The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES By mail (postage prepaid in advance)—
Daily, with Sunday, per month . \$0.85
Daily, with Sunday excepted per year . 7.50
Daily, with Sunday, per year . 8.60
Sunday, per year . 2.00

Eunday, per year 2.00
The Weekly, per year 1.50
The Weekly, 2 months 5.50
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 150
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 200 POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico

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(The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency) New York: Booms 43-40, Tribune Buildin Chicago: Booms 516-512 Tribune Building. KEPT ON SALE. Chicago - Auditorium annex; Postoffice

News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kendrick, 1993-912 Seventeenth st. Hansas Chy-ghicksacker Cigar Co., Ninth

and Walnut.

Les Angeles—B. F. Gardner, 259 South Spring, and Harry Drapkin.

Minneapolls—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsbuger, 317 First Avenue South.

New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor

Ogden-W. C. Alden, Postoffice Cigar Store; Ogden-W. C. Alden, Postomore Ogder Stors, P. B. Godard; W. G. Kind, 114 25th St. Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam; Molaughlin Bros., 210 South 14th; Megcath Enationery Co., 1908 Farnam. Salt Lako-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South Street. St. Louis-World's Fair News Co.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 87 deg.; minimum, 59. Precipi TODAT'S WEATHER-Showers and much

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18,1904

cooler; southerly winds.

WAR THE TEST OF GREATNESS.

Some charming stories are getting into print about the quality of Russian soldiers and saflors. Their bravery has long been conceded; their order of intellect is readily inferable from their striking nobility of countenance as portraits put them into contrast with the slight frames and oblique features of the Japanese. They also have, it appears, an abundance of that gruff humor and engaging sportiveness which seem so naturally to go along with bravery and good-fellowship, from Prince Hal to the heroes of Thackeray and Oulda.

These revelations need not blind us to the equally engaging traits of the Japanese. Perhaps to the Western mind the Japs are the more interesting of the two, enveloped as they are with an Oriental charm, a joyous naturalness not matched since the ancient Greeks. and an artistic temperament suggesting that of sunny France. When we consider how ardently the Japanese long for Western sympathy and fellowship, how trustingly they copy Western institutions and manners, how welcome they have sought to make our authors, traders, missionaries and teachers, the sympathy of Europe and America instinctively files out to them in this hour of struggle for National existence.

What a pity, one might naturally say that two such foes should now be glaring at each other's throats, eager for the duel to the death! How much betforget their quarrel, and if Russia, with all her bravery, plety and power, and Japan with all her ambitions and hospitality, gallant struggles and proud achievements, might work in friendship together for their mutual upbullding and for the advance of humankind in all the ways of prosperity and peace! Then, instead of this awful waste of we should have the extension of trade, the development of backward regions. Manchuria might resound to the um of factories instead of the clash of arms, and rivers bear the argosies of beneficent commerce instead of the death-dealing enginery of war.

But this is the superficial view; for there comes a time to every people and almost every life when the delights of peace must be forgotten for the stress and pain of war. Not to fight when bonor calls would be to deny the very qualities which we now think we see in the broad brow of the Russian and in the kindly smile of the Japanese; for there can be neither poblity nor true chivalry without courage. Were Russia to submit tamely when Japan opened war by firing on her ships, the respect we now feel for her gallant commanders would be changed to loathing, and if the Japanese sat down to smile and drink tea while the Russian advance menaced the very existence of their island home, we should despise them as cravens unworthy our sympa-

One of the fascinations that make life worth living and the universe itself worth while is the elastic element in human nature that somehow summons from some secret recesses the fortitude to meet unforeseen demands upon its quality. In every relation of life the continuance of that relation is dependent upon unexpected tests that continually arise from unseen combinations of circumstances. Every day the employe meets some fresh trial of fidelity to his employer, by which he must stand or fall. Every hour, almost, are put to proof the virtues of fillal duty, of parental love, of conjugal loyalty, of perfeet love between friend and friend.

A nation can lose by one act of cowardice or folly the respect it has built up by years of honorable conduct, just man can lose in one moment of perfidy the confidence he has enjoyed through a lifetime of faithful service. It would be wrong to say that these flery trials of friendship ought not to come; for it is only through them that the true soul can reveal itself. And it would be equally wrong to imagine that the cankers of a calm world and a long neace can ever bring out the heroic ele ments in a great people which shine resplendent in a bitter and cruel war. The poet who sang to his inamorata "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more," put in a deathless rhyms a great truth which is exemplified every time a nation girds on the sword and goes out to win victory or

death. War is not the worst thing in the world. It is the price of the noble soul. It is what gives value to peace and sets concrete examples of heroism before the minds of youth. The only rest that Jackson in the electoral college had 99 is worth the name is that which comes

at the price of unresented affront is the suicide of valor in man and virtue in woman. The best we can wish Russia or Japan is not victory, but the untrailed banner and the unsullied plume in victory or defeat. Whether to win like the Sullotes at Platea or to lose like the Greeks at Thermopylae does not greatly matter, so that glory rests upon undaunted arms.

Poor Poland was dismembered and undone, and the flag of Ireland has vanished from among the nations and Democrats, such as Calboun; among the Boer Republics have been blotted the Southern Whigs, such as Clay. from the map; but their story has given martial prowess a new meaning and peopled the sky of patriotism with new stars. Kosciusko's name will be remembered when his conqueror is forgotten. The Jap who ran his Merrimac full against the Russian fire, and the commander of the Variag, who led his vessel forth to certain destruction, have set brave men's blood a-tingle in every land. Such exploits will ring in history when the landing of an army corps has faded into confusion. They are the real things that mark the progress of the war and show us that man with all his frailties, was not made in

DEMOCRATIC HATE OF DICTATION.

The Democratic leaders in Congress if we may judge from Senator Teller's speech, are greatly concerned over the undesirable qualities of the inevitable Republican candidate for President. They do not like a man who is so autocratic as President Roosevelt, so dictatorial, so stubborn, so bent on having his own way. Although in one breath they charge him with yielding weakly to everybody that puts up a determined front on any subject, in another they accuse him of the most unblushing tyranny. Mr. Cockran, in particular, finds upon disinterested and conscientious analysis that the President has been riding roughshod over Congress, with no one to say him nay.

To find out just what sort of a gen tle and shrinking creature these highminded Democrats regard as the ideal It is necessary to go back to a time about four years ago this coming first of July, when one David Bennett Hill, representing a conservative element of Eastern Democrats, spent a day or more at Lincoln, Neb., in consultation with a certain reasonable and conciliatory and self-abasing Boy Orator. It can hardly fall to be recalled how on that occasion every concession tentatively put forth by the New York man, who subsequently proved the idol of the Kansas City convention, was stoutly spurned by Bryan, who insisted on ramming down the throat of his party not only his own nomination, but his ideas on every plank in the National platform.

To this day Mr. Bryan's gentle and insinuating way is still continuously in evidence. He undertakes to read people out of the party and to pronounce them unavailable for the Democratic nomination, for no higher reason than that they refuse to bow the knee to Bryan. He demands again to name the nominee and to prescribe the platform; and does it in such a way as to leave little room to doubt that he means to convey the threat of a bolt unless he is obeyed. If there is a more builheaded, domineering politician in the country than W. J. Bryan, we do not know who it can be, unless it is Grover Cleveland. If you look at the Democratic nominee for President since 1880, this excessive fear of a man that wants his own way is about the silliest on record, and might have seemed so even to senility from Colorado or merchantable elequence from New York.

THE SOUTH AND THE NOMINEE.

The probable selection of Judge Pay cace and progress if they could ker, of New York, as the Democratic candidate for President is due to the pressure exerted in his behalf by the South. That section has dictated the Democratic nomination for President since 1844, when Van Buren was thrown overboard and Polk nominated; the South forced the Democratic nomination of Cass in 1848, by whose help Van Buren had been beaten in 1844. South forced the nomination of Franklin Pierce in 1852, rejecting Douglas, Buchanan and Cass; the South forced the nomination of Buchanan in 1856, again rejecting Douglas, and the South again refused to accept Douglas in 1860 and by the nomination of Breckinridge divided the Democratic vote and made easy a Republican victory. It is easy to explain the dominant political force of the South before the Civil War by the fact that the slavery question made the Southern Democracy a unit in the councils of the party, but after the Civil War the moment that reconstruction was complete and the troops removed from the South, which did not take place until the accession of President Hayes, in 1877, the South again took its old place at the head of the Democratic table.

The South forced the nomination of Hancock in 1880, a shrewd move, for it proved so strong a nomination that it took the united efforts of Grant and Conkling in Ohio, Indiana and New York to elect Garfield. The South forced nomination of Cleveland against the protest of Tammany Hall in 1884. it forced the nomination of Cleveland against a still more bitter protest on the part of Tammany in 1892, and the South made the nomination of Bryan possible in 1896. The South has always been a very energetic and not seldom a very able politician in the councils of the Democratic party. It has never had any "favorite son" nonsense in its noddle. Before the Civil War it never tried to nominate a Southern Democrat for President, but preferred to nominate a Northern man who was an unflinching champion of the rights of slavery to protection within the Constitution, both the rights that were implied as well as those that were unequivocally expressed. After the last of the Virginia Presidents, whose career dated back to the Revolution, retired from office in 1824, but two Southern Democrats became President-Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk. Jackson really was never a distinctively South-

ern candidate. One of the warmest champions of Jackson as early as 1823-24 was De Witt Clinton, of New York, James Watson Webb, in the New York Courier and Enquirer, supported Jackson strongly, and four years later Martin Van Buren Tammany Hall and the New York Evening Post supported General Jackson for President. As early as 1824 Jackson had the support of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indiana. In 1824 Jackson was not merely a sectional Southern man, but a popular military hero, as shown by the fact that with two eminent Southern men against, him to divide the Southern vote Crawford of Georgia, and Clay, of Kentucky,

pushed in 1824 as a distinctively Southern Democrat. In 1828 Jackson won easily, for the election of 1824 had designated him as the coming man. So far from Jackson being a distinctively Southern Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren, who supported Crawford in 1824, was the engineer of the movement that made a majority of the electoral college of New York for General Jack-General Jackson's bitterest enemies were found among the Southern

So it hardly can be claimed that Jackson was a sectional Southern Demerat, made President by a factional Southern push. Polk, the last Southern Democrat to run for President on the regular party ticket, was taken up as 'a dark horse" at the Baltimore convention of 1844. From the Presidency of Andrew Jackson the tendency of the South, notwithstanding its political supremacy, has been not to nominate Southern Democrats for President. The explanation is found in the fact that the ace question makes the South still solid. It is fairly argued that the socalled unavailability of Southerners is due today far more to the fact that these states are in no sense doubtful or pivotal in a Presidential contest. The South does not press Senator Bailey, of Texas, for President, because it knows that Bailey could not carry the great doubtful states of the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard so certainly as some conservative Northern Democrat.

The South has swelled the rising tide for Parker, and let no one treat the judgment of the South with contempt. The Southern leaders have a talent for olitics, and they are not wrong when they see that Judge Parker is a strong candidate. He occupies the highest place in the judicial system of his state, a place of great dignity and honor. He is personally a man of superior professional erudition and of upright life. He is a Democrat without any taint of the demagogue. Such a candidate cannot be whistled down the wind. The "independent vote" of New York State would naturally be attracted by such a man as Judge Parker. There are many conservative Republicans who would be glad to see President Roose veit, if he should be beaten, succeeded by a Democrat of high character for public virtue and professional learning. Judge Parker cannot possibly be accounted a weak or forceless political figure. His professional eminence and personal character forbid the folly of treating his candidacy with contempt.

BOND SIGNING IS BUSINESS.

The bankers at Eugene have entered nto a mutual agreement that they will not become sureties upon the official onds of public officers. This action was taken with a view to placing the anagement of the banks upon a better business basis. In adopting this policy the banks have followed the recomnendation of the American Bankers' Association and have voiced the opinions of business men generally. Methods of transacting business have undergone a revolution in the last quarter of a century, and the matter of suretyship has kept pace with the ceaseless "Going on a man's bond" is change. not what it used to be. While it is the same in legal effect, business relations have become so complex that becoming surety on an official bond is considered less a matter of friendship and more a matter of business. Signing a bond is often lightly referred to as "only a matter of form," but many men have learned to their sorrow that when they affixed their signatures to the "form" they assumed serious financial obliga-

To accommodate the changing conditions, surety companies have been orsureties on official bonds and other undertakings. For this service they charge a premium sufficient to reimburse them for all losses and to leave them a profit on the business transacted and capital invested. When managed in this way, suretyship ceases to be in any degree a matter of friendship and becomes "a cold-blooded business transaction." And this is what it should be. The acceptance of an office is a business transaction, entered upon by the person elected or appointed with view to making money out of it. Giving an official undertaking, commony called a bond, is one element in the ransaction. The surety on the bond alds in fulfillment of the law's requirements and he is entitled to compensation therefor. The man who holds the office must have the ability to perform the duties required, but the man who serves as surety must have property enough to make good any defaication or dereliction. The man who signs as a surety assumes an obligation which may embarrass him when least expected and perhaps involve him in financial This is particularly true of banks which are called upon to act as sureties where large bonds are re-

quired. The public welfare is best subserved if suretyship on official bonds is undertaken as a business transaction rather than as a friendly favor. The surety companies make it their business to watch their patrons and see that they are faithful to their trusts. One who acts merely from a feeling of friendship cannot do this. One who professes condence in the integrity of his friend cannot ask the privilege of examining his books and accounts and counting his cash. A surety company can make this privilege a part of its contract Then, too, when a defalcation occurs and suit is brought upon the bond, a jury frequently has more sympathy for the bondsmen than for the county, and if there is room for doubt they incline to favor the sureties, especially if they are well known and popular. A surety company gets no sympathy from the most tender-hearted jury, and if the county has any case at all it can recover.

NO PARTIALITY INTENDED. We have received a letter from a Republican county chairman in Eastern Oregon, complaining that the news report from his county convention incorrectly described a Williamson victory. whereas the fact was, he says, that the candidates for delegates who were defeated were Williamson men and the men elected are Moody men. He also says, which is highly probable, that the issues fought out at the primaries in his county were local matters and not

the Congressional nomination at all. We are disposed to think that the complaint of the chairman is well founded, though it is offset by a complaint from another county that the news report of a Moody victory was incorrect, inasmuch as the delegates chosen will be for Williamson. These reports are doubtless sent in by Oregonian correspondents whose sympavotes, Adams 84, Crawford 41 and Clay thies with one side or the other are after the battle and the storm. Peace 27. It is clear that Jackson was not active, as it has been found impossi-

ble to secure correspondents in every town in Oregon who combine the judicial faculty of a Marshall, the energy of a Napoleon and the literary skill of a Macaulay. Regretfully we confess that our correspondents seem endowed with about the average suppy of hu-

man imperfections and frailties. In this particular case the difficulty of impartiality was enhanced by two considerations. One was that the fight between Moody and Williamson was so close and so dependent upon events elsewhere that a news report in favor of one of the men was eagerly sought for its possible aid to his cause in other countles. Whichever way the correspondent leaned, that way he was tempted to color his report. The man who makes a hustling correspondent is not apt to be lukewarm in local politics. The other reason why these reports sometimes turned out to be inaccurate was that Moody and Williamson did not constitute the Issue where legislative and judicial, county or district offices were the chief source of contention. Yet the correspondent knew that the world was waiting eagerly to hear whether Moody or Williamson had carried the county, and he felt it incumbent upon him to announce it one way or the other, and he did so when possibly the delegates themselves did not yet know how they would vote in the Congressional Convention.

There is nothing more to add except that The Oregonian sent no instructions of partiality to any of its correspondents and desired from them the exact facts of the situation as far as they could be known. The good brother at The Dalles who avers that The Oregonian "stood in" with Williamson beorganization, and the Southern Oregon editor who finds that The Oregonian supported Moody because Williamson voted for Fulton we leave to fight it out between themselves.

Wallace H. Ham was recently sentenced by Judge Harris, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, to fifteen to twenty years at hard labor. Ham, who was manager of the American Surety Company, treasurer of St. Paul's Church Corporation and the St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, embezzied \$230,000. The funds given by the charitable for the benefit of the poor and sick were stolen by this man and devoted to his own uses. This man was a peculiar thicf. He never told what had become of his plunder, which amounted to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. He spared nobody; he was a shrewd and successful operator with his trust funds, and yet nobody knows what became of the great sum of money he stole. He pretended he did not know how he lost it, but the Judge evidently suspected that he knew what had become of the money, and this belief probably prompted him to give the man the full penalty of the law. There is something frightful in the greed of a man who loves money so extravagantly that he does not hesitate to rob the sick, the helpless, the infirm and aged poor.

Paderewski, it is said, was lately exed from Russia for life by police order. At the close of one of his wonderful performances before the Russian court the Czar complimented the great planist, saying he was especially pleased to find such talent in a Russian, whereupon Paderewski, with more patriotism than tact, replied, begging His Majesty's pardon, that he was "a This was his offense, and he was ordered to leave St. Petersburg within twenty-four hours and the empire with all expedition, and admonished not to return. The story is perhaps without foundation in fact, but it serves to show the temper of imperial Russia, since without doubt it would be true were Paderewski enough of a fool to answer a compliment from such a source with a vaingiorlous boast that could not, under any circumstances, be of the slightest advantage to him or his

native country. One of the sequels of the Boer War is the evolution of a new church, in consequence of a resolution of the Dutch Reformed Church offensive to the 4000 or 5000 "National Scouts," or Boers who before the war ended surrendered and organized to help the British end the war. This action is naturally regarded by the majority of the Boers as unpatriotic, and decided steps have been taken at church conferences to make it hot for the "traitors." The latter have appealed to the British Governor, who is disposed to stand by the "scouts" and divide with them the money allowed by the government for religious purposes. Sir Arthur Lawley demands, in fact, that "the objectionable resolution branding certain members in the church minutes" be rescinded. The net outcome promises to be a permanent split and a new church hostile to the national aspira-

The old spirit of exclusion in Japan eems to have taken a new lease of life under the emergency of war. Not a Japanese in all Japan who knows anything that is of interest to the outside world, and every one of them is silently but strenuously bent upon keeping others from finding out anything. Wily, silent, vigilant, the little brown men guard the happenings and the possible happenings of the empire jealously and effectively. Naturally newsgatherers and photographers find this a most annoying state of affairs and voice their annoyance in unmeasured terms. But there is reason to believe that Japan will have something to tell one of these days which she will give out eagerly. Until that time comes the world must bide its time with what patience it can summon.

General Wood is going to put the soldiers in the Department of Mindanao through their paces, war or no war. He is convinced that a hardened physical condition, that can only be attained by severe drill with full field equipment for at least 30 minutes a day for four days in the week, and a march of six miles with the same equipment on one of the three remaining days, is necessary to keep the men in readiness for an emergency. He is probably right, but there are those who see in this order proof of the charges made pending his confirmation as Major-General of the Army, that he is a martinet.

Striking evidence of utter failure to cultivate the grace of patience is witessed in the attempt of an old man of 85 years to commit suicide. Nature has been a laggard in his case, but if he will bide her time in patience yet a little longer she will come to his relief. This is not speculation, but certainty, founded upon precedent of long stand-

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Favorable View of Hailey. Boise News.

The Democrats of Eastern Oregon will probably nominate Tom Halley, of Pendle-ton, for Congress. He is an Idaho boy and a great sprinter on the political race track.

Inhumanity Doesn't Pay. Canyon City Engle

The Winter weather that has prevailed uring the past week will cost Grant bunty thousands of dollars and will fall principally on those who are the least able to bear it. It has without a question emphasized one fact, and that is that it is very unwise to try to run stock in his county without ample feed.

But a Drop in the Bucket. Salem Journal.

Oregon delegation and Lewis and Clark Commissioners have doubtless se-cured all that can be secured in the way f aid from Congress for the Portland Fair. When Oregon goes up against the National Government, we realize that we are but a drop in the bucket, politically speaking. So the Oregon men are to be congratulated in pulling off what they did. It cannot be said our Senators and Congressmen are not working harmoni-ously and effectively for our state. Against great odds they have won a grand recogition for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

The Fate of the Boiter.

Port Townsend Leader. Tacoma lines up this year with a Democratic Mayor and with the balance of the Republican ticket elected by immense majorities. This is bad politics from any man's standpoint and must work a det-riment to the party organization in Pierce County. If you can't beat a man for the nomination it's a good plan to take the defeat gracefully and bob up again; next time you may be successful. Soreheads, even if they succeed in defeating the man they have bolted, generally relegate them-selves to private life and close the political gate behind them with a distinct click.

Ask Hunt if the Press Is Silent

The Dalles Chronicle.

Rev. J. W. Brougher, of the Baptist Church in Portland, has been turning on a searchlight on the wickedness of that city, and this has called forth a severe riticism of the preacher in The Sunday oregonian. It is the duty of every minister of the gospel to be fearless in the discharge of his duties, and to bring to light the hidden sins that sap the moral strength of every community is the foremost of these. It is a well-known fact, all over the state, that the metropolis is permeated with vice in many forms, and it is useless for the journals of that city to cover up the facts. The sooner these to cover up the facts. The sooner these moral ulcers are given heroic treatment the better it will be for the reputation of the city on the Willamette.

Remedy for Dirty Wounds.

Granite Gem. Every little while we read in the paper hat some one has run a rusty nail in his hand or foot or other portion of his body and lockjaw resulted therefrom and that the patient died. If every person was aware of a perfect remedy of such wounds and apply it, then such reports would cease. The remedy is simple, always on hand, can be applied by anyone—what is better, is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound or any wound that is bruised or inflamed, with a woolen cloth. Twenty ninutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation aris-ing from such a wound. People may sneer at this remedy as much as they please, but when they are afflicted with such wounds just let them try it.

In Other Respects Available.

Newport News. There was no little surprise among the Republicans, as they noted the number of "Socialists" and Democrats in attendance as delegates at the County Convention Tuesday. It is among this class of people who have no political principles attached to their makeup that the "fourth-term candidate" holds sway. A striking incident of this nature may be pointed out a the delegation from Beaver Creek preeinet, where Captain H. Nice, one of the heaviest taxpayers in the county, and a life-long Republican was cast aside and a man selected in his place who up to couple of years ago was a Democrat from the day he was born, but after twice being an unsuccessful aspirant for nomination in Democratic conventions deserted that party for the Socialists at whose convention two years ago he met with no better success. This man is a slave to the cup, an admirer of the fourth-termer, ntaxpayer and a traitor; these are chief qualifications for a seat in the fourthterm band wagon,

Idaho at Portland. Grangeville News,

In the very elaborateness of detail s strongly characterizing the organization into one grand ensemble of the innumerable factors obtaining in the arrangement of Portland's great Exposition for 1965, speak volumes in demonstrating that the big show of the Pacific slope will far and tway out-rival anything of the kind in the history of these United States, excepting the Chicago wonder and this year's enormous Exposition at St. Louis, Oregon and Oregonians have actually raised \$2. 500,000 to spend in a lavish display of the multifarious resources of the Union's em-pirical possessions in her mighty West. And every cent will be spent to make it an Exposition the character, conduct and effect of which will go down the avenue of time as one of the greatest feats of physi-cal and intellectual accomplishment the country and the world have ever known. it is certainly well and Idahoans should felicitate themselves over the fact that the boundless wealth of Nature endowment to this young commonwealth will be displayed at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, in 1966, on a scale equal to their merit and their worth to the Idahoan so proud of his state and to his countrymen outside of it, now thoroughly awakened to its future greatness.

Why We Ask Participation. Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The bill appropriating \$470,000 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland in 1905 passed the House yesterday, and, with the assurance of Government aid, the directors of the enterprise may now proceed, all the more confident that it will be a notable success. The Government has made generous appropriations for most of the minor expositions held in the last 20 years, and so long as the precedent had been established there was no reason why the Fair at Portland should not receive equally substantial recognition. While the Louisiana purchase in 186 was a signal achievement from the fact that it added millions of territory to the re-public's domain and gave an outlook by the way of the Mississippi, the Lewis and Clark expedition across a trackless continent supplemented the Louisiana chase by solving a mighty geographical, political and commercial problem which gave to this country an outlet to the Pa-cific Ocean and the trade of the world. Now, more than at any past time, possible to appreciate what the and Clark journey meant to the United States. The expositions of the past, at New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Omaha and Buffalo, in all of which the Govern ment took part, celebrated no historical events that are to be compared with the memorable achievement of the two explorers 100 years ago. It is eminently fitting that advantage should be taken of the op portunity to pay tribute to their memo-ries in the form of an exposition that will show what a century's growth has been, and the Government quite properly will take part in it.

ALEXIEFF AND THE SAILOR.

London Daily News. Public Opinion gives a story which shows that Admiral Alexieff is not dellcient in the art of repartee. In 1836 the Admiral was Captain in command of the crulaer Africa, and the raconteur tells how he was permitted by the Russian government to accompany the vessel to Ens

land.

The rest of the story may be told in the narrator's own words: "On getting into British waters we were overtaken by a dense fog, necessitating our remaining almost stationary. When the fog lifted we discovered a small fishing smack, manned by two typical North Sea fishermen, who signaled their wish to be taken aboard. The order was at orce siven and one of The order was at once given, and one of the men was speedily taken on deck. As I was the only one on the Africa who could speak English, I was called upon to act as interpreter, and learned that in the fog they had become separated from the rest of the fleet, and wanted to study the chart to ascertain their bearings.

"The desired information having been given him, the man glanced round with evident admiration at the spotless decks and perfect appointments of the ship then suddenly turning to me in a confi dential whisper (pointing to the crew), said: 'They're Rooshians, ain't they?' I answered 'Yes,' and inquired how he guessed the fact. 'By the smell of 'em' he replied, stolidly. Seeing me smile, Cap-tain Alexieff begged me to explain what had transpired, and, on my interpreting laughed heartily (as did also the other officers grouped around), and remarked that, 'as the British llon had such a nice sense of smell, it should surely be allied to an equally critical sense of taste, and sent the young giant on his way rejoicing with a jar of vodka to drink the health of the Russian Bear."

Classes in American Cities. Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Under the theory of our Government there are no classes. It is still true that the road to distinction is open to any capable young man to a degee unknown in the older civilized countries. On the other hand, we fail to see how it is pos On the sible to deny that pretty well-marked classes actually exist in the cities, at least. Very rich people began to make the distinction years ago. The whole develo ment of a city like New York tends to-ward it. Extremes of riches and poverty lead directly to it. The developm what is known as "society" involves almost of necessity a demarcation classes. Large groups characteristically different in purpose, standard of living

One of the "Bad Trusts."

Omaha World-Herald. Before the House committee on judi-clary it was shown that the news print paper business in the United States is controlled by a combination and that this combination has raised the price of news paper during the last four years \$14 per ton and during the last year as much as \$5 per ton. It was further shown that this same combination is selling paper in Lon-don, after paying the freight and insurance, at 20 per cent less than it does in New York. Now we may expect Repub-lican newspapers to insist that the shelter which the paper finds in the tariff be de-stroyed. Already many of these newspapers have printed solemn editorials on that line, and yet when it is proposed that the shelter which other trusts find in the tariff be destroyed these same Republican papers insist that public interests require that we "stand pat."

Four Hundred in London.

Labouchere's Truth. In the United States there has grown up an institution which was called the "40." Rapidly this curious system is being adopted in London, and unless the unforseen occurs the "society" here will soon be composed almost entirely of rich and reckless persons, who, through the press, have attained social prominence. Many of the finest houses in the town and country have come into their possession and these they have furnished with the utmost luxury. They have acquired some of the most valuable art treasures, they have the most precious lewels, they wear the most extravagant costumes, they best boxes at the opera and at the theaters, they drive in the most striking car riages and they give the most exclusive entertainments.

Growing Government Expenses.

Boston Herald, Lest anyone should be deceived into be eving that the Government is being ru at small expense. It need only be state that the expenditures for the three-quar ters of a year now are far in excess of those for the entire 12 months of the fiscal year 1897. More was spent in nine mo of the current fiscal year for the War De partment than was spent in the whole year 1897 for both the War and the Navy Departments combined. In nine months of the current year the expenditures for the dustry. Navy have been almost \$5,000,000 more than double the total naval expend for the whole fiscal year that closed June 30, 1897. Such facts tell their own story of economy or extravagance.

Edward and Theodore.

Cincinnati Enquirer, King Edward VII, at his recent recep tion at Copenhagen, was especially cor-dial and friendly toward the United States Minister. He expressed the warmest adniration for President Roosevelt. Edward night to feel kindly toward our Adminis tration. It has never missed an opportunity to play into the British hand not King Edward, though, allow himself to be lugged in as a spellbinder for the Republican ticket. Mr. Roosevelt is not the United States. At least, he has not a resent patent on the Executive and Leg-Departments of the Government lasting longer than the 4th of March next,

Thibet Being Civilized.

New York Press. Those Englishmen who "stand aghast" at the turning of the road to Lhassa into a shambles belong to the same England that heard with grim satisfaction of the mowing down by Kitchener at Omdurman of whole hattalions of the khalifa's fanat-ic followers. They belong to the same sunsetless empire which sought the gold-fields of the Rand, when held by white nen, as purposefully and bloodily as it demands a tea market under "the roof of the world" when the yellow barbarian slams his door in the Indian trader's face.

Good "Ad" for Kansas.

Buffalo Express What short-sighted Kansas mothers those are who do not approve the plan to have an exhibit of Sunflower State eauties at the World's Fair! Such a show would make sure an adequate supply of farm bands during the harvest time, for it is hardly to be denied that marriageable nen who have visited the Exposition would flock to Kansas.

Shakespeare and Bacon.

Walter W. Skeat, in the Spectator, Said Hood: "I know, if I'd a mind, I could like Shakespeare write, And soon could prove to all mankind How well I can indite; And yet," remarked this genial man, That somewhat mars my simple plan-I haven't got the mind!"

So Bacon might have borne his part And said: "For sake of praise, I well could find it in my heart To write all Shakespeare's plays; But ah! I feel a touch of fear That somewhat makes me start;

I have the mind, serene and clear, haven't got the heart!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Smooth Sailing. John Salling was seen in Beaver, Sunday, alling on his best girl. -Tillamook Headlight.

No Further Need for Prayer. A preacher, who went to a Kentucky parish here the parishioners bred horses, was asked waste the pragationers are noted, who assets to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so, They prayet three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth he was told he need not do it any more. "Why," and the preacher. "Is sho dead?" "No," ansaid the preacher. "Is she dead?" "No," answered the man; "she wen the Derby. "-Kaness City Independent.

Hobos on the wing.

Hobson has been bottled. Carn was canned-variation 103,

The Seals should be at home on the ocks.

Even Skamokawa laughs at Admiral Rojenstrensky's name.

The garter purse is said to be growing

favor. Sure; it's out of sight. Even the W. C. T. U. couldn't object to

We had expected to hear before this that the Yalu River ran red with blood.

A North Yakima paper claims a "gen-

he way Scattle rushed the Cana.

eral circulation among 3,000,000 people." Note and Comment's weather forecast Copyright, 1904)-Wednesday. Hot as Pan-

Especially in the case of twins, the stork rould make a hit by giving trading-

stamps. BURGLAR-All will be forgiven if you will

us why the Dickens you steal sealskins in

General Sherman Bell will be arrested mly over the dead bodies of his soldiery. fort of a Colorado Kouropatkin,

Literary Note. Frequently a book is like a doughnut-

rood around the edges of a subject, but acking a core. The Indians think a squaw that has

twins must be in lengue with the devil. And yet some fool white men think they have all the wisdom corralled. The answer to the question, is life a tragic comedy or a comic tragedy? de-

pends upon whether you are chasing your own hat or watching another fellow chase A recent fire in Douglas City, Alaska, was extinguished with beer, all the water

being frozen. We thought the true-blue Alaskan would have let the town burn. Great Britain, which has nothing to do with Morocco, has handed it over to France. If the Moors fight up to their reputation, the transaction will illustrate

anew the adage that it is better to give than to receive. The Philadelphia Inquirer thus describes the plaintiff in an action for damages for

llenation of affections; She is a blonde, with hair almost white; pink checks, big blue eyes and a willowy figure, Her voice might even be described as blonde. Which do you like better-a blond voice

Tacoma had a very successful launching party some days ago. The fast and commodious steamer Jefferson slid into the Puyallup waterway with great eclat, and eeches were made by prominent citizens extolling the shipbuilding industry that was to make the Puyaliup another Clyde, Unfortunately, when the question of moving the Jefferson into the stream came up, there was a slight hitch in the proceed ings. The Jefferson was stuck hard and fast in the Puyallup mud, and there remains. This teaches us that there's many a trip 'twixt the slip and the ship.

When a number of Italians threaten American automobilists because a couple of children have been ground under the wheels of the auto, they display a spirit that has kept Italy in the background of the modern world. How are millionaires to have their innocent pleasures if they must slow down every time a child gets in the way? And will millionaires endure a land where they are deprived of their densures? Never. The Italians had better be careful or they will drive out the wealthy, both native and foreign-born, and the country will be left to stagger done in the rear of the trust-driven, nerger-geared nations that toot the horn of material progress on the road of in-

Just how far one may go in reproving a eighbor who gossips over one's 'phone has never been satisfactorily settled. In a case recently heard here it developed that the owner of a 'phone became annoyed at the conduct of a neighbor in using it, and proceeded to eject her from the house with considerable violence, even, ecording to the woman's story, hitting her in the face and kicking her somewhere else. The Justice declared that there were "mitigating circumstances," but imposed the maximum fine of \$50. The owner of the 'phone will appeal to a higher court, so that there is some chance of obtaining a definite idea of the reprisals that a man may make and still be within the law. Mitigating circumstances are pleasant things, but of no practical value inless they reduce the amount of the fine to be imposed.

WEX. J. OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Is he a litterateur?" "Oh, dear, no. Why, he's able to sell the stuff he writen." Evening Post.

One redeeming feature of the situation is that a Mormon elder cannot refer to h wives as his "better half."—Washington Post. "When may a woman be said to be happily married?" "Not until she has had the pleas-ure of refusing several men."—Detroit Free

Stranger-Seems to me this crowded street is a queer place for a hospital. Nativ den't know. Two New York Weekly. Two trolley lines meet here.-

"Arthur, dear, don't you think it's rather ex-travagant of you to eat butter with that de-licious jam?" "No, love; economical. Same

piece of bread does for both."-Tit-Bits, Swipsey-Here dis paper gives six columns to de Russian-Jap war an' only one inch to de fight last night between fluidiog Smith an' Kid Hone. Jimmy-Yer don't say. I tell yer de press has reached a bum stage when it iets

a little thing like dat interfere wid a real scrap,—Chicago News. Earnes-Howes and I have been arguing about the meaning of the word "listimus." He says it means a neck of land separating two bodies of water, and I held that it is a of land connecting two continents. Now, what do you say? Shedd-I say that neither of you is right. An isthmus is a thing that conn

conspiracies and revolutions and separates gov-druments.—Boston Transcript. "Wh-why didn't you let de fight go on?" sobbed the defeated pugilist after they had brushed the stars out of his eyes and carried him to his corner. "Why didn't you lemme go ahead? I had 'Im goin'!" 'You," said his second, who was also his chief backer, "you had him going-but he was going the trong way-and going too fast for you, son!" Francisco Bulletin.