he has asserted that he could think of no combination of circumstances that would induce him to accept the nomination. If he should be nominated, Mr. Bryan would be placed in a rather awkward position.

### To Invite Another Defeat.

Wilmington Every Evening (Dem.).

The first thing that the Democratic National Convention of 1904 must do, says Mr. Bryan, is to reaffirm the Chicago and Kansas City platforms of 1896 and 1900. Now, to do this, as every Democrat of intelligence knows, would be simply to invite another defeat.

### Old Ironsides.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her decks, once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave!
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning, and the gale!

## THE LABRADOR MYSTERY.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The death of Leonidas Hubbard, the explorer, in the interior of Labrador, and the return of his party, mark the failure of another expedition into a wilderness which for 40 years has had almost as much fascination for American explorers as Central Africa or the north polar regions.

Labrador has been known to the white man, so far as its coast is concerned, for 500 years. Hundreds of attempts have been made to explore the interior, and yet the Labrador peninsula is less known to the world today than the interior of Africa or the wastes of Siberia.

Williams College organized an expedition as early as 1860. Important discoveries were made, but the expedition penetrated only far enough into the interior to lead to further exploration on the part of the American colleges and universities.

Since that time there have been a score or more of expeditions sent out from American colleges. One of the most important was that from Bowdoin College in 1891. Previous to that it had ben reported that the falls in Grand River were the most magnificent in the world, the water descending in great volume from a height of 2000 feet.

Randall Holme went up Grand River in 1887 to a point which he believed to be within 50 miles of the great falls. He was then compelled to return. In 1891, however, two members of the Bowdoin College expedition went to the falls and reported that the main fall was 150 feet in height and 150 feet wide, and that the entire descent from the high tableland to the lake reached by Holme was about 2000 feet.

This solved one mystery of Labrador. A hundred remained to be solved. Expeditions were sent out in 1893, 1896, 1900, 1901 and 1903. Some of these have gone in from the north by way of Nain, and others from the south by way of Rigolet or Chateau Bay.

The two men of the Bowdoin expedition in 1891 went as far into the interior as Mr. Hubbard expected to go. They encountered great hardships and returned to the mouth of the river ragged, shoeless and almost prostrated by privations.

Other explorers have made longer journeys, but the interior of Labrador is still all that Dr. A. S. Packard described it to be in 1891, "a vast, shadowy, gloomy, forbidding region of which we know less than of the interior of Alaska, the tundras of Siberia, or the plateaus of Central Africa."

### A $100,000 Railway President.

New York World.

The salary of $100,000 credited by popular report to the Rock Island's new president, Mr. Lores, is likely to excite remark as munificent even for services now more generously remunerated than ever before.

The general officers of all the railroads in the United States were paid $13,690,234 last year, as against $12,497,967 in 1896. Less than $1,000,000 increase, taking into consideration the number of additional officials provided for by the wider extension of railroads in the country and the creation of new systems is not large. The inference is a fair one that the salaries of the higher officials of the roads do not show an increase of more than 5 per cent. Meantime the aggregate of railway salaries and wages for all employes has increased from $465,824,531 to $676,028,592. The mere distribution of these wages economically, apart from the efficient management of the tremendous total of income and expenditure of the combined roads, may seem to call for talent justifying the payment of a large individual salary to the man at the top.

In the Rock Island's operating expenses of $9,615,000 there are opportunities for economy of administration which could make even a $100,000 president well worth his price.

### New York's Perverted Taste.

Chicago Evening Post.

For many years we have been endeavoring to put true womanhood on a pedestal, and we appear to have succeeded, if the accounts of the beauty show in New York are substantiated. Whether true womanhood on a pedestal should be clad in tights or in flowing Grecian robes is not our province to determine, but we gather from the enthusiasm of the spectators that the tights are creative of a generous artistic impulse. Much to our grief, the Chicago exhibit, the "rosy-cheeked schoolgirl," has not been very respectfully received, but we attribute this not to her lack of pulchritude and ample physical charms, but to the jealousy of New Yorkers, who cannot recognize the superior attractions of the Cook County article. We were afraid of this when we permitted the young woman to submit to the test, and we fear that the correct standard of true womanhood on a pedestal cannot be established until the competition is held in a place where real art standards prevail.

### Futility of the Attempt.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

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 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 1892 in favor of Weaver, and the probability is that he and his Populistic following will bolt any nomination made at St. Louis that is not strictly Populistic. Wise politicians will see in this situation the futility of attempting to reconcile the irreconcilable.

### His Choice.

Troy Record.

Bryan will not read with delight the Eastern Democratic comments upon his Lincoln deliverance. The old-line Democracy is as far as ever from accepting his views. That fact, however, does not disturb him, since he would rather be the leader of an unsuccessful party than an almost forgotten member of a victorious one.

### The Serious Alternative.

Hartford Times (Dem.).

Either Mr. Bryan must go to the rear or the Democratic party must go to pieces—such is the serious alternative which is now presented.

### At Gibraltar.

George E. Woodberry, "Poems."

England, I stand on thy imperial ground,
Not as a stranger; as thy bugles blow,
I feel within my blood old battles flow—
The blood whose ancient founts in thee are found.
Still surging dark against the Christian bound
Wide Islam presses; well its peoples know
Thy heights that watch them wandering below;
I think how Lucknow heard their gathering sound.
I turn, and meet the cruel, turbaned face,
England, 'tis sweet to be so much thy son!
I feel the conqueror in my blood and race;
Last Night Trafalgar awed me, and today
Gibraltar wakened; hark, thy evening gun
Startles the desert over Africa!

Thou art the rock of empire, set mid-seas
Between the East and West, that God has built;
Advance thy Roman borders where thou wilt,
While run thy armies true with His decrees;
Law, justice, liberty—great gifts are these;
Watch that they spread where English blood is spilt,
Lest, mixed and sullied with his country's guilt,
The soldier's lifestream flows and Heaven displease!

Two swords there are: One naked, apt to smite,
Thy blade of war and battle-storied one.
One rejoices in the sheath, and hides from light:
American I am; would wars were done!
Now westward look, my country bids good night—
Peace to the world from ports without a gun!

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

### A Study in Colors.

Girl
Ahead;
Skirts
Red.

Wind
Blew—
Stockings,
Too.

All the world tires of a lover, if he be an Archduke.

Curry County is up-to-date with a paper called the Radium.

The caged lion may roar, but the married man daren't even chirp.

Before marriage, holding the girl's hand is a pleasure; after marriage, a precaution.

To see the unalloyed joy that the burning of the Park School gave the kids makes one wish to be a boy again.

Ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, has obtained a vindication. This teaches us that while there's life there's hope.

Nothing surprises an engaged girl more than the omission of wives to go to the corner of the block to meet their husbands coming home from work.

A Percheron gelding that has two well-developed horns is to be exhibited at the St. Louis Fair. How is the poor city-bred visitor to distinguish the blame thing from a cow?

The New York Commercial Advertiser has changed its name to the Globe and Commercial Advertiser, after 107 years of publication. The change is advisable, for few people would suspect a "Commercial Advertiser" to be one of the most interesting and brightly edited newspapers in America.

A woman named Fanny O'Connor has recovered $500 damages from a commission house for personal injuries caused by slipping on a banana left outside the firm's place of business. It is hard to decide from this information whether the plaintiff or the defendant was the victim of a skin game.

Even in England the write-up business has its drawbacks. A London paper, in presenting various views of Felixstowe, a small town in Suffolk, got its cuts mixed, and for one of the hotels showed a fine half-tone of the neighboring stables. This mistake cost the paper $250, that being a jury's estimate of the damages.

What a deluge of "medicine" will be required in Forest Grove! Robust men whose health had never failed will be hiking for the drugstores with prescriptions for whisky, and small doses will be impossible, for a pint is the minimum that may be sold. Instead of drinking a man's health, topers in Forest Grove will now drink to his sickness.

William E. Curtis has discovered that the Nile is a river, and that its water is wet. He has also learned that it flows toward the sea, anad that it is more difficult to steam up-stream than down. There are banks on two sides of the river, Mr. Curtis tell us, and mud at the bottom. The Nile, he thinks, was there several years before his arrival, and may continue flowing after his departure.

Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, of Kansas City, has been freed from custody. The jury came to the conclusion that she was insane when she murdered her husband within a month of her marriage, but that she had subsequently regained her reason. It was brought out in the evidence that Mrs. Kennedy's great-grandfather and grandfather had been confined in insane asylums. This case resembles one cited by an English physician. A man was discharged as cured from an insane asylum. Before he was readmitted, twelve years later, he had married and as a result of his union eleven children were born, everyone of them hopeless imbeciles.

Complications between Russia and Japan pale before the complications that we are told exist between the Countess Cassini and Miss Roosevelt. Nations stand at gaze, and Munroe refrains from sending his daily dell to Jeffries. What a moment it was when the "guests at the Alger dinner" came face to face with the "guests at the Townsend dinner," and saw the Countess Cassini, who had protested that she suffered from a cold and dare not appear in a low-necked dress, to be among the Townsend forces, unsniffling and with snowy shoulders bared! Almost might one have expected a battle, with the old war-cries "Alger-aboo!" and "A Townsend! A Townsend!" But fortunately bloodshed was avoided and an armed force was maintained. The fire was not fanned into fury, although it still smoulders dangerously. The Nation's greatest hope must be that the matter will be referred to The Hague.

WEX. J.

## OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Maud's latest photograph is just lovely." "Is it?" "Yes; I had to ask who it was."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Citizen—How can you be tired when you are doing nothing? Tramp—I reckon it's 'cause dere's so much uv it ter do.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

She—I will never marry a man who fortune has not at least five ciphers in it. He—Oh, darling! Then we will be married tomorrow; mine is all ciphers.—Chicago News.

"Have taxpayers no right?" demanded the impassioned orator. "Certainly," replied a man in the back row. "They have the right to pay taxes."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Grouch—Can't you stop that kid's howling? What's the matter with him? Nurse Girl—Well, sir, he was chased by a crazy man wunst, an' he thinks you're him.—Chicago Daily News.

Van Twiller—The opera seems to be very popular with the baldheads. Le Roy—No wonder. When the ballet isn't on the stage they have the women in the boxes to look at.—Town Topics.

"I put $10 in bank today, George." "You'll have a tidy little sum there if you keep on. Going to buy something nice with it?" "Mercy, no! That's my divorce surplus—in case I need it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Dar's des one consolation 'bout de hereafter," said Brother Dickey. "En what's dat?" asked Br'er Williams. "Well," replied Brother Dickey, "de astronomers says dat de higher you goes, de colder you gits!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The girl was haughty. She had listened to his protestations of love, but still held aloof. "How about the coffee your mother used to make?" she finally asked. "It was on the bum," he replied. Then, with a glad cry, she folded him to her breast.—New York Tribune.

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