Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. as second-class matter REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. nday, per year 2.06

e Weekly, per year 1.50

ily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.lbc

lly, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. ed States, Canada and Mexico to 14-page paperto 30-page paperto 44-page paper

Foreign rates double.

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 58 degrees; minimum temperature, 50 degrees; total precipitation, 0.36 inches. TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

THE MUNICIPAL COW.

Woodburn is a quiet little village in a beautiful and fertile agricultural section of Marion County. Its citizens are in harmony upon most questions affecting the peace and dignity of the village. Being an incorporated town, they hold annual elections. The main point of difference disclosed at these elections is expressed in the question, "Shall cows be allowed to run at large in the city limits?" Year after year this question is decided in the affirmative, after a hot canvass, by a large majority. The annual election that was held there last Monday was a repetition of similar events in past years. The liberty of the streets and such dooryards, gardens and orchards as she can manage to invade by energetic efforts in the night time has been guaranteed to the family cow in Woodburn for another year by a vote of two to one. And yet it is said that the "poor widow" element is not a ruling factor in that village, nor are the villagers generally averse to clean streets, nor do they, as the old lady in 'Cranford," look upon the municipal cow "as a daughter," to be cherished by the family and when shivering in the blasts of Winter to be protected by "flannel waistcost and drawers" to make her comfortable.

The phase of village life which guarantees the freedom of the streets to the family cow is nothing new. It is common to the chrysalis state in which villages remain for longer or shorter life that stirs within them. It is characteristic, not of a transition from rural town life, but of the tenacity with which steady-going, tender-hearted folk cling to their idols. The municipal cow is an epitome of tradition, affection, usefulness and gentleness. She is dear to the hearts of the children, and, if we may believe the assertions of partisans in the annual cow campaign that distracts villages, she is the chief dependence of the multitudinous poor widow in their midst.

Her owner has, moreover, "always kept a cow"; his forefathers rejoiced in a similar possession. And why should people who are too lazy to keep a cow, or too aristocratic to bend the knee and manipulate the udder, interfere with the ancient and accepted conditions that permitted thrifty village folk to revel in an abundance of fresh milk and cream and make their own butter? No satisfactory answer has ever yet

been given to this questoion. It is safe to say there never will be one. Every village must either outgrow its cow era or it must plod along on its unsightly, nalodorous streets to the music of tink ling bells, indefinitely. Forced growth in this line is impossible. The "twoone vote" in favor of the freedom of the municipal cow, which is recorded year after year with unvarying sameness, is in striking evidence of this fact, Whatever may be true in this respect in wider communities, in semi-rural municipalities throughout the land the masses rule the classes; the family cow Is at the head of the ticket-her triumph at the hustings assured.

DANGER IN GREAT WEALTH.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie would esteem i a privilege and an eminently moral and proper duty to contribute \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 to assist President Roosevelt in his political battle with Wall street for nomination at Chicago. We have nothing to say against the use to which Mr. Carnegie proposes to dedicate some part of his fortune or against the corectness of the impulse which moves him in antagonism to the President's

Wall-street opponents. But suppose Mr. Carnegie was of ar other mind. Suppose he felt that the President's course in the anthracite strike and in the Northern Securities prosecution stamped him as an unsafe and dangerous man whose defeat at Chicago or in November was demanded by every consideration of public policy and common honesty. Then would it be possible for those who now welcome him to view his financial activity with equanimity or approval?

It is only a little while ago that Mr. Carnegie offered to subscribe some \$20,-000,000 to set the Filipinos free. If we assume that this was a meddlesome and unwise proposal, it does not require a very vivid imagination to picture a rich man of Mr. Carnegie's impulsive temperament, but without his judgment or conscience, running amuck in our polities and society, handing out millions to defeat reforms or accomplish nefarious undertakings which could not possibly win popular approval.

It is the hardest thing in the world to bestow great wealth without doing

the Scotch towns and universities that have been selected for his charities are already complaining that he is exerting a pauperizing tendency and undermining the sturdy independence which has hitherto been the backbone of Scottish life. The young man who works his way through college is likely to be stronger for life's battle than if som rich man like Carnegle pays his way. Some of us are superstitious enough yet to distrust the beneficence of gifts that come from money made in questionable ways. Some of us never look for a blessing to go with fortunes piled up from gambling or liquor-selling. Some of us doubt whether Chicago University, with all Rockefeller's millions, exerts a net influence for good equal to that of one small college like Williams or Bowdoin, supported by gifts all hardly earned and bestowed each one with a prayer of consecration. Some of us wonder if the money made by Mr. Carnegie through high tariffs would not have achieved more for honesty and happiness if it had been originally divided between consumers in lower prices and the miners in higher wages.

MR. ELLIOTT'S EXTREMITY.

City Engineer Elliott will probably find some difficulty in satisfying the Taxpayers' League; for the simple reason that it requires him to travel in two distinctly opposite directions at the same time. Much is required and expected of public officials; but in this case the demand is more than usually exacting. A week or so ago the Taxpayers' League studied the City Engineer's office and came to this conclusion:

The Engineer should be an authority the subject, a leader, not a follower There should be specifications that will produce results, inspections that inspect. The Engineer should be an educator of the people-brave enough to withstand popular clamor, strong enough to do things. Instead of allowing the people to be driven hither and thither by people to be driven hither and thither by the conflicting claims of interested paving contractors he should, if necessary, protect them from themselves. The facts in the case before us are sufficient to show the kind of talent required in the office of the City Engineer. We are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars a year now on streets, and bedevited and bewildered prop-erty-holders have no place to go for advice, no one on whom to lean, and the result is our netureague if impussable streets. our picturesque if impassable streets.

Now again the Taxpayers' League has studied the City Engineer's office, and what does it conclude? That the City Engineer should be a leader, brave enough to withstand popular clamor? That he should rule his department as with a rod of iron and show meddlers the door? That he should be the engineer himself, a place for the public to go for advice, for a strong tower on which to lean?

Nay, verily. That was well enough in March; but in April he should be a reed shaken by the wind. He should be swayed around and buffaloed and in general incapacitated by yielding to the Taxpayers' League or the Executive Board or any old influence that comes along. His subordinates should report to the City Auditor, and be subject to dismissal by the Executive Board. Instead of having his inspectors show up early in the morning at the work under their charge, they should be at the office at 8 o'clock so that somebody or other can observe their goings out and their comings in and report to the Executive Board or the Taxpayers' League or possibly the Auditor. How strong a City Engineer would become when hedged about by these petty restrictions, how safe a pillar on which the public may lean, any business man can figure out in a moment.

We incline to think the Taxpayers League did a little worse on its second thought than on its first. Perhaps if Mr. Elliott has erred in his administration it has been on the side of too great lenience with the Buttinskis, essibly including members of the polit ical organization to which he belongs. It is the very general impression that his office has been made the convenience of political workers in need of a If the Taxpayers' League has job. found this out, and has the courage to say so, it will not lose anything in popular estimation. And if this sort of thing has been going on, it should be stopped.

A good way for the Mitchell organization to commend itself to the business element, where it has been weak heretofore, is to work a reform in the mat ter of superfluous deputies at the City Hall and the Courthouse. An incidental lesson of Sheriff Storey's recent exploits is not likely to be lost upon the community. It was not to his credit if he weakly yielded to solicitations for appointment of unnecessary deputies We think that Portland has confidence in Mr. Elliott's capacity, purposes and energy, and that it will have more if he himself along the lines of the original advice of the Taxpayers' League.

OLD LADIES' HOMES, The attendance upon the annual tea. held under the auspices of the Old Ladies' Home Society of this city, testifies each passing year to the growing interest of the community in the development of the purpose to provide, in dutime, a pleasant and cheerful abidingplace for aged gentlewomen who through reverse of fortune or because they are "alone in the world," need the protection and comfort of such a home. This idea has been elaborated in many older and wealthier communities, in suring the care, pleasure and comfort to many worthy women thus situated that can only come with a settled abiding-place suited to the needs of aged women and the care which is requisite to their comfort.

The Louise Home in Washington, D. C. founded and endowed by the late Hon. W. W. Corcoran as a monument to his wife, who died in her youth, but whose brief years were instinct with loving kindness toward those who walked in life's lengthening shadows, is a conspicuous example of an institution of this kind. The Crocker Home in Oakland is another object-lesson in the same line, and there are a number of others of similar character in differ-

ent parts of the country. The Patton Home, in the northeastern part of this city, has for a number of years been, according to its means, what is implied in the name of an Old Ladies' Home. Its beginnings were in the donation of the late Matthew Patan honored ploneer-of the block of land upon which it stands. The building represents the self-denying effort of years on the part of a devoted band of philanthropists. Through their efforts and the public interest which

they have awakened the Home has been all that its name implies to a number of women in every way worthy of care and consideration. It is recalled, also, that one man, of refined and gentle nature-a musician, who knew more about harmony than finance, and who was without a home in the Winter of lifefound in this institution gracious welmore harm with it than good. Some of come and generous care until he went or 12 and 18 years and bring them to other season.

smiling and serene to join the choir in visible. This and similar examples of care and consideration shown to that nost sensitive of all human beings, the the unwritten history of this and similar institutions, the bare statement of the facts conveying little idea of the

true beneficence of their work. The Patton Home is, however, distinct n its organization, though similar in purpose, from the work which has been undertaken by the Old Ladies' Home Society which gave gracious welcome to all who chose to attend the reception given in its name last Monday. nucleus of its endeavor is in what is known as the Betty Farmer bequest of \$1900, received from the estate of Mrs. Farmer some years ago, and a bequest of \$15,000 of the late Hon. H. W. Corbett, which in due time will constitute, with the first-named sum and some other moneys that have been accumulated, an endowment fund for the maintenance of a Home that it is the purpose of the society to build when, in the judgment of its financiers, the proper time comes. It possesses, through the further generosity of the late Henry W. Corbett, a beautiful building site on the East Side, and the custodians of the property hope within a few years to place a suitable building thereon. This hope will without doubt be realized in due time. The effort is one with which true philanthropy is in full sympathy.

HOPE FOR THE FAIR BILL.

Whether the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation should be won or lost, nobody can help applauding the grit of its supporters in clinging on in spite of every rebuff that meets them. All accounts agree in crediting Mr. Tawney with great fidelity and diplomacy; and his actions have earned for him as they should secure the friendship and interest of every loyal Oregonian at every future opportunity for reciprocating his offices. Good turns' like this should be remembered.

Confidently as we hope for the ultimate passage of the bill, we would not seek to ignore or minimize the difficulties. It is pretty certain, for example that the Oregon men had gathered into the House on Monday every member favorable to the bill whom they could find. A larger vote for it, therefore, is hardly to be looked for. Another manifest discouragement is the undisguised opposition of influential Republican eaders, like Payne and Dalzell. Their nostility is based on a firm conviction that neither this request nor any other should be suffered to swell the total appropriations of the session, which will have to be shouldered by the Republicans in the ensuing campaign, both Presidential and Congressional. This antagonism is not likely to be lessened as time goes on and other appropria-

tions pile up. What we must expect on these lines is foreshadowed in the determined stand against the bill made by John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the able and resourceful leader of the Democratic opposition. It will be incumbent upon Mr. Williams, at the close of this session, to prepare and promulgate to the country an array of the acts of the Republican Congress, so contrived as to emphasize the amounts of its appropriations. The sums appropriated for St. Louis and for Portland, if any, will form a noteworthy feature of Mr. Williams' exhibit, and will lend point to his charge that the Republicans are extravagant. A consciousness of this argument explains both the opposition of leading Democrats, who might otherwise be friendly, and the reluctance of leading Republicans, who would almost

certainly be. This is why, no doubt, Mr. Tawney pected rule. A special rule is customar ily invoked only as the last resort of a party measure whose necessity is recognized by the party and for whose purpose the party is willing to go on record. The party leaders have naturally hesitated to assume this responsibility for another fair appropriation, and instead they have afforded Mr. Tawney every facility for getting his bill passed without recourse to the des perate expedient of a special rule. All that could be done has been done to facilitate the passage of the bill, under suspension and under privilege, and Speaker Cannon obviously was ready to declare the bill passed if he had not been arrested by Democratic obstructionists. Under these circumstances any hesitation in the committee on rules

need not cause surprise. Without a realization of these difficulties, no true apprehension of the full meaning of ultimate success can be had: and yet there are many as strong or stronger reasons for confidence. First of these is the absolute promise of Speaker Cannon that the desired rule will be forthcoming in the event of a ast extremity. Under that rule a majority will pass the bill. The Senate still has in reserve an amendment to the sundry civil bill, which, once inserted, it is past belief the House would throw out. In every issue of this kind the chances of weakening are always greater with those who are ostensibly guarding the treasury in deference to some abstract theory than with those who are anxiously striving for som

definite, concrete thing they very much desire. We should not be surprised, therefore to see members in the House, who have measurably satisfied their conscience and established a record, now give way in deference to the urgent appeals that will be made to them, in obedience to the desires of the majority, and in a fuller recognition of the historical merits of the celebration than they have felt before. It would be very natural if some members, heretofore rather undecided, should be favorably influenced by the open declarations, made on the floor of the House by men like Major Lacey, of Iowa, for the Republicans, and Champ Clark, of Missouri for the Democrats. The remarks of Livingston and Bartlett, of Georgia, are also well calculated to encourage Southern Democrats to support the bill. Doubtless ome part of the Southern influence in favor of the appropriation is traceable to a belief in the South that the people of Oregon are not unreasonably bitter toward the South in its efforts to solve its own peculiar and difficult problems

Humanitarians who believe in extending the protection and experience of wisdom to young girls in their innocence, rather than in reformatory effort after they have been led astray, have sounded a serious and sonorous note of alarm in furtherance of this purpose It is stated by circulars sent out under the authority of the Woman's Christian Association that has established headquarters in St. Louis, that an organization pledged to secure for the purposes of an abhorrent traffic some hundreds or thousands of girls between the ages

that city during the Summer has been formed and is already engaged in active endeavor in this line. The plan as stated is to send agents into rural or helpless and homeless aged, constitutes suburban communities with instructions to engage girls to come on to St. Louis under promise of remunerative and of course honest employment in connection with the Fair. When these unsophisticated damsels arrive they are to be met by other agents of the organization, or syndicate, and misled to their ruin. Incredible as these statements are, their truth is vouched for by women whose names stand high upon the muster rolls of philanthropy, and this alarm is being sounded over their signatures. If this danger exists, it is an appailing one, and the alarm may well be sounded in every community that expects to furnish its quota of visitors to the great Fair. It is in the power of parents to defeat, by the exercise of the most ordinary prudence, these monstrous schemes of the vile, by seeing to it that Meir young daughters do not go to the Fair unless properly chaperoned. If father and mother, one or both, cannot go, let them see to it that their young daughters do not go alone where the snares of the tempter are spread for the feet of the unwary. Parental ignorance in such matters is inexcusable, and parental indifference is a crime. The danger may be exaggerated, but that it exists in a degree cannot be doubted. Abuses that trench upon vileness belong to great crowds, for whatever purpose they congregate. Ignorance is the witless handmalden of these abuses. Parental indifference is their great procurer. It is well enough to sound this alarm, even if an exaggerated one, in order that these two forceful auxiliaries of a vile traffic may be put out of commission. In this view the warnings of the good women who have this matter in hand cannot have a too wide publicity.

> The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Los Angeles next month. A strenuous time is already foreshadowed. Among the seemingly irreconcilable points of difference that will come before the quadrennial body will be a rule of 32 ears' standing in the church which forbids dancing, cardplaying, going to theaters and participation in other amusements of the more worldly sort. Whether this rule is abrogated or not it is plain to the ordinary observer that relatively few Methodists who belong to city churches now observe it. The country delegates, led by the old-fashioned ministers, will, it is said, insist upon the retention of the rule, while the city delegates, including the pastors, will speak and vote for its abrogation. The general conference has in late years held many stormy sessions. Progressive measures, comporting with changing social conditions and religious convictions, have generally prevailed. If precedent is followed, the rule in regard to amusements that are deemed "sinful" will be abolished, though not without earnest protest on the one hand and urgent appeal on the other.

Whatever disagreements may have arisen at times over alleged unfair treatment in regard to rates, the fact emains that the O. R. & N. Co. and its connections lying to the eastward is the only railroad system that has ever done anything for Portland. It is also a fact that both of the Northern roads have spent millions to build up the Puget Sound cities and divert trade from Portland territory to those cities. It is possible that these facts may have caused the suggestion made by Mr. Wilcox at the banquet in Mr. Mohler's honor to the effect that Portland should throw all of the business possible to the Harriman roads. Mr. Harrihas forborne to ask for the long-ex- man has within the past few months given Portland as good steamship service as that of any other port north of San Francisco, arranged for the construction of a railroad into Central Oregon, and given positive assurance that the Riparia-Lewiston, road will be built. Portland will reap liberal benefits from these improvements, and can afford to co-operate with the men who are supplying them.

The stupendous character of the relamation service is just beginning to be outlined by the work of the engineers of the Geological Survey. The construction of some of the largest dams and canals in the world is foreshadowed by the surveys of the past two years. Difficult problems confront the engineers. These involve new and unsolved questions, and present physical features that have to be carefully studied before actual work is begun. The engineering colleges were never before so full of students as now, and from present indications every intelligent, energetic, purposeful young man who is wrestling with engineering problems in technical schools will find himself with plenty to do when he receives his degree. As in all other vocations, there is room at the top, and the young man who leaves college a few years knowledge that will enable him to solve problems in irrigation, mining and construction, will reach the top, not by slow and toilsome stages, but by easy

There seems to be enough spectacular letail in connection with the arrest of Mrs. Emma Watson, alleged Oregon land swindler, to qualify her for an immediate debut on the stage as soon as she gets clear of the land frauds. Aside from the fact that she is "chic" in appearance, wears an "expensively trimmed hat and patent leather boots, the waiting world is informed that a man in a red automobile took from her boarding-house a trunk "filled with laces and gowns," and that he was also intrusted with a chamois bag "reported to have contained \$40,000 in uncut diamonds." Further detail is supplied in the information that the Deputy Marshal who arrested her carried two re volvers as "a part of his equipment. This latter precaution was to prevent a rescue by "powerful friends" who were alleged to be plotting to save her, but if she brings along the uncut diamonds, fine gowns, laces, etc., and is as pretty and chic as reported, the Marshal may need them to warn off kidnapers in search of a good thing.

Portland's long lead over all other Pacific Coast ports in the wheat shipping business continues to increase, another big carrier being chartered yesterday to load for Europe. This latest craft secured for Portland loading comes north in ballast from San Francisco, where she was unable to secure any outward business. The export wheat business is practically ended for the season at every other Pacific Coast port but Portland, but this city still holds large stocks, not only of wheat, but of other grain, and will continue shipping right up to the coming of an

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA. John Sharp Williams.

Meridian Star. There is no necessity for Mississippi or any other Southern State being in a great hurry about expressing preferences for Presidential candidates, but it will be well enough to keep an eye on the distinguish-ed statesman from this state, whose great ability and eminent fitness for the with which his name has been conhigh nected is universally recognized. not a man in either branch of Congress commands to a greater degree the confidence of Democrats and Republicans alike than John S. Williams, and if delegates to the National Convention are to be burdened with instructions they should be instructed to cast the vote of this state

> His Lost Cause. Stoux City Journal.

It would be something pathetic to find Mr. Bryan at the St. Louis Convention looking up some delegate from his own r another state for a ticket of admission. It would be something appealing to sympathy to see him a minority delegate from Nebraska rising in his humble place to hold aloft the tattered banner of a lost cause. But in Nebraska, as everywhere, cruelty is the rule in politics. If men will not adjust themselves to the conditions of their time they will find conditions nevertheless inexorable. If they will not sidestep before the great wheels that go round and round they will be cast down and ground in the dust.

Author of a Panic.

Washington Post. No one questions the capabity of Mr. Olney to fill the Presidential office admirably. He is of full Presidential size, But his candidacy is based on the assumption that he would be acceptable to certain business interests that are alleged to be bitterly hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. Yet, is it not a fact that Mr. Olney, as Secretary of State, was the author of a panic in Wall street? How does his reputation for onservatism comport with that dispatch to the British Government which gave Wall street the most unpleasant afteron it had experienced in many an eventful year? Jingoes applauded that ex-tremely risky bit of diplomacy, but Wall

No Southern Man.

Charleston News and Courier. If we are entirely frank with ourselves and with the great outside public we must admit that our political stability in the last few years has not been of a character to strengthen us in the good opinion of the people of the rest of the country. No Southern man ought to be nominated for President by the Democrats at their next National Convention, and no Southern man ought to be elected President of United States until the Democratic party which he represents shall stand firmly upon the great principle forming the basis of its character and achievements in the illustrious past.

The Biggest Figure.

Austin Chronicle. There are numberless thousands of Demperats, loyal, faithful and devoted, who steadfastly believe that Grover Cleveland s the only Democrat who can defeat Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. Cleveland is by all odds the biggest figure looming up oday against the Presidenial horizon. His ourage no man doubts. His ability is beyond question, and while he has been the subject of unmeasured abuse, his integrity of conviction, purpose or action has never been successfully impeached.

Speaking of Gratitude.

Louisville Post. Representative Webb, of North Carolina says very truthfully that "Mr. Cleveland was the friend of the colored man"; nevertheless this did not prevent the Southern politicians from joining in the Democratic conspiracy to destroy the sec-Cleveland administration they are applauding Mr. Cleveland for the help they gave him, but when he wanted their help he could not get it. If the people of the South have any gratitude for what Mr. Cleveland has done they should change their leaders.

Judge Parker's Merits.

Albany Argus. At the head of the highest court of the greatest state in the Union sits in dignified retirement from party strife a Demo crat whom all men love and respect. He is no self-seeker. He has no enemies. He is no factionist, no place hunter. His reputation is National. His attainments are of Presidential size. His Democracy is beyond cavil. His patriotism, his integrity, his conservatism and common sense are known everywhere

Parker's Handicap.

New York World. August Belmont, the subterranean sprite of rapid transit; Patrick McCarren, who stroyed and now seeks to restore Brook-"autonomy;" ex-Senator Hill, the stormy petrel of political disaster; ex-Senator Murphy, Croker's friend-in short, pretty nearly all the men who for ten years have led the New York State Democracy to defeat-favor Judge Parger's nomination.

Dead as a Doornall. Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Bryan was nominated on the platform of 1896 and defeated; Mr. Cleveland was nominated on the platform of 1892 and elected by a handsome majority. Bryan and free silver lost in 1896; Cle land and tariff reform triumphed in 1892. hence, equipped with the technical In 1964 free silver is as dead as slavery or secession and William J. Bryan is not mentioned as a Presidential possibility.

An Irresistible Sweep.

Charlotte Chronicle A talk with political leaders in Wash ington makes one thing plain-the Cleve-land wave is coming along with an irresistible sweep. "He is the only man that Democrats can with with," is what one hears on all sides. The Chronicle's obervations in recent days leads it t lieve that Cleveland's nomination will be inevitable.

Parker or Hearst?

Albany Argus. There are two candidates in sight, Par-ker and Hearst; no more and no less. Which does New York want? That is all Which does New Jork want; Just is an there is to the question today. The answer, in ironclad Parker delegates, already promises to be emphatic and unequivocal.

> Its Mind Made Up. Mobile Register.

The South, or that conservative element of the South which forms its greatest political force, has definitely made up its mind in the matter of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency and looks with hope to the nomination of Grover

Could Be Elected.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. If the Democratic convention should take up Cleveland and nominate him by acciamation we have no doubt that he would be elected by a splendid majority

> Right at Home. Omaha Bee.

Mr. Bryan does not have to go so far to "enemy's country" this year.

A Horrid Example.

outsville (Ky.) Courier-Journal (Dem.) We shall see what we shall see. Nor need we be discouraged. In the long run, Mr. Hearst may serve as a borrid examshowing Democrats their danger drawing them nearer together, and, the end, doing more good than harm. Let us at least hope so

SOME MORE WINSTON STORIES.

Spokane Spokesman-Review "Down in North Carolina," said Colonel Winston once, in describing how he came to bear a military title, "there was an old tavernkeeper whose custom it was to con-fer a title on all his guests. One day he would address every man who came to his hostelry as 'Judge," the next day as 'Ma-jor," the next day as 'General,' and so on. The day I arrived he was dealing in Colonelcies. He addressed me as 'Colo-nel Winston,' and 'Colonel Winston' I have remained ever since. Had I arrived a day later I would have been eral.

When Colonel Winston was United States District Attorney his deputy was P. C. ("Charlie") Sullivan, afterward defeated for Governor in 1896. Sullivan's absolute disregard for his personal appearance has passed into a proverb. When he ran for Governor he was called P. "Coatless" Sullivan. One day Senator Dolph, of Ore-gon, came to Tacoma and Colonel Winston called on him at his hotel. Then the Colonel hied himself to Mr. Sullivan's of-

"Charlie," he said, "you used to know Senator Dolph, didn't you?"
"Yes, over a dozen years ago."

"Well, you ought to go and call on him while he's in town."
"Oh, there'd be no use of that, Colonel; he wouldn't remember me," protested Sul-livan. "He hasn't seen me for nearly 15

years. "Yes, he would remember you, Charlie, I'm sure he would," persisted Colonel Win-

"Why, how would he remember me?"

demanded Sullivan. "Why, he'd know you by your clothes." returned Colonel Winston with an air of conviction. In 1892 Colonel Winston, single-handed, tackled Judge L. B. Nash, of Spokane, and

Judge Thomas Carroll, of Tacoma, in a joint debate at North Yakima. The latter was the Democratic nominee for Congress. Judge Nash spoke first and dilated at great length on the fact that Colonel Winston was an "ex-rebel," while Mr. Carrell was an old Union soldier, who carried rebel lead in his body. Then it came Colonel Winston's turn.

"If Judge Carroll," he said, "has rebel lead in his body I honor him for it. I honor any brave soldier of the Republic. But, my friends, I didn't shoot him. No Republican shot him. I never smelled powder during the war. But if Judge Carroll wants to find the man that shot him, let him go down to North Carolina. He'll find him there, yelling his lungs out for Grover Cleveland and free trade."

In 1892, while speaking in the open air at Everett, Colonel Winston was interrupted by a noisy Populist, who insisted on ask-

ing him a question.
"Do you think, Colonel," he demanded, "that there is an equal distribution of

wealth in this country?"
"No, sir, I do not think so," answered
Colonel Winston. "And that's not the
only thing that lan't equally distributed.
For example," bending his shining pate down where the audience could se "I'm willing to swear that there isn't an equal distribution of hair in this country." That Populist asked no more questions

The Populist Convention of 1894 refused to nominate Colonel Winston for Congress, chiefly because he was a lawyer. After the convention was over Colonel Winston came home to Spokane, and on the way home he talked politics with a chance acquaintance on the train.
"Do these Populists think, Coionel-" began the stranger, when Colonel Winston interrupted him.
"Think!" he exclaimed. "Good Lord,

man! What has a Populist got to think Honeymoon of Neilsons and Walls.

New York American. Frank T. Wall, the cordage magnate, who so bitterly opposed the marriage of his daughter to Jules Blanc Neilson, brother of Mrs. Reggle Vanderbilt, a week ago, was married himself to Miss Emily Unckles Wednesday. After the ceremony the harmy couple raced in a garly bethe happy couple raced in a gayly be-decked carriage to the Pennsylvania depot and boarded a train for Washington. It is understood the recently wedded Neil-sons will join them in a trip to Palm since she first came, when haby was only a Beach, where the double honeymoon

The feature of the wedding that interested society was that it meant a re-conciliation between Jules Blanc Nellson's oride and her father, who refused to give his consent to the marriage when it was

first proposed.

After Nellson had taken his bride from the Wall residence and had gone to Phila-delphia with her he announced that Mr. Wall himself was about to marry, and the cordage magnate, who had intended to have his own wedding in secret, then hurriedly issued invitations for a semi-private

> South Might Assert Herself. Savannah (Ga.) Press.

as the South eats humble pie she will be treated as an inferior, a po relation. It might not be amiss for her to assert herself this time, in case she has to choose between one of her own eminently deserving sons and an objectionable Eastern or Western man.

Sound and Safe Leadership. Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.) It is more than natural, it is inevitable or Democrats of political pride and priciple to be turned by "the yellow peril" to the refuge of sound and safe leadership, even to Grover Cleveland.

The Innocent Bystander. Manchester, England Chronic

Poreign devils shindy kickee, Dammee bag of tricks! Chinaman no ha-pence pickee, Always gettee kicks. Foreign devils battle makee, Russia and Japan; Samee gamee; come and takee Swag from Chinaman

Chin chin Chinaman Russia lettee fly Missee Jap. Gettee blackee eye. Jappy smack Russia back Me the builet stop-Chin chin Chinaman Cop, cop cop! Missionary preaches "Brother;

Christian lovee foes." Alle sames, kill each other, Cut off brother's nose. Foreign devils fightee, bangee, Takes alles can; Hangee Chinamani Swing, swing Chinaman

Swallow muches pill, Makee sad, Velly bad "Little Mary" ill. Powers fight Alee right Chop down Chinaman, Chop, chop, chop!

Song. Robert Loveman

It isn't raining rain to me, It's raining daffodile; In every dimpled drop I see Wild flowers on the hills The clouds of gray engulf the day, And overwhelm the town, It isn't mining rain to me, It's raining roses down.

It len't raining rain to me, But fields of clover bloom Where every buccaneering be May find a bed and room; A health unto the happy! A fig for him who frete!-It isn't raining rain to me, It's raining violets.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Difference.

Bryan says he can't discover where Parker stands. Parker can't discover what Beyan has to stand on.

In his wild desire to die noor Carnegie rushes into politics.

The F-fair ap-ap-appropriation has s b-b-bit of a st-st-stutter.

A man that marries is usually misguided. Afterward he's mrs-guided.

Thibetans call their country the roof of the world, but they seem unable to keep the lid on.

These are dull times in Oklahoma. But ne man was killed at the Democratic Convention in Lawton.

A young girl's most eloquent speech is: "I love you." A man's is, drink:"-Pendleton Guide. Drinks cost money.

Merch went out like a gentle sephyr klas-ing a sleeping beauty. So there -- Tacoma Ledger. Tacoma, apparently, was the sleeping

beauty.

erm."

"How pretty it must be in ze Summaire," said the foreigner to Mrs. Irvington, apropos of the Virginia creeper around her house, "how pretty it must be when your walls are covered with crawl-

In a local divorce case the husband testified that his wife, who is much heavier than he is, knocked him out of bed, whereupon he said: "Hereafter, madam, you shall sleep on the outside." To the unblased observer this declaration seems to have been a mistake. A man can only be kicked out of bed once, whereas he might be kicked against the wall until the kicker grew weary.

There are schools that teach advertising, drawing, shorthand, cooking and nosts of other things by mail, but this appears to be a new one. The advertisement is from Printer's Ink:

HUMAN NATURE TAUGHT thoroughly by mail or no pay. Mention P. L and get Samples from Lessons free, SCHOOL OF HUMAN NATURE Athens, Georgia. It seems that the writer of the advertisement has a good deal of faith in one

constituent of human nature-credulity. An exchange quotes a few items from Irish papers. One correspondent sent a story from Birr-otherwise known as Parsonstown-about a lady that was killed whilst hunting, and concluded by stating that "the deceased met with a similar accident on a previous occasion." Another writer said that he had been in the Transvanl "between six and seven times," and a third writer proudly declared that he had "never put his name to an anony-

Miss Elia Fletcher, in an absent-minded spell, took a drink of water while a pin was in her mouth Sunday morning. The pin went crossways and she coughed it up, but it gave her quite a scare .- Castle Rock Leader. It is one of woman's most mysterious gifts to be able to hold pins in her mouth without devoting her entire thought to them. Let a man be misguided enough to attempt holding a pin in his mouth and he is likely to get cross-eyed trying to

watch it. But a woman-she can hold

mous letter."

five hairpins and a dozen smaller pins in her mouth while she is having her dinner. PORTLAND, Agril, 5.—(To Note and Comment.)—I am in trouble and come to you. There are five in our family—three little children, my husband and myself. My "hire girl" is going to leave because she "get tired"—though every one who seem us bequould enally decide which is fat and rose Now, I have helped that girl every way know how, running down to the has few weeks old, and helped her fron and sw I have taught that girl every lots she know about civilized house-keeping, from care o plumbing to the elements of conkery have simplified our menus until breakfast consists solely of health foods; I have given her a better and more comfortable room that she over had at home, and I pay her a sur which, estimating the value of her "keep" a \$12 a month (modest enough), makes he wages equal to one-third of our total family income. That leaves only two-thirds with which to pay taxes only two-thirds with which to pay taxes and insurance and is clothe, feed and support five persons.

I can't pay more wages, and I can't do the work alone. I wish I had the spending money she has! What shall I do? Can I get out an injunction to make her any, or should I put the children in a "Home." lem by highered are a discount.

my husband get a divorce on the ground of my nusband get a divorce on the ground of descrition and go out to work myself? This letter is genuine all but the signa-ture. HAPPY HOUSEWIFE. P. S.—I can do about twice as much work as the above-mentioned girl ever dreamed of.

While naturally reluctant to rush to where Ella Wheeler Wilcox or Dorothy Dix might fear to tread, our heart would have to be of adamant if such an appeal were to go unanswered. The expedient suggested by Happy Housewife at the conclusion of the letter is not without merit, but it involves divorce court proceedings, to which some strait-laced perons still object. Why not make this "fat nd rosy" mald the mistress of the house? Then she would have to run from basement furnace to attic clothesline, while Happy Housewife grinned and grew fat. Besides Happy-there is a Hooligan smack about the name that leads us to believe H. H. has not lost her sense of humor-Happy Housewife would then have a whole third of the family incomfor her very own, instead of a measly two-fifteenths, and she would have evenings off on which to spend it. And with the abolition of the health food breakfast, fatness, we doubt not, and rosiness. we are sure, would be the lot of Happy Housewife, who could snap her fingers at

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

care, and carry her nom de guerre in good

carnest.

She—Does your employer ever tell his clerk funny stories? He—No, but we don't dare undeceive him.—Town Topics.

Bad cookery has done much to undermine the health of the race. Indeed, nothing has done more, unless it he good cookery. Pura. First Little Girl-My father is an editor; what does yours do? Second Little Girl-What-ever mamma tells him.-Glasgow Evening

Sunday School Teacher-Now, Tummy, can you tell me whose day this is? Tommy - Yes'm; it's Bridget's. Deim had last Sunday out!-Philadelphia Press.

Miss Corsetta-What a beautiful bouquet Clair has in her lap over there in the third back, Miss Pumpoudera (looking)-That's her hat.-Cleveland Louder. Brown-Don't get gay, or I'll be forced to

pound a little worse into your head. Green-Huh! It would take a dozon men like you to pound any sense into my head,-Chicago Daily Nows (Gentleman with comic face haw just finished very pathetic story.) Brown (who is very leaf, and has been watching his express

Ha! Ha! Very good! Funniest thing I've heard for a long time!--Punch. "Gosh" exclaimed the farmer, as he stared to awe at the Siamese twins: "I wender how they got that way?" "I'm not sure." replied the circus wit, "but maybe they went to take a drink and asked some one to join