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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 62 deg.; minimum, 45. Precipi 0.05 inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Probably fair; south west to northwest winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

HEARST AND PARKER.

There are grave doubts whether the promoters of the Hearst boom, or even its contemplated beneficiary himself, ever expected his nomination in 1904. whatever their plans may involve for 1908. They have certainly gone at it, fust as everything else to which Mr. Hearst has put his hand has been gone at, with enthusiasm and an abandon of liberality in the assemblage of every possible means to the desired end.

Mr. Hearst has certainly acquired a great deal of advertising for himself and for his newspapers; and if the real credit should go to his brainy subordinates it is enough to say that all their demands and efforts are for him. It is not in friendship for Brisbane but in hatred of Hearst that Brisbane is urged as the suitable nominee if the Hearst cause should win. Perhaps it would he a fair criticism to say that advocacy of Brisbane discloses a disingenuous ness which compares unfavorably with the fidelity which Mr. Hearst always secures from the men in his employ.

This quality of binding men to loyal service is far from discreditable, either to its possessor or to the faithful adherents of his cause. It is an impressive exhibit in fealty that the numerous men of fine talents whom Mr. Hearst has attracted to his interests in various parts of the country have preserved a stendfast devotion to his interests, which has never flagged to the extent of justifying a single suspicion of disloyalty. Nobody, we believe, has ever put forth the suggestion that with all the reputed baseness of Mr. Hearst and

tributions of \$1,000,000 to a political fund, no matter how worthy the candidate he seeks to ald may be, he is certainly not displaying very good judgment. If Mr. Carnegle will spend some of his ill-gotten gains in bringing about a revision of the tariff laws so that an American citizen can buy American goods as cheaply in America as a Europeon can buy the same goods in Europe, he will have accomplished more good than will result from his heroes' fund or his million-dollar political contributions.

VICTORY SNATCHED FROM DEFTAT.

Yesterday's decision at St Paul has been a foregone conclusion from the moment that the Government Itself. through the Attorney-General, interposed its objection. The scarcely concealed purpose of the Federal Courts, of late years, has been to sustain the Government, without too much regard to technicalities, whenever the question at issue was fairly to be interpreted as a political question or as primarily an intimate part of the Federal policy as jointly determined by legislative and executive departments. This was openly announced in the insular cases, and doubtless weighed, as we have hereto-fore suggested, with the Supreme Court in its ruling on the merger.

So long as the Government, through Congress and the executive, is perfectly clear as to its duty and purposes in handling the transcontinental mergers, the Federal Courts will be disposed to acquiesce. Such a course is certain to arouse no end of Democratic discontent, but no more than an opposite course would justify. It was one of the late Governor Pennoyer's favorite contentions, in which he was not without excellent Democratic company, that it is no business of the Supreme Court what laws the Government chooses to enact or course to follow.

It looks exceedingly doubtful whether anything more will come of the Government's anti-merger activity than the Supreme Court's decision, which is rapidly degenerating into a perfunctory undertaking, not hostlie to mergers except in some Pickwickian or figurative sense. The 412-to-412 decision against Northern Securities justifies the suspicion that the Supreme Court strained a point to sustain the Government and will only be too willing to stay its hand at the Administration's first sign of weakening. That sign was the Attorney-General's interference at St. Paul, and the Circuit Court has evidently taken the hint. There is not likely to be any interference at St. Paul or Washington or in New Jersey with any move

made by the Department of Justice for the advantage of Hill and Morgan. These may look like wild and whirling words; but they are certainly not mpugned by anything enunciated yesterday at St. Paul. If the discussion vouchsafed by the court means anything, it means that the Hill plan of distribution is satisfactory, both to that tribunal and to the Administration. The court does not merely assume that Mr. Hill will make a proper distribution, nor does it stop with the assertion that it cannot act until that assumption is rendered untenable by procedure on Hill's part that is plainly improper. It goes farther. It says that the original decision expressly contemplated the act now asked for by Messra, Harriman and Pierce and withheld it. That is to say, it was originally intended, exactly as has been done, to declare Northern Securities illegal, but not to interfere to prevent Hill in other ways from do-

ing what he tried to do through the The court farther says that the pub-

lic has no concern in the case, so long as the Attorney-General disavows it, and pointedly implies that in any other proceeding which may be brought the

cause; the Episcopalians would grant divorce only for adultery, while many Protestants would grant divorce as Luther allowed it, for desertion. As a matter of common sense, it is none of the church's business. It ceased to be the church's business when the church and state were fundamentally separated in fact and function. Uniform divorce law is one of the bees that buzz in the bonnet of the impractical reformers to no purpose except to decrease the respect that intelligent men have for "reform" of all sorts.

COAST JOEBERS' ADVANTAGE.

No blame can be attached to the Spoane jobbers for their effort to secure a differential over Portland sufficient to cut this city out of a large trade district west of Spokane. The people of the inland city, however, can expect against such a move nothing but a fight by the entire jobbing trade of the North Pacific Coast, and if the railroads should attempt to grant any such concessions as are demanded they would shortly be taught the error of their ways. Portland developed into a big wholesale center long before any transcontinental rallroad met Udewater at this port. For many years after the advent of the railroad, our jobbers brought large quantities of freight around the Horn by sailing vessels, and on many classes of heavy freight in which time was an unimportant element they made the rate which the railroad was forced to meet or else lose the

business. Tramp steamers have driven the sailing vessels from this 'round-the-Horn route, but the rates by the modern carriers are still so low that they are meeting the competition of the railroads and the business is increasing in volume. In over-sea traffic the coast city, course, always has an unconquerable advantage over the city farther inland. We can hardly term business between

New York and other Atlantic Coast cities and the Pacific Coast as over-sei traffic, but in a manner its freight classifications are identical with those on traffic which comes from a foreign port. The Pacific Coast jobbers annually handle hundreds of thousands of tons of freight, included in which is a vast amount of merchandise which weighs heavily but cost little. Unless the subsidy graft goes through and a monopoly is given a few rich shipowners, these jobbers can always charter a vessel or secure space on one to bring to Portland, Seattle or Tacoma this heavy erchandlee.

The ocean is a free highway and will always remain so. Accordingly, any city that is reached by this highway will always have an advantage over one that is dependent on an artificial high-

way on which the right of way is controlled by man and not by the Almighty. Even if the railroads were disposed to invite the re-establishment of this 'round-the-Horn freight service by granting the concessions asked, they would be losers on the business handled from Spokane. The big field for trade in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is in the grain districts, and practically all of

the surplus from these districts finds a market, not at Spokane, but at the tidewater ports of Oregon and Washington, This gives the railroads a back haul for their cars which are sent out from Portland, Seattle and Tacoma with merchandise for distribution in the territory which Spokane is seeking to gain at the expense of the Coast citles.

If Spokane should secure the large slice of new trade which the concession asked would give her, the railroad com nanies would be called on to distribute merchandise west of Spokane with comparatively little freight to haul back on the return trip of the cars. They will, of course, haul a limited percentage of the wheat crop of the territory invade

to the Spokane mills to be gruond into

flour, but as about 75 per cent of the

crop goes foreign they would haul a

much larger percentage of empty cars

back to the distributing center at Spo-

kane than from Portland or the Puget

Sound ports. There is another feature

of the situation which will render it

very difficult for the railroads to make

any discrimination in favor of Spokane

and that is the fact that not a single

cession to Spokane does not apply with

equal force to Lewiston, Colfax, Day-

ton, Ritzville, Walla Walla, Pendleton

mountains and it is perhaps peodless

to state that the granting of discrim-

inatory rates to each of these cities

would not please the Spokane jobbers

who already do considerable business

other thriving citles east of the

argument in favor of making this cor

up by declaring that, after long experience in Japanese athletics, he has no patience with women who consider that, merely because of their sex, they should be weaker than men. He asserts further that in Japan women are not weaker than men, and adds that in this country they have "no right to be." The course in physical training as outlined is a strenuous one, but care is taken to avoid violent exercise, for which the subject has not been prepared by careful steps leading up to it. Overtraining, resulting in physical col-lapse, as not infrequently witnessed in our college athletics, is unknown to this

ancient method. The processes employed are simple, but, it is alleged. they begin at a very early age and are followed up with the unflagging patience of a people who know not haste and are as cheerful in waiting as in doing

We find it hard to reconcile the statements of this author in regard to the science of physical existence in Japan with the familiar tales of travelers and missionaries in regard to the manner in which, infants are cared for and the way in which girls of tender age are seen on every hand with a babe strapped to the back of each, while at play, the sun shining straight into the eyes, of the infant, whose folling head keeps time with the movements of his child nurse. But let us not be hypercritical. If there are women in Japan whom "Jlu jitsu" has made superior to the physical weakness that belongs to American women as a class, let us not be above learning the lessons that developed this strength. Let us not follow the example of this author by losing patience with women who are weak and who suffer manifold disabilities through this weakness. But if as a people we can learn of Japan in the matter of physical development, let us not be above taking the lessons, even though we may not hope to eliminate, by the aid of "jiu jitsu," the ailing woman from the American home.

If the decision rendered at St. Paul vesterday is sustained, all of the advantage gained by Mr. Harriman in paying \$1000 per share for Northern Pacific stock will have been lost. The abnormal prices to which that stock soared were warranted only by the control of the road passing into the hands of the men who were paying the prices. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that Mr. Harriman will not give up the struggle after receiving the first rebuff in a state which owes so much to Mr. Hill, when it is recalled that Mr. Harriman has behind him in this deal John D. Rockefeller, whose financial strength and position is more powerful than ever, while behind his antagonist, Mr. Hill, 1s J. P. Morgan, whose frayed reputation no longer permits him to wield the influence that was his when Harriman defeated him and his associates in the Northern Pacific deal. Yesterday's decision is undoubtedly pleasing to Hill, but may not mark the end of the proceedings.

The Rhodesian output of gold is not very large, but shows a steady increase taking one year with another. February last, for example, gave 18,673 ounces, against 17,030 ounces, 13,204 ounces and 12.237 ounces, respectively, in February, 1903, 1902 and 1901. The total production in 1903 was 231,873 ounces, against 194,168 ounces in 1902 and 172,150 ounces in 1901. The trouble in Rhodesia is the same as in the Transvaal-want of Kaffir labor. The high price of coal is being corrected by the recent railway connection with the Wankie coal mines. In May, the railway will reach the Zambesi and improved transportation is expected to quicken the fine copper mines north of the river. It is, however, a stubborn

"THE LINES OF TORRES VEDRAS" OBJECTIONS TO DIRECT PRIMARIES

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St. Paul Pioneer Press

debted to no one. Most of these men

have been nominated. The result is the strongest ticket the Republican

this primary law-but they never have. They fought it from the first and con-tinue to snear at it. But it must be

judged by its results. Two years ago it redeemed the City Council from the clutches of the street-railway company

and this year it has insured another honest assembly and has given the op-

portunity for a much more satisfactory

board of Aldermen than the present

one. No special interest can manipulate

the people. The people they make mis-takes, but if they do they can correct

them. Under the convention system

they were compelled to choose whoever

was offered to them, and even after hi

unfitness was shown a dangerous Al-

any one but themselves. The logical re-

government

ashamed."

every month.

000.

sult of a continuance of that system would have been in St. Paul, as it has

Imperialism and Its Benefits.

Chicago Record-Herald.

wars and military expeditions. It is an atrocious and bloodthirsty record, of

which an empire of savages might be proud, but of which a kingdom that

stood among civilized powers for peace

reedom and justice must be eternally

Of the wars referred to two were in

Ashanti, three were wars with the na-tives in Matabeleland and Mashonaland,

one was in the Sudan, one was on the northwest frontier of India, one was

the Boer war, and there remain the Chi-nese expedition, and "adventures" in Venezuela, Kano, Aden, Somaliland and Thibet. "The two inst-named," says the

Speaker, "are still with us and are in-

olving a heavy expenditure which can

not be measured accurately, but certainly

uns to several hundred thousand pounds

The cost for the active operations of

war during the nine-year period is put

at 250 million bounds, or, roughly, \$1,250.

000,000, and it is added that during the same period the government has run through 400,000,000 pounds (two billion dol-

inrs) "In the way of 'normal' or peace expenditure on soldiers, gallors, battle-ships, barracks and forts." In the mean-

time consols have declined from 114 to \$5 and the national debt has increased

from 615,000,000 to 758,000,000 poutnds, or hy

\$815,000,000 to a total of nearly \$4,000,000,-

One item of cost, the loss of life, is not

Minnapolis Tribune

The strategy of the Japanese in Corea There has been some dissatiafaction begins to recall one of the most brilexpressed with the primary law this llant operations of history, immortalized year, but it is significant that it has all in one of the greatest military classics namely, General Napler's Peninsular War. Everyone who knows a little his-tory will remember with what meager forces the Duke of Wellington attacked the mighty power of Napoleon in Spain. the conventions and believe that Gov ernment was instituted among men for the benefit of the machine, or from those who have listened to the plaintif notes of these wounded leaders. Instead of a horde of officeseekers bound to this or that faction and foisted on the We suspect that contemporary observers thought of the power of England in comparison with that of the continental public to feed at the public crib and to play into the hands of a small coterie of Empire of France much as contem-porary observers think now of the power Republicans the primary law stimuated the search for good candidates all over the city, and the result was a primary f Japan in comparison with that of Russia ticket composed largely of men whom the office had sought, unpledged and in-Only one thing was in favor of the

lesser combatant, After Trafalgar, Eng-land had command of the sea, could and troops in the country of her alig and continue to supply them as long as they did not go too far from the coast. England had no such army as Japan can command. What forces she could spare she threw into Portugal. These were the thin edge of the wedge that in a few years was driven home to Paris, bursting the French Empire into fragments

That whole splendid story does not concern us here; only the way Welling-ton began his invasion of Spain through Portugal, established his base, fortified his rear and protected his land com-munications. Besides his slender forces he had to use the raw levies of Portual. These required patient organiza-tion and training and the joint forces re-quired a strong fortified base. Instead of a single city Wellington chose for this hase the whole peninsula formed by the Tagus where it discharges into the sea. Here was a country one hundred miles in circumference, accessible only on one side by land, and there protected by rocky heights and deflies. He turned it into one immense fortress, guarded derman or Assemblyman was ofter thrust down the popular throat. If he toward land by concentric lines was a good party man he could do what he pleased with the interests of the public. If he "stood in" with any spefenses and commanded toward the sea by the fleet.

This was large enough to contain, not only all the allied forces, but the whole population of Southern Portugal with their cattle and supplies; so that he might surround it with a desert in which no enemy could live. Here was a

striking example of the rec practiced by Weyler in Spain. All the troops Napoleon could throw into Spain could not drive Weilington out of this fortress. Here he drilled and prepared his troops for the later campaigns in which they fought their way to and across the Pyrennes. Here he protected the rear of the advancing army and kept it supplied with everything neces-

sary. Torres Vedras was the English base for the whole Peninsular War. The Peninsula of Corea is many time bigger than the little peninsula on which Lisbon stands, but military operations, by aid of railroads and odern inventions, are now carried on upon a much larger scale than they were hundred years ago. So far as we can understand the strategy of the Japanese they are planning to turn the whole pen nsula into a great Torres Vedras. They have overrun it with troops and taken practical possession of the government. Their advance was pushed rapidly to the very narrowest part of it between Anju and Port Lazareff. This is a cour try of rocky heights and defiles, like the ittle Portuguese peninsula.

Here the Japanese seem to be work-ing like bees or beavers, carrying paral-lel lines of fortifications over mountain and valley across the whole The advance, so rapid up to that point, has been slow since. Clearly Japan is establishing here a fortified line to protect the whole peninsula in the rear and to furnish a base for the advance into Manchuria. Back of that line, while she retains command of the sea, Japan will be as safe as Wellington was safe in the peninsula by the Tagus. Here is one of the cases where history throws an interesting light upon current events.

Too Much of the "Reformer." Cincinnati Enquirer.

The "Reformers" are always trying to find something wrong with the regular order of things. That is their business,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The bridge is bottled.

It used to be, "All the world loves a over." Now it is, "All the world loves come either from those who used to run a divorcee."

> The railroads will treat Chicago as a Summer resort point. Here's a ray of hope for hades.

A Russian mine is something like a He. The fellow that drops it never knows when it's going to blow him up.

It is officially announced by the Chiago Record-Herald that William Eiroy Curtis will soon complete his census of

It must be an anxious time for any ysters that may live near Port Arthur

party has had for years. A ticket of strong campaigners and of men who are entitled to the confidence of the taxpay-They never can tell when a Russian battleship is going to drop on them. ers and who have it. No convention ever did so well except when stimulated Of course it's very fine for the Japanese by popular impatience, and that was bout once in a decade. The machine politicians don't like

often

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rator to have the chance of alluding to the 30 centuries of his country's history, but what about the poor Jap schoolboy!

When a woman visits a seer, who throws her into a trance and relieves her of her watch, money and slik clothing, she has less cause for sorrow than for rejoicing. Suppose the seer had taken the cotton, wool and linen clothing, in addition to the silk.

We are heartily in favor of ju-jitsu for women. Irving Hancock says that after a course of it the ordinary woman, far from balking at carrying a scuttle of coal from the cellar, will think nothing of running upstairs with a full coal scuttle in each hand, while hubby, presumably, smokes with his feet on the table. Banzai jiu-jitsu.

cial interest and had access to its cam-paign fund it only made him a more de-sirable candidate. The self-constituted About 11 o'clock every night two little hop-o'-my-thumb mice may be seen forclique calling itself "the party" ignored both the real party and the interests of aging in the brilliantly lighted grocery window of one of the department stores. They are pretty small fellows, even for nice, but they don't seem a bit afraid of the spectators on the other side of the been generally, subjection to a machine, corruption and inefficiency in adminis-tration and all the other evils of ollwindow. For several evenings they have been trying to bore their way through a wicker basket containing figs, a project garchic rule masquerading as popular that appears more important than that of a Panama canal. Unlike most mice, these two pigmies do not appear averse to publicity, so they may be gratified to "Since the Unionist party came into power in the Summer of 1855," says the Speaker, "they seem to have engaged their countrymen in at least fourteen find "their names in the paper."

According to the Paris Bontemps, the nunlcipal authorities of Papette, La.,

have framed a set of regulations governing lynchings and shootings. The Hontempts omits to state its authority, but he editor must have faith in the authenicity of the dispatch, for he calls attenion to it in his leading article, and makes it the basis for a column of rhetorical grief over barbaric America. At appears that persons taking individual action in Papette are frowned upon, for it is anounced that any man shooting at a aegro, unless the negro be a criminal, shall be fined \$1.50 or be kept in the lockup for three days. Organized lynching is regarded in a different light, for the Bontemps enumerates the rules that have been drawn up to insure order at these cessarily informal executions. None but persons entitled to vote will be allowed to set fire to the negro at the stake. The us of firecrackers is forbidden. Persons firing at a negro must exercise care to avoid injuring white spectators, or they will be held liable. And as an instance of magnanimity on the part of Papette's authorities the Bontemps' correspondent sets forth that the sum of \$10 will in uture be granted the next of kin of any tegro lynched by mistake. "Can this indeed be the 20th century?" despairingly

asks the Parisian editor. Can it, indeed?

How many funnels had the Petropayosk? The question is not one that seems likely to agitate American editors to bring forth fiery letters from correspondents, to cause betting and figurative gnashing of teeth. And yet a glance at the Montana papers shows that the funnels of the Petropavlovsk are now the main topic of the editorial writers that formerly railed for or against Heinze and ther ornaments of the copper-producing districts. So far as can be seen through the smoke of hattle, the Anaconda Standard and the Butto Minor are the principal battleships in action. The Miner showed its readers a picture of the sunken flagship, which was portrayed, in this instance, with three funnels. The Standard gave less funnel for the money, its picture showing but two. Such a triffing discrepancy in the photographs of a ship which was at the bottom of the sea, anyway, would doubtless have passed without remark had not a Montana man, with the spolun' character of the state latt a bot that the Petronaviovsk herself had two funnels, no more and no less. The other party to the bet held that three funnels was the number. B lost, In other words, it seemed to be satisfactorily established that the Standard's picture came closer to the original in the matter of funnels than did the Miner's. The Petropaylovsk is sunk beneath the main, and now that this dispute has been settled her hulk may rest in peace. But what in the world would happen should Montana take to arguing and betting over the pictures of Cossacks guarding

his satellites, any one of them might be guilty of treachery. The truth is that much of the abus

that has been heaped upon Hearst has arisen out of misinformation and often something worse. Business rivalries and nartisan desires have not been idle Without any desire to extenuate the folly and mischief of yellow journalism, it may be pointed out that the activities of Mr. Hearst have been often devoted to praiseworthy objects, and as a man among men he has shown a disposition toward correct and even liberal dealing which many of his detractors might emulate with advantage to themselves and their dependents.

The Hearst boom scems to have netted, however, a moderate amount of advertising and exploitation for its principal, and some annoyance and alarm to the Cleveland wing of the party. 11 would be unsafe to declare that it has altogether ended there, however, because his strength at St. Louis will be in hands that can use it if opportunity offers, not to elect him, but to beat somebody else. Who that somebody might be is inferable from the considerable outcry that has gone up against Parker since that worthy's enthusiastic indorsement at the hands of Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Whatever hope existed that Parker would satisfy the Bryan wing of the Church, New York City, in a recent party seems dashed by the row that sermon called upon "the Republic to Cleveland's utterance has stirred up. side with the Christ who sanctioned di-In view of the previous distrust of Parvorce only for one cause." The absurdker by Mr. Cleveland, this indorsement ity of this appeal is evident when we remember that the Roman Catholics, certainly lends color that Mr. Cleveland is not really so averse to the nomina who number nearly ten millions of our tion for himself as some have supposed. population, deny that Jesus sanctioned The possibility becomes distinct, theredivorce for any cause. All the Protfore, that the Parker strength may be estants, with the exception of less than undermined on one hand by Cleveland a million of Episcopalians, believe that men who distrust Hill and on the other Jesus permitted divorce for more than hand by the influence of Bryan. Thus one cause, or for the cause of descriion the way might be opened for Hearst to besides adultery, and this belief is exuse the balance of power to name the candidate by combining with Olney, pressed in the statutes of every state of the Union except South Carolina and Harrison or McClellan to beat Parker, New York.

On the surface Parker is as good as There are more than a million of Jews nominated; but the elements of his dein this country who reject the authority feat are in the raw material, ready for of Jesus to define the limitations of some master hand to work up into the righteous divorce. People who do not finished product. . Mr. Cleveland's inbelong to the Roman Catholic or the dorsement of Parker has already deorthodox Protestant churches hold that stroyed the hope that through Parker the law, both as to polygamy and as lay the path to Democratic harmony, to divorce, is a purely human and con-It gives Parker a certificate of sanity ventional rule. The vast majority of and rectitude well nigh fatai to his Christian believers in the United States chances. If Parker is worthy in Clevedeny that Jesus laid down any such land's eyes, then he is disqualified in rule as that attributed to him by the the eye of the Democracy. No further Rev. Dr. Huntington, of the Episcopal evidence of this is needed than the Church. The American people in their platforms and nominee of its last two legislation, in all the states except two, campaigns. have said that there is no divine prohi-

bition of divorce for more than one Andrew Carnegie is breaking into cause. print with considerable regularity of one-third of the organized Christian belate. A few days ago he was out with lievers deny that Jesus allowed divorce a statement that he would contribute for any cause, but rather established \$1,000,000 to assist in electing Roosevelt, matrimony as a sacrament dissoluble and now he is telling the Europeans only by death. how much good he is to derive from his \$5,000,000 fund for perpetuating the fame of American heroes. Considering the manner in which Mr. Carnegie's wealth was obtained, it would be more secoming for him to parade it before the eyes of the world with a little more modesty. An exorbitant tariff tax which was levied on the American consumers enabled Mr. Carnegie to plie up his vast wealth, and when he talks about con-

only interests adversely affected by the Hill plan will be the Harriman interests. The court, therefore, being without intent or disposition to assume the custody or direct the disposition of Great Northern or Northern Pacific stock, limits its opposition to Northern Securities solely to the form of the merger and not to its intent. It is against public policy for Hill to control the two parallel roads through Northern Securities, but it is not against public policy for him to control them through separate boards of directors This position is supported by the sympathy in the Supreme Court for the merger. If the Harriman people can extract any comfort from this, they must make the most of it.

merger.

A BARREN IDEALITY.

Against this civil enactment

n territory tributary to those towns Certain representatives of the clergy, and cities. judging from their sermons and their Natural location is the greatest factor ecclesinstical resolutions, do not see n making a blg jobbing center, and to understand that in a government Nature was more kind in this respect to where fundamentally church is septhe Coast cities than to those lying fararated from state, our Legislatures are ther inland. Portland, Seattle and Tanot ecclesiastical assemblies, but bodies coma can retallate in a most effective whose function is to enact the public manner if the railroads grant Spokane opinion of both sinners and saints, and the concessions asked. Spokane can do not to ratify the flat of any church. nothing in the way of retallation if they

fail to grant her demands. -"JIU JITSU." Among other things that our touch with or knowledge of Japan has brought out is a book on "Jiu Jitsu, or the Japanese method of physical training as it has been practiced in Japan, according to Irving Hancock, author of a book upon this subject, for 2500 years. The term "flu fitsu," are told means "muscle-breaking," and processes, postures and exercises by which this object is attained are given in detail by Mr. Hancock and strikingly litustrated.

Now, in point of fact, the Japanese whether men or women, are not regarded by Americans as physical models, either in stature or strength. The under size of these people, according to the specimens that have found their way to our shores, does not challenge the admiration of an athletic age, and no one would think of looking to them for feats of strength. Yet in point of fact these people are possessed of won derful powers of endurance and are in general healthy, cheerful and ready for whatever offers.

Whether these characteristics are due as we without special reflection are wont to believe, to the inheritance of the quiet, uneventful, happy-go-lucky existence of their ancestors, in which, literally "shut in from all the world without," they lived and died for ages, or to some secret in physical caretaking and system of development all their own, the world to which they have

This is nothing but the reaffirmation been but lately introduced is not preof government by theocracy, such as pared to say. However this may be, plagued Puritan New England up to this author, who is an authority on the outbreak of the Revolution. How physical training, is enthusiastic upon can there be any National legislatio the subject of "jlu jitsu," and comconcerning a uniform divorce law withmends it in a neat volume which he out violating our fundamental principle dedicates to the "American woman and of the separation of church and state her English sister." He starts out with and offending the religious conscience the assertion that the phrase "the of a great part of its citizens? The weaker sex" should be stricken from Catholics would grant divorce for no the English language; this he follows

fact that the gold of Rhodesia is not so | They have nothing else to do. They equally diffused and reliable as that of the Transvaal.

And still the Montana reputation for loing everything and everybody on an extensive scale holds good. Recent mention was made of the \$20,000 fine which was imposed upon Mr. F. Augustus Heinze. Then the receiver in the Boston & Montana case put in bill for \$200,000, and now the telegraphic advices state that the attorneys in the case have been awarded \$50,000. It is not to be wondered at that even John D. Rockefeller experiences difficulty in buying up the state where legal advice and contempt of court come so high.

"Wonderland, 1904," the finest of all publications essued by the Northern Pacific Rallway, made its appearance yesterday. The high standard of text and illustration in former years is fully naintained. Olin D. Wheeler's editorial work, always of the first class, com nends itself to all who are fond of ooks of travel that are not marred by obtrusive advertising. Not the least important and gratifying feature of this year's "Wonderland" is the Lewis and Clark Renaissance, to which nine pages of excellent matter are devoted.

Louis T. Barin, whose death occurred suddenly Monday morning, was in his day a conspicuous figure in local polities in Clackamas County. In this connection he was widely known between 1869 and 1890. He was one of the few men who, after having been an active and successful politician for many years, quietly dropped back to professional life. His name will recall many political incidents of a bygone era, and the news of his death will be heard with regret.

It will be fully eight months before the new Morrison-street bridge will be fully opened for traffic. The inconvenence that the public will suffer from this long closing of the bridge will, of course, be considerable, but it is unavoidable and in the end will be fully ecompensed. The structure as planned will accommodate the demands traffic for many years, and when finshed will be a credit to Portland and Multnomah County.

The Mining Congress that will be held in this city from August 22 to 27, inclusive, will be one of the most important onventions, in its bearing upon the development of a great industry, that has ver been held in the country. Its delegates will be practical men of affairs, and will represent financial interests that are practically unbounded.

Berrygrowers who supply this city are justified in their purpose to keep the price of their fruit up to a figure at which they can afford to grow it and have something left for their The laborer is worthy of the fruits of his toll in whatever field of endeavor he earns it.

> Do Something Useful. Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle

Better abandon all attempts to please Mr. Bryan and get up an honest plat-form to go before the country with.

on the theory that the world was not made right and that it is their business to set it straight. Of course, everything is not in a perfect condition. If it were

there would be no talk of the mill Everybody is doing about the best he can under the circumstances and within its environment. It is a pity he cannot do better, but he cannot be helped by lec tures made up of big words woven into long, blilowy sentences. The thing these "reformers" ought to do is to devise a means of giving everybody a first-class university education, so that nobody would have to work, and there would be a universality in the wearing of purple and fine linen and plum-pudding always on the table.

Publicity an American Safeguard.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican country in the world has ever No xisted in such an atmosphere of publicity as this republic. Nowhere else, it is certain, is there so minute, so tireless, so relentless a searching for and grabbing up of national weakness, political corruption and individual sinfulness as in thes American states. An filustration difference in this respect of England and America comes to mind. When the Jame son raid was investigated by a pariia mentary committee the inquiry at a crit ical point was smothered, and the has since had the impression that the stiffing was done to protect someone in high station. It is no exaggeration to say that such an act is impossible in the United States today because no govern-ment and no party could face the attacks

of a press that stands in awe of no power, social or political. The Course Dinner Going Out.

Boston Herald.

It is not absolutely impossible that 'course'' dinners go out of fashion, not from too obvious reasons but because overnourished society is tired of spending o much time in eating the same old

dishes. When such a trenchman as King Edward limits his dinner to one hour either he must eat too fast or there are not more than four or five courses. Who knows if the lavish flummery of the o-date dinner party is not passing, like some other wornout caprices, and soon the world of wealth will content itself with dining on one special dish?

Democratic Philosophy Valuable.

Indianapolis News One-half the people of the United States are proud to call themselves Democrats. In spite of mistakes and false and un-wise leadership they have clung to the party because they believed that it stoo for a philosophy that was valuable even when it was wrong on temporary issues And its philosophy is valuable. We can And its philosophy is valuable. We can-not afford in this country to get very far away from the old Democratic equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Exploiting a Vicious Idea.

Indianapolis Sentinel. "Raffles" burglar stories printed ome time ago in a magazine see bearing fruit. We are now having in different parts of the country "gentle-men" burglars in dress suits and female burglars who call themselves "Lady Raffles" and so on. Some question may arise as to the moral effect of making heroes and heroines out of professional crimina

The Tongueless Parker.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Democratic party is struggling hard to get up a show of enthusiasm over a

figured in this account, but probably that would not deter the supporters of the government from working out what he considered to be a more than sufficient set-off in the maintenance and extension of British sovereignty in distant lands. What this implies, however, is subject of dispute, while the loss of life and the increased expenditure of the British tax-payer are certainties which impose a limit upon the national enthusiasm for expan-sion. The ordinary taxpayer, who has no interest outside of England, can hardly feel a compensation for his heavier bur den in the profits of Rand mineowners If there is any distribution of benefits he does not realize it, and while there is no probability of a recession from the advanced posts already occupied, it would be strange if there were not narked reaction against the imperialistic sentiment of the last few years. Not only is it the natural course among tions as well as individuals to seek re pose after extraordinary efforts, but the continued pressure from the financial obligation must have a sobering effect that will be felt for some time to come.

> For the Landed Gentry. New York Evening Mail.

Senator Fitzgeraid, of the Eleventi District, who presumably is a good Demo-crat, according to Bowery standards, is championing a bill before the Legislature which provides for the registration o rural landed estates with the Secretary of State, "under a designation, with which may be associated a device." The bill does not say what the "designation or the "device" shall be, but its hanguage makes it apparent that the designation is to be the name of the estate, while the device may very properly be a sort of crest or coat of arms. The bill, as has been pointed out, would, if passed, dis-tinctly encourage the owners of rural the railway or Manchurian brigands attacking a Russian convoy? residences in putting on the airs of ; landed aristocracy.

Regarded as a Chaser.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Lewis and Clark Exposition will follow the big show, and will be worth the price of admission.

Renouncement.

must not think of thee; and, tired yet strong I shun the thought that lurks in all delight-The thought of thee-and in the blue beaven'

height, And in the sweetest passage of a song Oh, just beyond the fairest thoughts that

throng This breast, the thought of thee waits, hidden

yet bright; But it must never, never come in sight; must stop short of thes the whole day long

But when sleep comes to close each difficulday. When night gives pause to the long watch i

Reep. And all my honds I needs must loose apart,

Must doff my will as raiment laid away-With the first dream that comes with the first sleep I run, I run, I am gathered to thy heart,

-Alico Mer

Sin. Lord, with what cure hast thou begint

Parents first season us; then achoolmasters

Deliver us to laws; they send us bound To rules of reason, holy messengers. Pulpits and Sundays, sorrow dogging sin, Afflictions sorted, anguish of all sizes

Fine nets and stratagems to catch us in, Bibles laid open, millions of surprises. Biessings beforehand, ties of gratefulness

The sound of glocy ringing in our ears; Without, our shame; within, our consciences Angels and grace, eternal hopes and fears-Yet all these fences and their whole array One cunning bosom-sin blows quite away -George Herbert. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"So yer let dat teacher lick yer?" "Well, wat would yer hey me to do?-Hit a won fat knows nuttin' wotever about boxin'? Puck.

Ted-What makes you think old Rocksey doesn't intend to let you marry his daughter? Ned-The tip he gave me on the stock market was a loser .- Town Topics.

"They ain't a-goin' to let Bill out on bond no tore." "They ain't?" "No. Last time he more." "They ain't?" "No. Last time he got out he shot the Judge in the leg by mis--an' the court's ag'in him now

"Do the automobilists give you much trou-ble?" asked the visitor. "Not now," replied the farmer, carelessiy: "not since we've earned that a charge of buckshot will bust a tire."-Chicago Post.

"But survely," protented the lately departed Boston girl, "you are not going to take me to the-or-infernal regions. "Only for a few me-onds," replied the attendant spirit. "We must thaw you out a little."--Town Topics.

Mr. Short-Can I believe it-you will really marry me? Miss Tail-Yes. I always make my own dresses, and, as we are both the same height, you will come really handy when I am cutting and fitting -- New York Weekly. "I have bet a slik hat with that man five times in the last year, and he has never paid me one of them." "That so? I didn't know he was in the habit of breaking his word. "Oh, he isn't; he won the bets."-Cincinnation Times-Star,

"Pa, is retribution the worst thing a person can have?" "Not it isn't half as bad as the feeling one has after he has confessed and then discovered that he wouldn't have been id out if he had kept quiet."--Chicago Rec-

"Money," said Senator Sorghum, "Is the cause of a great deal of corruption." "I am glad you admit H." "Yes, I admit and deplore it. My ambition for some time has been to get enough of it to be beyond the reach of temptation."-Washington Star.