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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1994.

THE VOTE OF JUNE.

Unquestionably President Roosevelt is popular in Oregon. Unquestionably will receive the largest majority ever thrown for a candidate in the

er an earnest of their supte people of Oregon ought largest possible majority party which, later in the take him its formal candinajority in June will have dificance. Any majority or will suffice.

ected with National polie election of Representatives in Congress. Hermann and Williamson will be elected, of course; but it is important that their majorities should go towards the highest possible high-water mark. It is the way to assure the country of the earnestness of Oregon for the party and the cause of which President Roosevelt now is the leading representative.

Not for years, if ever before, have the Republicans of Oregon been so generally in harmony as they are now Factional differences have passed away with disappearance of the causes that produced them. The one thing neces-sary is to get out the full vote. Remember, therefore that this is the last week of registration.

Two years ago the Republican vote for Supreme Judge was 49.876, and the plurality was 17.146. The Republican vote of the state next month should not fall below 55,000, and may much exceed that figure-carrying the plurality above 20,000. The aggregate plurality for Representatives in Congress should be as large. These results are legitimately to be expected, on a full registration and a full vote. Such majorities are due to the country from the people of Oregon. For Oregon has been treated with great consideration by the Republican party and by President Roosevelt. The opportunity of requital will be presented in June. Let us have

"A DUAL ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT." President Eliot of Harvard ably defined the labor situation, which includes the position of both employer and emplove, when he said in his recent address to students of the great university over which he presides that "the actual industrial situation in the United States is in a large measure a dual or-ganization for combat." When he adds that within the last two years this industrial combat has become more intense though less violent, through the firm organization of employers, and now unlike ordinary warfare threatens incessant, the combatants agreeing to truces but never making peace," he presents a summary of the case th gravity of which should arrest the attention of all thoughtful men,

We have only to look at the conditions that have prevailed for half a year in one of the richest mining regions of Colorado, and of the country, and that still prevail without prospect of settlement, to find proof of the growing intensity of the strife in the industrial field. Or if this does not suffice or is regarded as an old story in which ntion has begotten contention and stubbornness stubbornness, any community may find the estimate of President Eliot upon this point verified in the spirit of unrest and uncertainty that pervades its industrial life. President Eliot displays an intimate knowlof human nature and a mind that has taken keen note of events in the industrial field when he declares further that the weapons used in this perpetual warfare are those "which saints and angels could not use without being demoralized." Selfishness, stubbornness, spite, retaliation are enlisted in this contest. Like everything else, these elements grow by what they feed upon. Long before any strike is ended the public has lost sight of the first principles in the contention and censures in-discriminately the opposing forces as stubborn, unjust, exasperating and reprehensible.

Take, for example, the findings of Ray Stannard Baker in the battle between the giants of industry at Cripple Creek and Telluride. Who is able, after studying his presentment of the situam opposing points of view, to tell at this stage of the game whether the mineowners or mineworkers are the more intolerant, unjust, pugnacious and stubborn? Yet in the beginning one have been drawn in the past, some poside or the other was responsible. Yet litical leader having been recognized as is it possible, without going back to the head of a faction. The factional first causes that are quite remote, to fix the blame and place the censure? Convention sometimes with disastrous If it were possible or practicable to do results. The faction which controls the this, is it not more than likely that the State Convention names all the candi-

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

The pathologist in his diagnosis et insidious and fatal disease that nenaces human life bids us to "beware of its beginnings." The same warning may wisely be sounded in connectio with industrial discontent before it has assumed the type of a disease, the progress of which is as insidious and as cer tain in its way as is that of consump tion. In either case the ounce of pre vention is worth the pound of cure.

FALLEN LIKE LUCIFER.

When Mr. Charles A. Towne, erstone of the percest antagonists of the Money Power, became "interested in Texas oil and other industries" and opened "offices at 63 Wall street" it was an event of moment in the financial world unparalleled since ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, also a tremendous oreador of the corporation buliper similarly became interested in Texas oil and other industries and joined the cra ven ranks of the plutocrats.

But there are worse things, in the book of fate. Jacob S. Coxey, who sarned a place among the immortals by leading a gallant band of plutocratnaters across the country, only to be ordered off the grass by the Capito policeman, has fallen from grac a similar manner. From a penni less and incorruptible hobo he has decended to the level of the bloate bondholder. His scene of damnable oprations is Cincinnati, where he leads the Satanic forces of the Coxey Steel & Silica Sand Company. He has closed a deal with the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company by which the latter cuarantees the \$500,000 first mortgage \$ er cent gold bonds on the plants of the mpany, due in 1964. Just think of it-\$500,000, and gold bonds at that!

Wait a minute; don't get up. There's worse yet in store. William Hope Har vey, once celebrated as a consecrated devotee of the horny-handed and empty-pocketed, whose pseudonym of was stamped on countless effusions showing the certain ruin involved in the gold standard and the crying necessity of 16 to 1, is president of a railroad in Arkansas, and has deserted silver for the gold standard, warning his former friends and fellow-workers that there is gold enough for all requirements and that free sliver is as dead as door nail.

These are like Senator Mills, of Texas who long ago abandoned the cause of the tolling masses before Congress to amass a fortune which is now very great, and like the constituent who worried Senator Mills for a long time with protests against the free-woo clause of the so-called Mills bill becau it would ruin the sheep interests of Texas and then one day telegraphe him "Disregard my telegrams and letters of protest against free trade in wool; stand true to Democratic princi-ples; I have sold my sheep." It all reminds us of the observation made the greatest philosophical student of the Democratic party, Sancho Panza, squire to him of La Mancha, when he said that these agitators are divided into the haves and the havenots, and that whenever the havenots get anything they join the haves and cear their cries.

We have words not of commendation out only of reproach for these apostates from the gospel of dividing up the property of those who have with those who have not. Their course indicates in the plainest manner possible that they were down on wealth for no other rea son than that they had none, and were against the Money Power because they had no part in its counsels. They als give ground for popular suspicion of every man who is ostensibly fighting plutocrats in disinterested devotion to the cause of the dear people. If these stalwart enemies of the Money Power fail us, who, then, can be depended on? Must a dying world be driven to the conclusion that if a man wants money he must earn it instead of getting some law passed making the poor rich and the spendthrift prudent? Who shall believe Jack Cade, when next he comes among us, promising seven halfpenny loaves for a penny, and ten hoops for every three-hooped pot?

A BLOW AT FACTIONALISM.

Nothing will do more to destroy the factionalism in the Republican party than the enactment of the direct primary law at the polis in June. Throughout the entire state there has been a demand that factional strife shall cease, the outside counties blaming Multnomah for the continuance of the conflict. As a matter of fact, the present system of nominating candidates is responsible for the division which has existed for years in the Republican party. With the enactment of the direct primary law the reason for this division will cease and the party can be united in its endeavors.

The operation of the present system of nominating candidates is well known. Candidates are nominated in a convention and the great contest is over the control of the convention. As the first issue to be fought out is the organization of the convention, two factions are formed and the aspirants who work with the controlling faction claim the preference for nominations. When Republican primaries are held men ally themselves with one faction or the other and the victorious faction claims all the spoils of victory. A man who aspires to the Republican nomination for Sheriff must work with one faction or the other, and if his side has won he bases his claim for a nomination upon the work he has done for his faction. Members of the losing faction are either shut out altogether or given only such nominations as the victors are willing they should have.

Under this system nominations are not governed by the wishes or the best interests of the people. Even though a large majority of the members of the party are in favor of a certain man for the nomination for Sheriff, if that man happens to have worked with the losing faction he is thus debarred from secur ing a place upon the ticket. This should not be. Every tub should stand upon its own bottom, and every candidate should stand or fall upon his own merits and qualifications. If an admirer of a prominent Portland leader is peculjarly fitted for the office of County Clerk, he should not be debarred from asking for a nomination merely because that faction of the party failed by a

few votes to carry the primaries, What is true of Multnomah County is nearly every county factional lines fight has been carried into the State

would pause in wonder and exclaim, nate as to work with the minority are shut out entirely, so far as nomina are concerned. Because one aspirant for the nomination for Governor has worked with the prevailing faction, h secures the nomination, even though the rank and file of the party desire another man on the ticket for that high

office This method of making nomination s not in the interests of good government. It is satisfactory for the tim being to the faction that happens'to be in power, but it is unsatisfactory when the other faction wins. The purpos in all elections, whether primary elec tions or general, state and county elections, should be to ascertain the wishes of the people. This is impossible under the present system. The members of a party go to the polls on primary day and vote for a list of delegates chosen by political bosses, and have no means of knowing what the choice of those delegates will be as between candidates for the various offices. cannot be said that the members of the party have had an opportunity choose from among the aspirants for party nominations.

The direct primary law is based upon the theory of a government of the peo ple by the people and for the people It does not propose to destroy party ines nor to displace party leaders. It proposes to change the manner which party leaders work, so that they shall work with the people, and not ac-complish their ends through the manipulation of caucuses and conventions The direct nomination law is American in principle, proposing a marked improvement in popular government. It is proposed by men who have confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the people and their ability to gov ern themselves.

DOES HILL REALLY WANT PARKERS

If D. B. Hill is sincere in his apparent determination to secure Judge Parker's nomination at St. Louis, it is the first time in his political career that he has set himself honestly at a worthy enterprise and has dealt fairly with the ostensible object of his efforts. To keep faith has been the conspicuous vacancy h his record. He turned his back or Cleveland at the first opportunity, and did his utmost to ruin him politically It would be difficult to find an intelligent and well-informed politician of either party in New York State who not convinced that Hill betrayed and brought about the defeat of Cleveland in 1888, when Hill carried it for Gov. ernor and Cleveland lost it for Presi dent.

The New York Globe undertakes to say that in 1888 Hill worked more or less in secret, but in 1892 he came out into the open as the deadly enemy of Cleveland, and by holding his "snap" convention in midwinter got the New York delegation to the National Convention away from Cleveland and pledged it to himself. It is generally believed that he prevented Parker's comination for Governor in 1902 because he was afraid that if Parker were to be elected it would make him a more formidable candidate for the Presidence than Hill. It has been very difficult for Democrats familiar with the inside history of Hill's doings at that time to believe that he is sincere in his support of Parker now. They suspect that he is merely playing with him now in order to push him aside later and step into the front himself. They suspect that the platform which he put Parker upon at Albany was a part of his scheme to draw Bryan and other fire from the West, and thus weaken Parker's chances.

There is a cumulation of circumstan tial evidence that somebody is working against Parker systematically, without reference to Bryan's outbursts. Whether Hill or Gorman had anything to do with obtaining from Mr. Cleveland his ominous indorsement of Parker is uncertain, but it is certain that it was instantly followed by outcries against Parker by many eminent Democratic politicians of the Hill and Gorman school, not at all friendly to Bryan's rule-or-ruin policy. The Taggart activity against Parker in Indiana is more naturally referable to a Gorman-Hill understanding than to a Bryan influence. Even the organization of the Democratic State Committee of New York has a very queer look. Hill pretends that he was overruled in his plans, but that is pretty good evidence that he was not, and it is suspected that he was working on the surface for one man as chairman and beneath the surface for another. Whatever the facts about it are, there can be doubt that the outcome is not helpful

to Parker's interests. The superficial significance of Hill's relationship to Parker is that the trickster's unpopularity among honest men is damaging to the candidate; but beneath this obvious situation may very easily be found a possibility that Hill at heart, as he has so often done before, is conspiring for some unworthy end of his own. Doubtless he has his reasons for wishing to hold the New York delegation away from Cleveland or Bryan through the Parker Instructions, but he is pretty certain to have other plans for them which will be disclosed if he is ever in a position to use York's votes in a combination wth Hearst or even Bryan to nominate himself or some man of his choice. It is the rule for machinations of this sort to win in a limited destructive way, as defeating a candidate through treachery, but to go to pieces in every large constructive undertaking. HIII has never nominated a President. He receives honor at National conventions. but the party knows better than to follow his plans. Hill's secret antipathy to Parker, if revealed at St. Louis, would as likely as not induce the convention to take the New York delegation at its word and nominate Parker, partly as a rebuke to Hill and partly in the belief that Hill could not control him if elected.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

Secretary of State Dunbar and State Treasurer Moore were manifestly right in declaring that it is not the provinof the State Land Board to order a suit brought in the name of the state to set aside deeds where private parties are contesting for possesison and title. The question before the Board was not whether there is justice in the claims of the Warner Valley settlers, but whether it is the duty of the Board to order a suit commenced. There is no statute which can be construed as fixapplicable throughout the state. In ling such a duty upon the Board. On the other hand, there are statutes which make it the duty of Prosecuting Attorneys to bring such suits and au therizing the Governor to direct that such action be taken.

Governor Chamberlain's against the refusal of the other members of the Board to order a suit patient student of cause and effect dates, and those who were so unfortu- brought is calculated to create the im-

pression that they were unfavorable to the contentions of the settlers. Such an impression would be erroneous, for Dunbar and Moore pointed out very clearly the remedy which lay open to Warner Valley settlers according to the laws of the state. It is well that the suit should be brought and that the setlers be given an opportunity to prove their claim to the land upon which they have built their homes. Public sympa-thy will quite naturally be with the settlers, but this sympathy will not go to the extent of censuring the State Land Board for asking them to pursue their remedy according to law, especially when that remedy is clear and plete.

The famous actress, Adelaide Neilson ooked like an Oriental, but she was English-born. Her mother was an obscure actress named Browne. Her father, to whom her mother was not married, was said to have been Spanish, also Jewish. The theatrical critic of the New York Sun says that like nearly all the great players, from David Garrick and Mrs. Siddons to Edwin Booth and Mrs. Kendal, from Edmund Kean to Richard Mansfield, Adelaide Nellson had a moiety of that Hebraic blood in her veins which George du Maurier declared a precious quintes sence for an artist. There is considerable historic support for this view. Rachel was a Jewess; Bernhardt is half Jew; the fanfous opera singer, Braham was a Jew. Many of the most famous musicians and musical composers have been Jews, such as Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Offenbach and Halevy. Heine, famous writer of lovely songs, was a Jew. There is ample foundation of historical fact for the statement that the artist temperament has been brilliantly represented in various directions by the Hebrew people.

Among the thriving evangelistic de cominations the Baptists show signs of sturdy growth. The American Baptist Year Book just issued shows that there 45,727 Baptist churches in the United States, with a total membership of 4,506,747, showing a gain for the year of 898 churches and 176,285 members. In other words, 2.46 churches and about 483 members were added to the denominational strength for every day in the year, and this without any so-called "great revivals." There were 234,321 baptisms during the year. The number of Baptist ministers is 38,895. The con tributions for home missions were \$423. 718; for foreign missions, \$550,202, and for all purposes, \$5,994,341. There are under Baptist control nine theological seminaries with a total attendance of 1095 students, and 97 colleges and universities, with 31,985 students. The intense devotion of the Baptist pulpit to questions of individual character and conduct may reasonably be expected to give the denomination a larger and larger place in the religious activity of the future.

It may be supposed that the present charter of the City of Portland will not be continued always, without al-teration or amendment. Changes in many particulars siready are talked and more to come. To these about. things The Oregonian is practically indifferent, for it deems them small importance. The principal features of this charter were made by a bunch of faddists, and it is so lame many places that even they (or some of them) are calling for amendments. The Oregonian, for its part, accepted the charter, for it didn't want to fight or squabble over it; but it never professes fondness for fads or innovations in legislation or government. It knows, more over, that not a few which are in this charter will wear out in time-and no ong time, either. Everybody knows that this charter is a kind of crazy quilt. Usually it is called "Joe Teal's Crazy Quilt," for its principal author

The Washington Post was wholly incorrect in its statement that Repreentatives Hermann and Williamson will remain away from Oregon till after the election. It is the intention of both to come home just as soon as they can finish necessary business at Washington, which will require only a few days longer. Both will be in Oregon within a week, or ten days, at furthest. The Post calls itself an "independent" paper, and no doubt thinks it is. Nevertheless it opposes President Roosevelt and his Administration, and is doing what it can to put the Democratic party in power-including the election' Democratic President, It is an able and brilliant newspaper, with strong Democratic bias. Of course it is not for Bryan or Hearst. It desires the nomination of Parker, or some other repre sentative of Cleveland Democracy.

In Democratic circles there is bitter disputation as to Parker. One question is whether he voted for Bryan Some affirm and others deny, but Parker says nothing. In the case of a man named for the Presidency it is a matter of importance; for there are multitudes throughout the country who are not likely to be convinced that the man who deliberately voted for Bryan, on the issues of 1896 and of 1900, can be a safe and proper man for the Presidency of the United States.

Ex-Senator Turner, of Washington inveighs against "our colonial policy." He means that we ought to get out of the Philippines, out of the Hawaiian Islands, and out of Porto Rico. On this issue he sets up his claim for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. Were It presented plainly, he wouldn't get 5 per cent of the popular vote of Washington. Mr. Turner is one of the cheap Jacks of politics; discredited nowhere perhaps so much as in his own State of Washington.

The smallness of the Russian force in Manchuria is a surprise to everybody-except, perhaps the Japanese Russia was unprepared to support and maintain her aggressive movements in the Orient, and Japan is sending Russia's comparatively feeble forces out of Manchurla.

New York's leading candidates on the Democratic electoral ticket are the men who made millions of dollars out of Cleveland's bond issues. Interesting news for Bryan Democrats, in all parts of the country! .

The Panama policy of President Roosevelt was a splendid achievement. It has won so completely that not a word is heard in utterance against it, from one end of the country to the other.

Register, and make as full a vote as ossible. It will tend to show that your town, city or county is getting ahead.

Japan will permit Russia to live.

It may be hoped that after the war

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Where Relics Abound. Astoria Astorian.

Register today. Tomorow you may le-or be swiped for the Oregon Hisorical Society's collection of rare rel-

No, He Cauldn't Get Credit. Grass Valley Journal. That was certainly a green reports n The Oregonian that wrote about the reen Grass Valley farmer. 'Dick' has everal thousand dollars cash on hand, while the reporter probably owes for his last week's board bill.

May Not Be Missed.

Bellingham Reveille. No, dear reader, civilization will no lapse into barbarism if Governor Me-Bride falls of the Gubernatorial nomin-ation at the Republican State Conven-tion next week. Things will wabble long somehow and we will still raise rops, catch fish and make lumber and shingles. The ship of state will not lose her bearings and drift to destruction. For, in the language of the street, there are others

Gambling Doesn't Make Business.

Chehalis Bee-Nugget. When the anti-gambling law passe y the last Washington Legislature was under discussion it was argued that to suppress gambling would be a direct blow to the legitimate business of every town in the state. The facts do gambling in Chehalis, and there are lots of men who have money with which to pay their honest debts who used to fritter it away at cards, dice and other games. The anti-gambling law was the best piece of legislation passed at the last session.

The Challenge Accepted.

Newberg Graphic, In explaining the charms of the South ern girl, a romantic magazine writer says she gots her pale, creamy com-plexion from the blooming of the sweet magnolias, her grace of motion from waving paims and her health from eat ing golden oranges and flowering figs mph! It may not sound quite poetical, but the Oregon girl mixes her hands with her mother's in the dishwater, wields the broom, gets out and exercises in our bracing atmosphere, eats prunes and big red Oregon apples and is as charming as the airy, fairy miss down n Dixie and a whole lot more useful.

A Great American Institution.

Mohawk Correspondent Eugene Register There is some talk of a picnic among the young people of this place. If such an entertainment could be faithfully and nonestly brought about it would afford a great source of enjoyment, for old as well as young. The people might assem-ble and have a jolly good time. Nothing could be more pleasant than to spend a day in some grove, beneath the shady folds. What could be more inspiring to the young man than to walk in the quie wooded places with the maiden he adores What could be grander and more inspir ing than to see the slivered heads for o short day forget the cares and vicissitudes of life? A community affords no higher or nobler example of civilization and mora ity than that of a sociable assemblage.

Argument Extraordinary but Cogent

McMinnville Reporter. While there is only a remote possibil-y of Doc Goucher going to the Legis-sture, the people are speaking of the esult such an event would have upon the community, Goucher is one of the busiest physicians, and his absence from his practice for a period of 40 days would cause much distress. On the other hand, while Doc Wright, his run-ning mate, is one of the busy dentists, the people can plug up their aching teeth with cotton, and apply a hot hop pillow to their jaws for a few weeks, or intil their dentist returns from the there are cases that cannot be put-off thus. It is reasonable, therefore, that the voters will send their dentist to the Legislature instead of courting death and disaster.

Opening for the Hunt Club.

Hillsboro Argus. You have no doubt often heard that could not elimb we have it from the Irishman that the beaver did climb the tree, when the dogs were aften him-because the beaver could do nothing else to get away from harm.

And here comes the application—Cook's dogs, from north of Cornelius, gave chase to a brown fox the other day, and followed it for hours. Finally, near the Tew's place, Centerville, the fox ran up a stub, 15 or 29 feet in height, slightly inclined, and Paul Tews, thinking it was of the cat species, or a lynx, fired, bring-ing his foxiness down. This is the first time that the Argus snake reporter ever heard of a fox climbing a tree— but he had to climb to get away from the dogs. August Tews now has the hide of the fox at the tailor shop on Second street,

Office Sought the Man.

McMinnville Reporter. Mr. Eddy's nomination for Circuit udge by the late Republican State Convention came as a surprise to the politicians. This was not because was unknown to the Republicans of the state, for his selection as chairman of the convention itself attested his standing with the party, but the surprise of the politicians was due to the fact that a man from a small coast county with only five votes out of \$2 in the District Convention should have been the favored one against candidates from the larger countles, with more votes. About the time the convention met it was taken for granted that the lerger unties would form combinations which would leave out the Tillamook candi-date entirely. However, if combina-tions were attempted they failed, and the nomination came to Mr. Eddy without any trade or combination whatever, and simply because the delegates be-lieved him worthy of the honor. Yamhill County yoters will contribute to the large vote that will help to elect

Sound Sense and Good Advice. Catholic Sentinel (Portland).

Catholic sential.

Reform is in the air. Meetings of ensure and wrath are held nightly. resolutions are adopted; committees investigation appointed, reports celved; addresses of indignation a disgust, clothed in no uncertain English, applicated and approved. There has been a mighty hurrah, but very lit-tie real, genuine active work done. And when a movement for good is started by one of our lawmakers, let us show that we know what he is doing, and that we appreciate it and will help him. At present there is an opportunity for every respectable citizen of Portland to help the cause of reform. Councilman Albee says that he will introduce at the next meeting of the City Council an ordinance prohibiting boxes, stalls or booths in saloons and restaurants. Now what should we do? Are we in favor of this ordinance? Few will say no. Well, then, let us show our approbation. Let us make it a point to see Mr. Albes and express our approval of his stand. Every voter surely knows the Councilman from his ward. Call on him, ask him to vote for the ordinance. If you don't know him, introduce yourself; he will be glad to meet you. You may be sure that divekeepers and saloon-keepers, coming within the restrictions. of this ordinance, will "see" the mem-bers of the Council. They will not stand bers of the Council. They will not stand back, and their friends will help them.

MORAL QUALITIES OF THE DOG.

Baltimore Sun.

Town and Country Magazine for April In an elaborate article on the pecent "At-lantic City Dog Show," with numerous illustrations of "wire-haired fox-terriers," "Chisese chow-chow" pups, "Weish tur-riers," "buildogs" and other breeds of the canine race, concludes a review of the dog

fad by saying:
"The dog show has become within the last two or three years one of the representative phases of American life, representative phases of American life, representing as it does one of the chief ele ments of interest of the American coun

try gentleman's estate."

Dogs from time immemorial have been the constant and the falthful companions and friends of man. They have their place in every family, whether of high or low degree. In some of our rural districts they share the seamty fare of the children and are as numerous as the family prog eny. The poorer the family, the greate the number of children and of dogs, is the return the census-taker should feel obliged to record. And in these same dis-tricts, if the census-taker were authorized to note the fact, it would be recorded that

"sheep cannot be raised."

Dogs are good in their place, but if we give way to the dog fad and accept the dictum of Town and Country, that "dog shows are one of the representative phases of American life," may we not conclude that American life is "going to the dogs?" There are many fads to whice our people lend themselves, and love of the lesser animals—the horse, the dog and the cat, for instance—is not a sentimen inconsistent with broad-minded benevo lonce. Horse shows are patronized by the wealthy and the elite of the land, an draw to the hippodrome the beauty and the youth, as well as the sage and staid. The cat is left to the elderly maid, but it has its numerous friends, some of whom have gone so far as to leave fortunes for the care of hundreds of disconsolate mid-night prowlers and disturbers of the neighborhood peace and quiet in wellapportioned homes and under regulated pardianship. We do not recall any suc provision, however, for the horse or for the dog. The horse may and is often turned out "to grass," freed from harness or work. He may end his days on the common, but is oftener shot as a reward for the long service he has rendered and to save the cost of providing oats, hay and bedding. The dog is pampered in the family, fed until he can scarcely waddle, suffered to lie before the fire and when he is blind and rheumatic and unable to afford pleasure or diversion, meets his fate ford pleasure or diversion, meets his late with chloroform or strychnine. Without doubt the dog is of all the domestic animals the chosen and the faithful friend of man. Dog friendship is an established quantity. We know he will stay by man-

kind when all else has gone.

If we remember rightly the dog was the one real comforter of a "certain beggar one real comforter of a "certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at the gate full or scres, and desfring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table, and, moreover the dogs came and licked his sores." And it has been ever thus, that the dog has remained by man in good or evil report, in affluence or in poverty.

In poverty.

Among all the "comforters" of Job, the much-tried patriarch, it is not recorded that his dogs were among the number of those who came to him in his distress. On the contrary, in the course of his tribuations and speaking of the younger set of the people who held him in derision, he said that they are of those "whose fathers I would have disdained to have set with

the dogs of my flock."

There are some verses not inappropriate to recall in connection with Job and his rials and temptations, even though they to not mention the dog as an asset of pos-session, lost or regained. But they convey a unique idea of the way the account was inally balanced;

Sly Beelzebuh took all occasions
To try Job's constancy and patience
He took his honors, took his health;
He took his children, took his wealth
His camels, horses, asses, cowsSly devil, did not take his spouse. But heaven, that brings out good from evil

And loves to disappoint the devil, Had predetermined to restore Twofold of all Job had before— His children, asses, camels, cows-

The ways of Providence are past under

standing, and Job tells us himself that " am escaped by the skin of my teeth." Per haps it was good for him that he did not have, like Lazarus, a dog for a "com-forter." Perhaps, also, it was because the dog is in many ways too honest to have figured in the role of a "Job's comforter." Nevertheless, in our day and generation it is a serious thing to consider, if it is true, as our contemporary asserts, that "the dog show is one of the representative phases of American life," and "one of the chief elements of interest of the Amer-ican country gentleman's estate." The dog should know his place. After all, he is but a dog, and only hypersentimentalism could elevate him into the high place thus assigned to him. At the same time, the fact is not ignored that in his capacity of an humble and devoted follower, con-fessing dependence on the hand of man, the dog is without an equal in the animal kingdom. In this is his shining virtue and his degraded vice—a paradox nowhere exhibited more strikingly than by the sycophant of the human species.

What It Costs.

The cost of the Hearst campaign is a favorite subject just now for calculation by the politicians. All agree that it must reach several million deliars. Hearst has hundreds of agents in all parts of the country working up his boom; he has costly headquarters in the principal cities of each state, and he has poured out his money freely at primaries and conventions in 45 states. It seems to be an understood thing, too, that Hearst boomers have to pay more for everything than anybody else.—New York Correspondence Boston Transcript.

For the Party's Good.

It is hardly worth while to take up in detail the grounds of Bryan's objection. As we have said, he would have objected in any event. He will bolt Parker's nomi-nation and probably Hearst will bolt with him. It will be to the permanent good of Democracy to get rid of this ingrate and this self-seeker, but it means the certain defest of the candidates of the St. Louis convention.—Buffalo Express.

When It Will End.

Mr. Bryan must either bolt the Democratic ticket and platform or recede from the position that he has so long, so in-sistently and so consistently maintained. We think there is hardly a doubt that the St. Louis convention will mark the termination of even his professed alliance with the Democratic party.-Nashville American.

Prophecy.

The National convention will frame a platform with which Mr. Bryan will not be able to quarrel on the score of its lack of exp. clinese, although it may be safely predicted that it will not suit him in any other particular.-New York World.

Jeanne D'Arc. Alfred Austin (Poet Laureate), in the Inde

Goodees of battles, with the maiden sword and blameless banner, when to France availed Not all her gailant manbood belings and

mailed.
To drive from off her soil the alien hords.
That over pasture, hamlet, vineyard poured.
You with your unarmed innocency scaled,
The walls of war, and, where man's might had Crowning, enthroned the Anointed of the Lord.

And should France yet again be called to scare. The stranger from her gates, and huri back Peet that would violate her fruntiers fair, Not meretricious spoophants of sense, But the pure heart and patriotic prayer, Once more would prove her rescue and def

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Fine weather on a Sunday somehow eems extra fine. The Seattle Kennel Club seems to be

a sort of car and dog affair.

Hearst in Victoria! We may next expect to find the Holy Rollers in St. Paul's.

Theodore Steingraeber, the well-known pub-isher, who wrote works for the plane and signed them G. Damm, is dead.—News Item.
"This beats the "explosive initials" of the author, Charles G. D. Roberts.

San Francisco reports that indications point to a "light crop of dried apricots." Wonderful are the ways of science. Presumably the California growers dry the trees, which then produce dried fruit.

A newspaper writer condemns the Japanese because they have the "Japan for the Japanese" idea. What does and its exclusion act? The day is a long way off when men of one nationality will hold those of another above their

No writer with a real gift and a real ambition has any business with a home, children, the unintermittent comforts of life which stuff-fy and stifle.—From Mrs. Gertrude Affecton's article in the North American Review on "Why Is American Literature Bourgeois?"

Why not include food among the unintermittent comforts of life which stultify and stifle? The eater of bourgeois liver and onions is likely to produce bourgeois literature.

Mac, age 10, has a neighbor, age 10, of the oppostse sex. Their wisdom, individual ombined, is more than the sum of their years. Recently the neighbor met Mac with "We've got a new boy baby at our house. Mac." "That so?" said Mac; "that's good! How are all of them?" "Oh, the baby's all right, but mamma appears to be laid out.

We all have our trials at the telephone. ays the Argonaut, but we do not usually hear "Central's" opinion of us. A San Francisco lawyer, who had been trying for ten minutes or more without succe to get the number he asked for, at last gave vent to his annoyance in very strong language. His wife, who was standing near, said, persuasively, "Let me try, dear." Then, in a gentle voice, which was intentionally a strong contrast to his angry tones, she called, "Hello, Central!" Her husband distinctly heard "Central" answer promptly, 'Just a moment, madam. There is a crazy man on the line. Let me settle him first.'

The Sunday that marks the end of the regular theatrical season, according to a New York paper, is known as "onion Sunday," because on that day the actor who has with difficulty restrained his craving for the root which Stevenson called-if memory serves-"the maidenfair, poetic and wine-scented soul of the capacious salad bowl" may then eat it, raw, boiled or fried, without offending the susceptibilities of the most sensitive leading woman. This gives one a new idea regarding the actor's life. Does he live in perpetual onionlessness? Is the stage a profession to be chosen? Never, if onlone are barred with but a day's exception. Better a Yambili farm and the nion, "which ranks (Stevenson again) with the truffle and the peach as the chiefest of nature's products." It has often seemed to us that there was some-thing insipid, flavoriesa, about an actor off the stage. Our suspicions have now almost become certainties-how can a man be aught else than flavoriess if he may not eat an onion? And, by the way the New York paper notes that the word 'ham," as applied to an actor whose ambitions are greater-it is to be hopedthan his performance, has been supplanted by the name "onion." "He's an onion," or, more idiomatic still, "He's a Bermuda," expresses a world of contempt.

Senator Scott, who is a West Virginian now, but an Ohio man by birth, tells a story about an experience an Ohio man had many years ago when he went'over to West Virginia on a little pleasure excursion, says the Milwaukee Wisconsin. It was old Virginia at the time, however, as this happened before the Civil War. The Ohio man had a "red back" dollar, a part of the currency of his state, and it was considered good. He stopped at a place of refreshment and got a drink. The whisky was drawn out of a keg and served in a tin cup. When the liquid had been swallowed he laid down his "red back," and the bartender dived under the bar and brought out six coon skins, five fox skins and ten muskrat skins and passed them over for change. The Obio man did not want to show his

ignorance of Virginia currency, so he took up the pelts and walked away. But he wanted to establish values if possible, and went into another saloon and laid down a fox skin. Without saying a word the man behind the bar gave him a muskrat and five rabbit skins. As the load was increasing in size he concluded that he would soon have more than he could carry, so he went back to the first place and laid down the whole lot, saying: "Here, give me another drink. Take

all these; I've had all the experience I want. Then he sought his canoe and started for the Ohio side of the river.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX. J

Neil-Jack is always talking to me about the depth of his love. Belle-The depth wouldn't interest me so much as the length.-Philadelphia Record.

Little Willie-Say, Johnnie, how do people also biazes? Little Johnnie-By shooting sky-ockets and roman candles, of course.-Philaleiphia Dulletin. Drug Clerk.—Will you take this tonic? Jones —No; show me something cheaper. My wife wouldn't save my life or hers with anything at \$1.25 a bottle.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Teas-Well, their engagement is off. Jeas-The idea! It was only announced yesterday, What did they quarrel about? Tess-As to which was the more unworthy of the other. Philadelphia Press.

"I notice the young widow Prettyman doesn't have her widow's weeds so much in evidence how." "No; she's clearing those weeds away. believe she sees signs of a second crop of range blossoms."-Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Shrinker-My! Great panic in Viadivo-stok: fear of hombardment; populace feeing! I'm glad we were not there! Mrs. Shrinkeroh. I don't know. Think of the sacrifice bar ain sales in the stores!-Chicago Dally News. There are some things," said the philosopher, "that money cannot buy." "I suppose so," answered Senator Sorghum. "But that n't alter the fact that there is an almighty

"It's so long since you sang," said the genial sun to the frozen brook. "I suppose when you get started again you'll habble some old chestnut." "Jutht tell them that you thaw me," lisped the brook faintly.—Philadelphia Press.

"Id like to see that young Japanese prince."
"A Japanese prince! Where is he?" "Oh, he's traveling incognito." "Is he? I'm so dreaffully weak about geography names. That's up near Manchuri, isn't it?"—Cleveland.