

The Oregonian

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- Los Angeles—E. F. Gardner, 359 South Spring, and Harry Drapkin.
- Minneapolis—175 Franklin Avenue, 50 South Third; L. Regester, 217 First Avenue, 50 South Third.
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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum, 48. Precipitation, 6.05 inch.

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

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

HEARST AND PARKER.

There are grave doubts whether the promoters of the Hearst boom, or even the Hearst himself, ever expected his nomination in 1904. Whatever their plans may involve for 1905. They have certainly gone at it, just 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 of the Hearst cause, should it win. Perhaps it would be a fair criticism to say that advocacy of Brisbane discloses a disingenuousness 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 creditable, either to his possessors or to the faithful, but it is an impressive exhibit in reality that the numerous men of fine talents whom Mr. Hearst has attracted to his interests in various parts of the country have preserved a steadfast devotion to his interests, which has never flagged to the extent of justifying a single suspicion of disloyalty. Nobody, however, has ever heard the suggestion that with all the reputed baseness of Mr. Hearst and his satellites, any one of them might be guilty of treachery.

The truth is that much of the abuse that has been heaped upon Hearst has arisen out of misinformation and often something worse. Business rivalries and partisan 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 seems 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. It 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 endorsement at the hands of Cleveland.

Whatever hope existed that Parker would satisfy the Bryan wing of the party seems to have been dashed by Cleveland's utterance has stirred up. In view of the previous distrust of Parker by Mr. Cleveland, this endorsement certainly lends color to Mr. Cleveland's not really so aversive to the nomination for himself as some have supposed.

The possibility becomes distinct, therefore, that the Parker strength may be undermined on the Cleveland side by men who distrust Hill and on the other hand by the influence of Bryan. Thus the way might be opened for Hearst to use the balance of power to name the candidate by combining with Oney, Harrison or McClellan to beat Parker.

On the surface Parker is as good as nominated, but the elements of his defeat are in the raw material, ready for some master hand to work up into the finished product. Mr. Cleveland's endorsement of Parker has already destroyed the hope that through Parker lay the path to Democratic harmony. It gives Parker a certificate of sanity and rectitude well nigh fatal to his chances. If Parker is worthy in Cleveland's eyes, he is unequalled in the eyes of the Democracy. No further evidence of this is needed that the platforms and nominee of its last two campaigns.

A BARRIE IDEALITY.

Certain representatives of the clergy, judging from their sermons and their ecclesiastical resolutions, do not seem to understand that in a government which can use its property as it pleases, or that in a government which is separated from state or Legislative and not ecclesiastical assemblies, but bodies whose function is to enact the public opinion of both sinners and saints, and not to ratify the fiat of any church. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York City, in a recent sermon called upon "the Republic to side with the Christ who sanctified divorce only for one cause." The absurdity of this appeal is evident when we remember that the Roman Catholics, who number nearly ten millions of our population, deny that Jesus sanctified divorce for any cause. All the Protestants, with the exception of less than a million of Episcopalians, believe that Jesus sanctified divorce for more than one cause, or for the cause of desertion, besides adultery, and this belief is expressed in the statutes of every state of the Union except South Carolina and New York.

There are more than a million of Jews in this country who reject the authority of Jesus to define the limitations of matrimonial divorce. People who do not belong to the Roman Catholic or the orthodox Protestant churches hold that the law, both as to polygamy and as to divorce, is a purely human and conventional rule. The vast majority of Christian believers in the United States declare that Jesus laid down any such rule as that attributed to him by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of the Episcopal Church. The American people in their legislation, in all the states except two, have said that there is no divine prohibition of divorce for more than one cause. Against this civil enactment one-third of the organized Christian believers deny that Jesus allowed divorce for any cause, but rather established matrimony as a sacrament dissoluble only by death.

This is nothing but the reaffirmation of government by theocracy, such as plagued Puritan New England up to the outbreak of the Revolution. How can there be any National legislation concerning a uniform divorce law without violating our fundamental principle of the separation of church and state and of the religious conscience and of a great part of our citizens? The Catholics would grant divorce for no

tributions of \$1,000,000 to a political fund, no matter how worthy the candidate he seeks to aid may be, he is certainly displaying very poor judgment. If Mr. Carnegie 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 European can buy the same goods in Europe, he will have accomplished more good than will result from his heroic' run or his million-dollar political contributions.

VICTORY SNATCHED FROM DEFEAT.

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 was raised as to whether a matter was 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 heretofore 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 Penney's favorite contentions, in which he was not without excellent Democratic company, that it is no business of the Supreme Court what law the Government chooses to enact or 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 hostile to mergers except in some Pickwickian or figurative sense. The 4-4-to-4 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 impregnated by anything unbecoming 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 Messrs. Harriman and Pierce and withheld it. That is to say, it was originally intended, exactly as Mr. Hearst has declared Northern Securities illegal, but not to interfere to prevent Hill in other ways from doing what he tried to do through the merger.

The court farther says that the public 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 Attorney-General will be expected to support the Hill plan which is 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 Securities solely to the form of the merger and not to its intent. It is a mere public policy which 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.

THE COAST JOBBERS' ADVANTAGE.

No blame can be attached to the Spokane jobbers for their effort to secure a differential over Portland to maintain this city as a 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 caught by the inevitable avalanche of freight into a big wholesale center long before any transcontinental railroad 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 time 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 over-sea traffic to the coast city of 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-sea traffic, but in a manner its freight classifications are identical with those on the Pacific coast, and the same methods of handling hundreds of thousands of tons of freight, included in which is a vast amount of merchandise which weighs heavily but costs little. Unless the subsidy grant 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 merchandise.

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 highway on which the right of way is controlled by man and not by the Almighty. Even if the railroads were disposed to give her the railroad subsidy this 'round-the-Horn freight service by granting the concessions asked, they would be losers on the business handled from Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the grain districts, and practically all of the surplus from these districts finds a market, not at Spokane, but at the tide-water 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 cities.

If Spokane should secure the large slice of new trade which the concession asked would give her, the railroad companies 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 invaded by the Spokane mills to be ground 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 Spokane 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 argument in favor of making this concession to Spokane does not apply with equal force to Lewistown, Colfax, Dayton, Riverville, Walla Walla, Pendleton or other thriving cities east of the mountains, and it is perhaps needless to state that the granting of discriminatory rates to each of these cities would not please the Spokane jobbers who already do considerable business in territory tributary to those towns and roads.

"JIU JITSU."

Among other things that our touch with knowledge of Japan has brought out is the 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 "Jiu Jitsu," we are told, means "muscle-breaking," and processes, postures and exercises by which this object is attained are given in detail by Mr. Hancock and illustrated.

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 wonderful powers of endurance and are in general healthy, cheerful and ready for whatever offers.

Whether these characteristics are due, as we would without special reflection expect to believe, to the inheritance of the quiet, uneventful, happy-go-lucky existence of their ancestors, or are 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 been lately introduced is not prepared to say. However this may be, this author, who is an authority on physical training, is enthusiastic upon the subject of "Jiu Jitsu," and commends it in a neat volume which he dedicates to the "American woman and her English sister." He starts out with the assertion that the phrase "the weaker sex" should be stricken from the English language; he follows

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 exercises, for which the subject has not been prepared by careful steps leading up to it. Overtraining, resulting in physical collapse, 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 persistence of a people who know not haste and are as cheerful in waiting as in doing.

TOO MUCH OF THE "REFORMER."

The "Reformer" is always trying to find something wrong with the regular order of things. That is their business. They have nothing else to do. They go 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 millennium. Everybody is doing about the best he can under the circumstances and within its environment. It is a pity he cannot do better, but that is not his business. What is the matter with the "Reformer's" disposition to find fault with the world as it is? Is it his business to find fault with the world as it is? Is it his business to find fault with the world as it is? Is it his business to find fault with the world as it is?

THE COURSE DINNER GOING OUT.

It is not altogether impossible that "course" dinners go out of fashion, not from too obvious reasons but because overcivilized society is tired of spending so much time in eating the same old food. When such a man 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 sumptuousness of the upper-dinner party is not passing, like some other worsted caprice, and whether the world of wealth will content itself with dining on one special dish?

EXPLOITING A VICIOUS IDEA.

The "Buffs" burglar stories printed some time ago in a magazine seem to be bearing fruit. We are now having in different parts of the country "gentlemen" burglars in dress suits and female burglars who call themselves "Lady Breezes" and so forth. Some question may even be as to the moral effect of making heroes and heroines out of professional criminals.

DO SOMETHING USEFUL.

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

"THE LINES OF TORRES VEDRAS"

The strategy of the Japanese in Korea began to recall one of the most brilliant operations of military history, immortalized in one of the greatest military classics, namely, General Napoleon's Peninsula War. Everyone who knows a little history will remember with what meager forces the Duke of Wellington attacked Napoleon's position at Waterloo in Spain. We suspect that contemporary observers thought of the power of England in comparison with that of the continental Empire of France much as contemporary observers think now of the power of Japan in comparison with that of Russia.

Only one thing was in favor of the beleaguered position. After Trafalgar, England had command of the sea, could land troops in the country of her ally 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, forcing the French Empire into fragments.

That whole splendid story does not concern us here; only the way Wellington began his invasion of Spain through Portugal, established his base, fortified his rear and protected his communications. Besides his slender forces he had to use the raw levies of Portugal and Spain for the joint forces required a strong fortified base. Instead of a single city Wellington chose for this base the whole peninsula formed by the rugged heights which descend to the sea. Here was a command position in all circumstances, accessible only on one side by land, and there protected by rocky heights and ditches. He turned toward land by concrete lines of defenses and commanded toward the sea by the fleet.

IMPERIALISM AND ITS BENEFITS.

The cost for the active operations of war during the nine-year period in put 250 million pounds sterling. The total cost of the war was 600,000,000, and it is added that during the same period the government has run through \$6,000,000,000 (two billion dollars) in the way of an expenditure on soldiers, sailors, battleships, barracks and forts." In the meantime the national debt has increased from \$3,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000.

One item of cost, the loss of life, is not figured in this account, but probably that would not detract from the account 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 it implies is that for every aspect of dispute, while the loss of life and the increased expenditure of the British taxpayer are certain, which impose a limit upon the national enthusiasm for expansion, the ordinary taxpayer, who has no interest outside of England, can hardly feel a compensation for his heavier burden in the profits of Rand mineowners.

If there is any distribution of benefits from the war, it is in the form of a recession from the advanced posts already occupied, it would be strange if there were not a marked reaction against the imperialism of the last few years. Such a reaction is only as it is the natural course among nations as well as individuals to seek repose 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.

PUBLICITY AN AMERICAN SAFEGUARD.

No country in the world has ever existed in such an atmosphere of publicity as this republic. Nowhere else, it is said, is there so much of the sun. The sun of publicity is a double-edged sword. It is a source of national weakness, political corruption and individual sinfulness as in these American states. An illustration of the difference comes in the English and American cases. In England the investigation of a bill by a parliamentary committee is a critical point was smothered, and the world since that time has been in the dark. In this country the inquiry at a critical point is not smothered, and the world knows what is going on in the high station. It is no exaggeration to say that such an act is impossible in the United States today because no government in any country can do the attack of a press that stands in awe of no power, social or political.

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OBJECTIONS TO DIRECT PRIMARIES

The bridge is bottled. It used to be, "All the world loves a lover." Now it is, "All the world loves a divorcee."

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

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It must be an anxious time for the oysters that may lie near Port Arthur. They never can tell when a Russian battleship is going to drop on them.

Of course it's very fine for the Japanese orator to have the chance of alluding to the 29 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 silk 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 coil of silk in each hand, while hubby, presumably, smokes with his feet on the table. Banaji ju-jitsu.

About 11 o'clock every night two little hop-o-my-thumb mice may be seen frolicking in the brilliantly lighted grocery window of one of the department stores. They are pretty small fellows, even for mice, but they don't seem a bit afraid of the spectators on the other side of the window. For several evenings they have been trying to bore their way through a wicker basket containing figs, a project that appears more important than that of a Panama canal. Unlike most mice, these two plagues do not appear aware of publicity, so they may be gratified to find "their names in the paper."

According to the Paris Bontemps, the municipal authorities of Papette, La., have framed a set of regulations governing the behavior of the negroes. The regulations attempt to state its authority, but the editor must have faith in the authenticity of the dispatch, for he calls attention to it in his leading article, and makes it the basis for a column of rhetorical grief over barbaric America. It appears that persons taking individual action in Papette are frowned upon, for it is announced that any man shooting at a negro, unless the negro be a criminal, shall be fined \$2.50 or kept in the lock-up 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 necessarily informal executions. None but persons entitled to vote will be allowed to set fire to the negro at the stake. The use of firecrackers is forbidden. Persons visiting a negro must exercise care to avoid insulting appearances, 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 future be granted the next of kin of any negro lynched by mistake. "Can this indeed be the 39th century?" despairingly asks the Parisian editor. Can it, indeed?

How many funnels had the Petropavlovsk? 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 editors, and that they are former holders of the Standard's picture of funnels than did the Miner's. The Petropavlovsk is sunk beneath the main, and now that this dispute has been settled her bulk may rest in peace. But what in the world would happen should Montana take to arguing and betting over the pictures of Cossoaks guarding the railway? Or might the brigades attacking a Russian convoy? WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Do yer let dat teacher lok yer?" "Well, we would yer hev me to do—hit a woman 'n' 'nurse nuttin' wenever about beatin' 'er 'fack."

Ted—What makes you think old Rockey doesn't intend to let you marry his daughter? Ned—The tip he gave me on the stock market was a loser.—New Toplex.

"They ain't agoin' to let Bill out on bond no more." "They ain't?" "No. Last time he got out he got the judge in the leg by mistake—and the court 'as to bin now."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Do the automobiles give you much trouble?" asked the visitor. "Not now," replied the driver. "I had one last night, but I heard that a charge of backshot will bust a tire."—Chicago Post.

"That surely," presented the lately departed Boston girl "has not come to take me to the—or—refined the attendant spirit?" "We must show you out a little."—Town Topics.

Mr. Short can't I believe it you will really carry me? "Yes, if you like. 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 seen a silk hat with that man five times in the last year, and he has never made one of them." "That so? I didn't know he was in the habit of making his word." "Oh, he isn't; he was the best."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Pa, is retribution the worst thing a person can have?" "No, it isn't; half as bad as the feeling one has after he has confused and then discovered that he would if he had been found out if he had kept quiet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Money," said Senator Sorghum, "is the easiest of a great deal of corruption." "I am glad you admit it." "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.

REGARDED AS A CHASER.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition will follow the route of the river, not the one worth the price of admission.

RENOUNCEMENT.

I 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 heaven's height.

And in the sweetest passage of a song, Oh, just beyond the fairest thought that sings.

This breast, the thought of thee waits hidden yet bright;

But it must never, never come in sight; I must not think of thee in our young song, But when sleep comes to close each difficult day.

When night gives pause to the long watch I run, And all my bonds I needs must loose away, Must doff my hat as rainment laid away.—With the first dream that comes with the first sleep, I am gathered to thy heart.

I run, I run, I am gathered to thy heart. —Alice Meynell.

SIN.

Lord, with what care hast thou begirt us round! Parents first wean us; then schoolmasters Deliver us from the study of sin; The priest, by reason, bids we abstain; Pulpits and Sundays, sorrow-bearing sin, Afflictions send, anguish of all sin, Fine nets and stragings to catch us in, Bibles laid open, millions of surprises, Dismissed beforehand, free of gracefulness, The second of glory flung in our way. Without our shame, within our conscience; Angels and grace, eternal hope and fears— Yet all these fences and their whole array One cunning lousie-sh blows quick away. —George Herbert.

THE TONGUELESS PARKER.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Democratic party in struggling hard to get up a show of enthusiasm over a dead issue.

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It is officially announced by the Chicago Record-Herald that William Elroy Curtis will soon complete his census of India.

It must be an anxious time for the oysters that may lie near Port Arthur. They never can tell when a Russian battleship is going to drop on them.

Of course it's very fine for the Japanese orator to have the chance of alluding to the 29 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 silk 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 coil of silk in each hand, while hubby, presumably, smokes with his feet on the table. Banaji ju-jitsu.

About 11 o'clock every night two little hop-o-my-thumb mice may be seen frolicking in the brilliantly lighted grocery window of one of the department stores. They are pretty small fellows, even for mice, but they don't seem a bit afraid of the spectators on the other side of the window. For several evenings they have been trying to bore their way through a wicker basket containing figs, a project that appears more important than that of a Panama canal. Unlike most mice, these two plagues do not appear aware of publicity, so they may be gratified to find "their names in the paper."

According to the Paris Bontemps, the municipal authorities of Papette, La., have framed a set of regulations governing the behavior of the negroes. The regulations attempt to state its authority, but the editor must have faith in the authenticity of the dispatch, for he calls attention to it in his leading article, and makes it the basis for a column of rhetorical grief over barbaric America. It appears that persons taking individual action in Papette are frowned upon, for it is announced that any man shooting at a negro, unless the negro be a criminal, shall be fined \$2.50 or kept in the lock-up 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 necessarily informal executions. None but persons entitled to vote will be allowed to set fire to the negro at the stake. The use of firecrackers is forbidden. Persons visiting a negro must exercise care to avoid insulting appearances, 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 future be granted the next of kin of any negro lynched by mistake. "Can this indeed be the 39th century?" despairingly asks the Parisian editor. Can it, indeed?

How many funnels had the Petropavlovsk? 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 editors, and that they are former holders of the Standard's picture of funnels than did the Miner's. The Petropavlovsk is sunk beneath the main, and now that this dispute has been settled her bulk may rest in peace. But what in the world would happen should Montana take to arguing and betting over the pictures of Cossoaks guarding the railway? Or might the brigades attacking a Russian convoy? WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Do yer let dat teacher lok yer?" "Well, we would yer hev me to do—hit a woman 'n' 'nurse nuttin' wenever about beatin' 'er 'fack."

Ted—What makes you think old Rockey doesn't intend to let you marry his daughter? Ned—The tip he gave me on the stock market was a loser.—New Toplex.

"They ain't agoin' to let Bill out on bond no more." "They ain't?" "No. Last time he got out he got the judge in the leg by mistake—and the court 'as to bin now."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Do the automobiles give you much trouble?" asked the visitor. "Not now," replied the driver. "I had one last night, but I heard that a charge of backshot will bust a tire."—Chicago Post.

"That surely," presented the lately departed Boston girl "has not come to take me to the—or—refined the attendant spirit?" "We must show you out a little."—Town Topics.

Mr. Short can't I believe it you will really carry me? "Yes, if you like. 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 seen a silk hat with that man five times in the last year, and he has never made one of them." "That so? I didn't know he was in the habit of making his word." "Oh, he isn't; he was the best."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Pa, is retribution the worst thing a person can have?" "No, it isn't; half as bad as the feeling one has after he has confused and then discovered that he would if he had been found out if he had kept quiet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Money," said Senator Sorghum, "is the easiest of a great deal of corruption." "I am glad you admit it." "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.