joining in the certainty that before

The Oregonian

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Washington, B. C.—Ed Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ava., N. W.; Ebbitt House News Stand. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 71 degrees; minimum temperature, 54

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly warmer; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1904.

SOMETHING ABOUT PRINCIPLES.

A letter written by a good friend, on the so-called local option act, proposed to the electors of Oregon, appears today. The letter is on another page. The comment follows here.

Referring at once to his concluding

statement, let us say, never mind the liquor dealer. He is not the man under consideration at all. It is the policy and the effects of it, that are to be consid-"The principle that majorities ought to rule" is not at all the question That, anyway, is not a fixed principle but is subject to conditions and limitations. For even majorities must act reasonably, and in view of all the circumstances, or their efforts will produce only unhappy consequences. No majority in the North can enforce negro suffrage at the South, but the effort may make a lot of trouble, and has made a lot of trouble, as all know. No majority for prohibition, in such a county as Clackamas-let us say-could prevent the sale and consumption of 11quors at Oregon City, but its effort to do so would produce all the unhappy consequences sure to follow from vain attempts to enforce prohibition. And since prohibition is impossible at Ore-City, why should the greater vote of the County of Clackamas try to force prohibition on the town? There is no parallel between the submission of the defeated faction in a party-for such submission is purely voluntary-to enforced submission to a prohibitory law.

Nor is this all, nor nearly all. At bottom is a feeling or a principle, universal in human nature, that no majority has a right to prohibit the use of a thing that a minority, in decency and propriety, wish to use. Therefore prohibition never "goes," never will That this thing or that thing may be abused is no argument at all for prohithat afflict mankind, abuse of the relation of the sexes is undoubtedly the gravest-the one thing fraught with

and use of liquors belongs to a primitive state of the human mind; to an maturity and rawness that you neverwitness in mature civilized societies. In civilized Europe it would be laughed at; in the older parts of America, in the villages, towns and cities where we find the largest variety and differentiation of life, it is disregarded, too. Let the rural districts and precincts, where depart on her voyage. there are few persons or none who want liquors, and where consequently there could be no sale, enact prohibition, if But they can't force it on others who do not want it. This is what the sotempt. Even if it should have a matempt. Even if it should have a ma-jority it will not succeed. But it would ous disasters in which the loss of life put Oregon in the category of ridiculous, crotchetty, fussy and whimsical Kansas, and join us with that small

of peoples and states.

In a thousand ways the life of great and progressive communities is diversitry to fix and fossilize it within the limits of their own conceptions. Man gets on, an only gets on, by having free choice and range of not remove temptation from him, but threw him against it, at the beginning, knowing, apparently, there was no other way to develop personal and moral character. A secluded and lives of passengers. cloistered virtue is no virtue at all. Some will perish, undoubtedly; but society lives only through its strong and sturdy members. This is not to say that society is not to protect the weak. of the Alaska rush, and a slight cut in It can, it does, it must, protect the weak against the aggression of the upon the rights of free action, through

These are high principles. The Oreupon the statutory law, instead of the law of personal responsibility and perline of duty and right living, or those to govern their households and would call upon the pointed, and the records of marine disstate to place a policeman at the asters to craft sailing out of Puget people of Montant are at present re-

head of the table to keep the children in order, to understand it. Nevertheless, these things will be understood, indeed are understood now, by those in whose hands are the destinies of the present and of future generations. It remains as heretofore, and it will be the law of the life of man to the last ages, that those who cannot stand the strain and pressure of moral require-ments will perish. The satisfaction is that better will succeed them.

DISQUALIFIED!

Mr. Bryan has been frequently impor tuned, so we learn from that faithful and not invidious mirror of his altruistic mind, the Commoner, to advise his followers as to "the best manner of providing best, light and water for a ome in the country."

Where else, indeed, should the toiling asses turn for counsel and guidance on these important topics than to him to whom all knowledge is infultive and all learning the merest child's play? Where else but of Bryan himself, the apostle, counsellor and friend of the dwellers alike in Nebraska sodhouse, Kansas dugout and Oregon houseboat, can the horny-handed and tawnywhisked derive their architectural as

well as economical truth and beauty? Nowhere else, obviously; and the fitness of the application in question seems to have struck the Commoner office with much force, for the answers which it gives to the "frequent inquirles" are, it says, "given as a result of his own experience."

And yet we cannot help feeling that the Commoner's readers will own a deep sense of disappointment when they read the Commoner's advice. As to heating, Mr. Bryan has advanced along the beaten path of stoves, base burners and furnace to the hot water system, which is best, inasmuch as "the heat is uniform and the temperature can be easily controlled.

As to lights, Mr. Bryan has found ordinary gas unequal to his desires, and in his new home at Lincoln he has resorted to a lighting plant of acetylene, constructed in an excavation at some distance from the house, supplying 100 lights, the magazine having a capacity of 100 pounds of carbide. The independent water plant main-

tained by Mr. Bryan for his entirely comfortable and artistic country seat is constructed on the compressed air system. The supply tank itself is in the ground below the frost line, so that the water is "thus kept cool in the Summer and does not freeze in the Winter." As the water is pumped into the tank the air is compressed, forcing the water through the house. The pressure is kept at about 45, and with a hose on each floor the protection against fire is

A hot water system of heating, an acetylene gas plant built on the grounds and supporting 100 lights, an automatic power water system with a tank below the frost line, supplying cool running water throughout the house, and a fire on every floor-what sort of an outfit is this to put before the toiling masses of this country today, gentlemen? What will the poor apple-grower of Western New York, with whom Bryan has been wont to weep; what will the poor women of Cumberland who have no seaside cottages say to this exhibit in modern luxury?

Jeffersonian simplicity, Cincinnatus at the plow, even Parker feeding his pigs at Esopus, are all lifted into and marble washstands. Was Bryan shamming all the time in his hostility to the arts of plutocracy or has he fallen from grace, like Hogg, Harvey and Towne? At any rate, it is manifestly dishonest for the Commoner to continue under its present name. Let it be known as the Patrician or the Sybarite. The palace of Dives is no suitable abode for the tribune of the pee-pul.

PUBLIC POORLY PROTECTED.

Wreckage picked up on the west oast of Vancouver Island would indicate that another ancient condemned revenue cutter had come to grief, prob ably with a considerable loss of life The Corwin was built at Portland nearbition of the use of it. Of all the evils ly thirty years ago, and was considered old and tender long before she was condemned and sold by the Government but she apparently had no difficulty in most terrible consequences. But who securing a large number of victims to talks of prohibition here? It is the take passage on her. The long list of same, as to liquors and tobacco, and a maritime tragedies credited to the Puhundred other things, though in less get Sound fleet, and mostly due to structural weakness or old age of the The notion of prohibition of the sale. lost vessels, suggests the query, "What would be considered an unsafe vessel at Puget Sound ports?" It is apparent from the news dispatches regarding the reported loss of the Corwin that some of the passengers were not exactly satisfied as to her seaworthiness, and protested against going on her. If this is true, a grave responsibility rests on the authorities who permitted the vessel to

It has not been so long ago that the incident has passed from the minds of the public that the condemned revenue they desire, and be absurd, if they will cutter Clara Nevada, short of equip ment, improperly manned and generally worthless, was lost with all on board called local option law proposes to at- | while on a voyage from Alaska to Seathas been very heavy, and in nearly every case there was an element of neg nunities, along with Maine and ligence and carelessness the presence of which was responsible for the trou though select common laughing-stock ble. Sixty lives were lost a few months ago by the destruction of the steamer Ciallam on the short route between Port Townsend and Victoria. There is fied beyond the conception of those who a difference of opinion as to the exact cause of that accident, but whether it was due to structural weakness which made her an easy prey to the waves or to the criminal carelessness and lack nature and opportunity. His Maker of judgment of the men who were operating the craft, some of the responsibil ity must rest on the men who "passed" the craft as seaworthy, and her officers as competent to be intrusted with the

A shortage of suitable boats brought in the Alaska trade such craft as the Clara Nevada, Jane Grey, Eliza Anderson and similar craft in the early days rates drew passengers away from more expensive but safer boats. This, howstrong; but it cannot protect the weak ever, was no excuse for the negligence against themselves, without trenching of the inspectors, and cannot be offered in the case of the Corwin. The average which the strong grow stronger, and landsman, who as a matter of fact is find a freedom that makes life worth | generally the average traveler at sea, seldom has more than a superficial knowledge of the sea and its dangers. gonian cannot expect those who rely He trusts implicitly in the owners or agents to book him on a seaworthy steamer, and, after embarking on that sonal character, to keep them in the steamer, relies on the officers of the ship to land him in safety at his destination. parents who are so weak as to be It is to protect these innocent travelers that Government Inspectors are ap-

Sound offer abundant evidence that this protection has not been given. Puget sound is new and raw on nearly all matters relating to shipping, and the frequency with which these disasters occur leads to the belief that the officials are learning very slowly.

A MILITARY HUMBUG, The British view of the war in the Far East is that "Russia has been

found out"; that she is the most gigan tic humbug that modern history re-cords. The Russia which Englishmen have long regarded as a standing menace to Great Britain's hold upon India is gone. Great Britain's little ally, Japan, has proved that the Russian is just what he was in the days of Napoleon-a resolute, obstinate fighter, but a slow, clumsy and stupid soldier. Great Britain has been imposed upon by Rus-sia's rapid conquest of the Tartar provinces of Turcomania, and has given Russia credit for an up-to-date knowledge of the art of war. It is clear that Russia, outside of its barbarian courage in battle, is relatively no more formidable as a military power than she was when Frederick of Prussia defeated her with terrible slaughter at Zorndorff than she was when Napoleon beat her army to a pulp at Friedland; than she was in the Crimean War, when thirdrate British Generals beat her at the Alma and at Inkerman.

Courage the Russian always had, but he has always been a slow-witted, dull, stupid soldier as far back as Narva, when Charles XII of Sweden whipped 80,000 Russians with 10,000 men. Napoleon at St. Helena said that the Russian soldler was a brave and resolute fighter, but that Russia was never ready for war. And that is the characteristic of Russia today, Look at the Trans-Siber ian Railway, built ostentatiously as a "military railroad," and yet it is a single-track line, poorly built, with only forty-pound rails. The Russian forces in Manchuria numbered in January about 142,000. It is more than three nonths since war was declared, and, if the Trans-Siberian Railway was equal to its military pretensions, Russia would have been able to add in the past ninety days 150,000 men to the 142,000 named as the effective force when war

was declared. If Russia had been able to do this she would have today under General Kuropatkin an army of at least 250,000 effective men, and out of this General Kuro-patkin ought to have a movable army of at least 125,000 men which he could use at any point. It is perfectly clear that the Russian General has had no such army at his command, for he has allowed a Japanese army of not over 50,000 men to march from the Yalu close to Liao Yang without serious interruption from the start. The landings the Japanese were not resisted; Port Arthur was abandoned to save the troops necessary to maintain railway munications. All signs show that the Russians felt themselves outnum-bered, and this fact is explainable only on the ground that the Trans-Siberian Railroad has been overtaxed to supply the army already in Manchuria and has

been able to carry but few men.
Up to the blockade of Port Arthur the Russian army was fed by sea, but since the declaration of war in February last the whole Russian military, naval civic population has had to get food and military supplies by this wretched Trans-Siberian Rallroad, This situation is explained by the fact that Russia was prouder eminence by this spectacle of as unprepared for war as was Napoleon hot water heaters, acetylene burners elli in July, 1870, when one of his war cabinet boastfully announced that France was ready for a victorious march to Berlin down to the "last but-ton on the soldier's gaiter." This was mere "wind pudding," and France found it out the moment that a battle of serious consequence took place. It, was then evident that the so-called French army existed largely on paper; that it was completely outnumbered by the Germans at every point; was not ing could exceed the valor of the French soldiery; they fought as gallantly as they ever had in all their military history, but they were organized and commanded by corrupt military bureaucrats at Paris, while their leaders in the field were military mediocrities, the personal favorites of the Emperor.

The result of this state of frightful unpreparedness for war was the crushing defeat of the French armies on the field and the ultimate occupation of Paris and the exaction of humiliating terms of peace. And this was the con sequence to France of military unpreparedness. The finest military nation in all Europe was completely worsted by Germany. If this was the conseence of unpreparedness to a brilliant nation like France, what must it be to a dull, backward, corruptly governed people like those of Russia? Outside of the corrupt bureaucratic governmen of Russia Japan has had the same positive advantage enjoyed by Germany in 1870-71. She has made her individual soldier as intelligent as possible. In Japan over half the children are school; in Russia only one child in eight. Intelligence, science and trained technical skill have been on the side of Japan. Thus far it is clear that with Japan, as with Germany in 1870, victory has come because of superior popular education. Modern arms, modern ships, require a far higher average of individual intelligence than when soldiers fired from the hip at Waterloo.

THE SETTLER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Of the 100,000 acres that were with drawn from settlement in the Okanogan ountry some months ago, 60,000 have after proper inspection, been restored to entry as agricultural lands. This means prosperity of the type that follows the legitimate interpretation and operation of the homestead law for a peautiful and fertile section of the great State of Washington. These lands are said to lie chiefly in well-watered valleys contiguous to a forest reserve of which, when sequestered from entry, they formed a part.

The basis of the Nation's wealth is in its lands. Not in holding, but in wisely disbursing and as wisely conserving its great areas, is this fact demonstrated and this wealth made available. The ommunity, in a local sense, gains in tability, material resources and public spirit by every thrifty home that is dded to it. In a wider sense the state and Nation gains through the same subtle power. When this home maintained directly from the soil its tax rolls. roots strike deeply and its stability is

Without stopping to analyze the feeling beyond the simple fact that desira-ble lands attract desirable settlers and these in combination add to the public prosperity, the people of a state congratulate themselves and each other when a body of fine agricultural land, that has for some reason been sequestered, is thrown open to settlement. The

many months the Crow reservation in that state will thus invite a large body of settlers and be dedicated to cultivation and to homebuilding. There is similar rejoicing in South Dakota at the prospect that the Rosebud reservation will soon be added to our eminent domain. Washington has had her part

at various times in this "settlers' opportunity," and Oregon has not been with-out similar favors. Oklahoma's wild boom a few years ago, when a large tract of her beautiful and fertile area was thrown open to settlement, subsid-ed in due time and she has reaped a rich harvest in farms and homes from the grand opening that was planned and executed in the White House. Folly ran riot for a time over the land, but in true agricultural fashion the human chaff was winnowed from the wheat and Okiahoma, having made much of her opportunity, asks now to be admitted to the privileges and the political

dignity of statehood. The Government has grown expert in devices for the protection of the actual settler. It has learned wisdom from experience. There have been land rushes and townsite booms since then, but the proportions of the Oklahoma rush and boom have not again been approached. Every effort that official vigilance, dictated from department headquarters in Washington, can do to make the opening of a grand body of land the settlers' opportunity has been made since then, and so successfully that the spect has been for the most part baffled and the homebullder and farmer protected and favored. These safeguards will follow the intending settler into the Okanogan country and enable him to make the most of his opportunity.

The Olympia Recorder announces that the Chamber of Commerce of the Capital City has appointed a committee of three to investigate the Dofflemeyer Point land scheme, the details of which were printed in The Oregonian several weeks ago. At the time The Oregonian printed the story, the Recorder rebuked this paper for giving circulation to it before any of the Puget Sound papers had printed anything regarding it. The Recorder, to make an exhibition of its own vigilance and importance, an-nounced that it had kept its readers constantly informed regarding the movements of the townbuilders and would continue to do so. If the remarkable vigilance of the Recorder was appreciated at home, it seems strange that it is necessary for the Chamber of Commerce to appoint an investigating committee. Time and trouble would be saved by having the editor of the Recorder appear before the commercial body and explain all about the project

It is an old trick and a successful one for peddlers to pretend that they are selling stolen goods, as one did in Pendleton There is a strain in many per sons that renders them so anxious to make a more or less dishonest penny that they fall victims to the designing. Very estimable people will often buy cloth or cigars that they have been led to believe "never paid duty," and there are numbers of industrious philosophers that make their living by meeting this tendency. Persons of otherwise blameless character are also entrapped sometimes by the street peddier, who picks up before their eyes a ring that he has apparently just discovered in the gut-He offers his find for a fractic what he says it is worth, and cupidity not infrequently leads his victim into paying double prices for a piece of "phony" jewelry.

If the Republicans in Congress are to be blamed because there was not a larger appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, what meed of censure should be visited on the Democrats who didn't want to appropriate anything? On the test vote to bring up the bill under a special rule, but a single ocrat voted in the affirmative. This lone Democrat was Mr. Maynard, Representative of the Jamestown (Va.) district, who has a bill pending for a large appropriation to assist the celebration in the year 1907 at Jamestown. It was the Republicans who passed the Lewis and Clark bill, moved thereto by the appeals of President Roosevelt. Of course he couldn't prevail with the Democrats.

The kidnaping of the American Perdicaris from the City of Tangler itself is an indication of the state of the country for whose behavior France will present ly be responsible. By her recent agreement with Great Britain, France as sumed a virtual protectorate over Morocco, and she is likely to find herself involved in several fights with the scattered tribes along the eastern border, tribes over whom the Sultan has no more control than he can obtain by threats of extermination. Fortunately for France, other powers are not likely to become involved with Morocco, except in some individual case resembling that which is now taking American ships to Tangier.

The Methodist General Conference has set Monday, May 30, as the date of adjournment. The amusement question is still open to debate, if not to settlement. The brethren are weary. Perand relegate the matter to the mists and shadows of another four years. This would be wise. The question may settle itself before that time. It will settle itself in the long run in any event. Ecclesiastical dogma and edict are now practically without power in the realm that amusement calls its own.

Indians out in the vicinity of Everett Wash., seem to be engaged in the wholesale business of making "good Indians" out of each other. Purusing this line of effort, John Price, a Puyallup brave, shot and killed his brother and wife, his own wife having previously been killed by another brother. It is thus that the Indian question is solving itself-aided by the "firewater" of civilization.

Certainly, when the people of Multno mah County come to the election of a Sheriff, they may properly prefer to elect a man whose name is on the tax rolls of the county. But neither the name of Mr. Thomas Word, nor of any of the firms or corporations he is working for, appears on the county or city

It is painful to read in the Comm in unqualified commendation of Folk the Missouri Prosecuting Attorneypainful, for, if he came into prominen as a Presidential candidate, Mr. Bryan would have to show up his and the task would be awkward.

The subjects of prohibition are vari-In Lake County the cattlemen

SOCIALISM AND BANKRUPTCY.

Minneapoils Tribune.

It gives one a start to hear that the Socialist party has made remarkable headway in the particularly sane and soberminded State of Wisconsin. The explanation is that this headway is almost entirely confined to a few cities on Lake Michigan, whose predominant foreign population almost removes them from the category of American communities. Sheboygan, for example, elected a Socialist Mayor, Milwaukee elected several Socialist Addermen after the late boodle exposures. The city is so torn up over these that the Socialists expect to elect several members of the Legislature and perhaps a candidate for Congress. The organization there is on the lines of a labor union, with regular dues from every member, expended for the good of the party by a central committee, which makes all nominations for office, without appeal.

In a recent number of the Outlook we find an outline of the platform of the Milwaukee Socialists. They do not expect to abolish civil government and private property at one blow; they are content at present to strive for a few objects which they consider most urgent. These objects seem to us most interseting for their substantial identity with the objects sought and attained in the British provincial

stantial identity with the objects sought and attained in the British provincial cities given over to the extreme view of municipal ownership. Besides some obvi-ous reforms, like regulation of street-car and gas service, employment of organized labor, Municipal Court reform and aboli-tion of the contract system, nearly all the objects sought by the Milwaukee So-cialists involve raising money by taxa-tion to spend unproductively. Here is a list of the most characteristic of them.

list of the most characteristic of them: Providing work for the unemployed. Public coal and wood yard and ice yard. Employment of attorneys by the city to onduct cases for the poor. Free medical service. Regulation of the cost of medicine.

Public crematory. Public baths in all wards. Street closets. Plumping and sewage to be done by ity on installment plan. Open-air gymnasiums. Care by city of all trees on streets.

Free school books Erection of labor temple. Free concerts. Raise in teachers' salaries.

Some time ago the Tribune printed a list of the objects attained by municipal ownership in the English cities that have carried the idea farthest. They who re member that list will be struck by its sub stantial identity with the list of objects sought by the Milwaukee Socialists. It will be remembered also that the municipal ownership cities in England have come pretty nearly to the limit of their power to borrow money for public objects. They are approaching the alternatives of bank-ruptcy or abandonment of public works whenever it is necessary to renew or extend them. In fine, the platform of the Milwaukee Socialists is a platform of municipal bankruptcy.

Schools and Effeminacy. Philadelphia Record.

Dr. James M. Green, who has achieved eminence by his efforts to educate the youth of New Jersey, cautiously dissents from the conclusion of the British (Mosely) education commission which recently inspected American schools. "I am not ready to admit," said the doctor, "that we are becoming more affembate. It is now. are becoming more effeminate. It is possible to mistake refinement for effemin-acy." Anyhow, there is no evidence that women teachers are responsible for whatever decree of effeminancy the American man is afflicted with, as the Britons as-sume. If it be true that there is a lack of robust masculinity in the American, it does not reveal itself during the time when the boy is under the influence of the woman teacher. No father of a normal boy under the age of 14 in this country will admit or boast that his male offispring lacks a single characteristic of the most untrammeled and bloody-minded avage.

Quakers Going Into Politics. Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

It has been painfully evident for many years that the politics of the Quaker City does not take its tone from the still con-siderate Quaker element of that town. For generations the Philadelphia Quakers abstained from politics as consistently as they did from war, but now comes the report that all this is to be changed. They are said to have made up their minds that, in order to bring about a better state of affairs in the city and state, it is neces-sary for them to take an active part in This, if true, is a commendapolitics. ble though somewhat belated resolution, the Quaker principles of nonresidual hardly be carried so far as to to acquiescence in such a system of robbery and other corruption as has pre-valled for years in Philadelphia.

How the Farmer Is Robbed

Sloux City Tribune.

Although the farmer does not set aside a portion of his produce and hand it over ectly to the tariff beneficiaries might just as well do so for all the ference it would make, in effect. sells his produce at fixed prices in the open markets of the world, and out of the money received must pay a certain portion to the monopolies in excess of what their goods are worth. He is poorer by just as much—is robbed of just as much—as would be the case if he were compelled to set aside part of his wheat, corn, cats, hay and other crops and turn it over to the privileged interests.

Democratic Humiliation. Nashville American

So far as Hearst is concearned, he is an npossibility; his very candidacy is an offense against decency. But it is humiliating to think that such as he place such a low and cheap estimate on the Democratic party as to feel that its nomination is for sale to him that happens to have the use of a few million dollars. Is there anybody who believes that before the advent of Bryanism any such creature as Hearst would have dared to try to do what he is trying to do new?

Other Silent Men. Savannah News

While the enemies of Judge Parker are howling for him to talk, thoughtful peo-ple will be apt to reflect that it is the who accomplish great things. Robert E. Lee was a silent man; so U. S. Grant, and so was Von Moltze. apanese General Kuroki is not doing any talking, but the progress he is making is notable.

Raising Cain.

Sioux City Tribune.

Mr. Bryan has started out to raise Cain.
The Democratic party, being groggy from much pounding under Mr. Bryan's leadership, is not able to resist very well, and so Bryan and Cain are likely to travel together from now until after the Democratic National Convention. The result of this association is bound to be disastrous this association is bound to be disastrous.

"Break, Break, Break."

Alfred Tennyson.

Break, break break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy, That he shouts with his sister at play! well for the sailor lad, That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on To their haven under the hill! But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand, and the sound of a voice that is still! Break, break, break,

A NEW CRITICAL DANGER.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

That the musical critic and the dramatic critic are not alone in danger of assaults and threats of assault is shown by an incident at one of our baseball parks, and which is defly treated by a contemporary.

It is often the sad task of the musical or the description to write of

It is often the sad task of the musical or the dramatic critic to write of
outrages to art, and at times to become somewhat severe and personal.
These occasions are not infrequently
followed by a call from the person
oriticised and an invitation to an encounter. It is human nature to resent
oriticism. But in the reviewing profession these incidents have heretofore been confined to the departments
named.

named.

Now, however, appears a new dan-ger. The baseball critic is the target. We read, for instance:

We read, for instance:
David Jenes, who was so merrily fried by all the critics for his great break of hast week, discovered yesterday that he had been abused. Just why it should take four days for the knowledge to soak into Davy is hard to say, but it did, and he went after his chief detractor. At the close of the game he climbed up on the wire netting of the press hox and addressed his snemy.

David's exact remarks are not re-

David's exact remarks are not ported, but their nature may be in-ferred from this: Hs declared that the scribe was responsible He declared that the scribe was responsible for the crime of 1513, and was also an exemplification of the Darwinian theory. He said that the reporter's grandfather's uncle was a traiter to George Washington and a brother to Benedict Arnold: he said that the reporter's articles were written amid the black and curling smoke of a hop joint, and he invited him to come out and fight under Marquis of Mulcherry rules.

This is going too far. Fortunately, the baseball critic is protected by a wire netting, and in that respect has the advantage of his musical and dramatic contemporaries. But if the baseball critic is not to be permitted to criticise, what is to become of the Nacriticise, what is to become of the National game?

Muleberry rules.

A Free Advertisement.

New York Sun. To All Democrats: Whatever else you lerget, do not neglect, in making up your platforms—ward, county, city, Assembly, Senate, judiciary, state and National—to incorporate a clause commanding all Democrats between the ages of 9 and 95 to subscribe for the Commoner, This is absolutely essential to the cause of Democrated racy. No true Democrat between the ages mitioned can be safe without the Com-mer. It tells him how to speak, with nom to speak, how to breathe, and when

whom to speak, how to breaths, and when to breathe, and if carefully perused is warranted to be a sure cure for coughs, colds and bunions.

The pestiferous will tell you that the editor of the Commoner did not have a 2-cent postage stamp to lick or a tongue with which to lick it in the Spring of 1896, and that now he has pienty of both Defy all such malevolent persons, denounce them and send in your subscriptions to the Commoner; price, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a year, invariably in advance. Get all your friends to subscribe, and the editor of the Commoner will chuck off a liberal bonus—the more subscribers the more liberal the chucksubscribers the more liberal the chuck-

No Democrat from the cradle of the ages was ever so great a Democrat as I am, but that is neither here nor there; all

that you've got to do is to subscribe for the Commoner, it a year, invariably in advance, and I will do the rest!

Perfectly Natural. Philadelphia Inquirer. Of course Bryan and Hearst are keeping their own counsel and their policy is guarded with the secrecy that accompa-nies the campaign of the Japanese against the Russians, but if there should be a bolt, no one need be at all surprised. Indeed, why should there not be? Was there not a bolt against Bryan in 1986, when a Gold Democratic party was formed? Democratic opposition to the regular ticket went far toward encompassing Bryan's de-feat. Isn't it but natural, then, that he should resent these bolters getting the upper hand now? A third party would not seem to be at all improbable under the circumstances.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Kentucky is hardly ready to be made the prey of foreign heelers. Her Democrats retain their sense of sight and smell, a certain medicum of organization and distinguished and the control of the control respect. Their manhood is still intact.
They need only to look about them to see for themselves, and, seeing, put forth their list. authority. No combine of ignorance, impudence and boodle can flourish in God's country, and if Messrs. Walsh, Ihmse and Shober, the Hearst interlopers, ar wise-even if they have one remaining throb of mercy for their crazy principalwill take up their beds and their bar-

Parker's Republican Friends.

Brooklyn Citizen.

Judge Parker is in the lead for the nomination, and his availability is daily impressing itself with increased force the thinking Democrats in the party. Governor Odeli admits that the Judg be a hard man to beat, and to those who know the relations of personal friendship between the two men this utterance will be interpreted as a confession that the Democratic prospects, with Parker as the candidate, are bright indeed. If the Governor were otherwise convinced he would find ways and means of discouraging the Judge's candidacy.

No Toleration for Hearst. Montgomery Advertiser.

Is it incumbent on the genuine Democracy longer to show patience or tolerance for Hearst or his boomers? Is there any plea that can be advanced in favor of himself or of those who are alding and abetting him in his discreditable work? We know of none. He and his coadjutors will cause trouble at St. Louis just as sure as they are given encouragement or even shown toleration. They should be sat upon in every state, so that they may not have vitality or impudence enough to attempt an interference with the work

Not for Sale. Louisville Times.

If Kentucky were to support Hearst in the National Convention there could be no escape from the conviction that she was paid to do it, as the one argument in his favor is that he is willing to buy his way. Brought face to face with such conditions; called upon to reply to an of-fer of money for what has always been regarded as an heritage of honor, the Democrats of the state cannot keep silent. The insult has been offered them openly. It should be resented openly.

Objection to Mr. Hitt. Washington Post.

Another objection to naming Mr. Hitt for Vice-Presidential candidate is that there will be no way of heading off the

The Last Conqueror.

James Shirley.
Victorious men of earth, no more
Proclaim how wide your empires
Though you bind-in every shore And your triumphs reach as far

As night or day,

Yet you, proud monarcha, must obey
And mingle with forgotten ashes, when
Death calls ye to the crowd of commen me

Degenring Famine, Plague and War, Each able to undo mankind, Death's servite emissaries are; Nor to these alone confined, He hath at will More quaint and subtle ways to kill; A smile or kiss, as he will use the art.

Where rolls the Oregon the sky
Doth glow with Italy's own blue,
And greener verdure greets the eye
Than dear old Ireland's emerald hoe.
The rose of Sharon scents the gale
While Persix blooms from all the grout
Here fair Scotia's lochs in every vale
By Alpine peaks are girded round.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Where rolls the Oregon combine
Hudacu his grandeur, Rhine her grace;
The Southern paim, the Northern pine
Mingle their boughs in fond embrace.
Here Dover's cliffs and Afton's brace
And vineciad hills of Sunny France
Sleep 'neath an Euganean haze,
Where Adriatic wavalets dance,

Where rolls the Oregon, O man,
Be worthy of this high estate!
Upright and hold to form and plan
As forest monarch stanch and straignt;
Like these clear waters bright and pure
And gracious as the Summer rose,
Steadfast to labor and endure
As yonder peak's eternal snows.

The Summer must be further advanced than we had expected; the circus is here and the sea-scrpent has been reported.

Masters of steamers trading from the West Indies to New York report that the Guif Stream is moving more rapidly than it used to move ently the hustle of the"New South" is having its effect-or did Tom Richardson have anything to do with the acceleration?

In the current number of Harper's Bazaar there is an article describing a visit to England, and one of the tourists is describing a Devonshire lane.

"Who cares," said she, "when there's such a sky above and one is shut in to such bloom and verdure as this? Smell the Mae! "Mae" is unquestionably the limit.

A copy of "the most low-down newspaper on earth," namely, the Submarine, which is published at Coachella (Cal.), 76 feet below sea level, shows that the editor is almost submerged with ads. His editorials appear beneath the caption of "The Undertow" and jottings are printed inder the head "McGinty's Musings."

The devastating effect of politics was never better shown than in the Irrigon Irrigator. Once that was a sprightly sheet, a ditch, so to speak, that carried the water of wit into the arid patches of life. Now, alas! the Irrigator contains little but politics, Instead of telling us about the peaches -feminine-that ornament the "board walk," which we take to be Irrigon's parade ground, we are bored with talk of majorities, native sons, legislative measures, attacks and counter attacks. Leave the boulder-strewn path of politics, O Irrigator, and come back to the board walk.

A publisher's bulletin conveys the inspiriting information that "Miss Margaret Horton Potter, the author of 'The Flame Gatherers,' is at her desk at 6 A. M., and does all her writing before breakfast, At 7 the reward of virtue comes in the shape of a cup of tea. She does more or less reading or studying or correcting proof during the remainder of the day, in preparation for further work, but the actual writing of her books is done between 6 and 7:45 A. M." This is about the most uncomfortable habit of authorship that could well be imagined, and there will be small surprise that Miss Potter's books are tinctured with melancholy.

The Toronto Mail and Empire comments upon the pre-eminence of Toronto in two respects. The city is proverbially good and moral and it enjoys the reputation of being the fourth best betting city in America, that is, so far as horse racing is concerned. Just why these incon gruous distinctions have been gained is not clear. The Mall and Empire tributes Toronto's love of racing to her large population of citizens of "pure time or another for the "Anglo-Saxon," pears to add an entirely new one to the

It will be a source of great regret to lovers of art that Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have fallen out with the architect whom they had commissioned to build their simple home on Long Island. The Goulds desired a replica of Kilkenny Castle, but they found that more space would be required, so they told the architect to let everything go double and build them a family nest exactly twice the size of that in Kilkenny. Other changes were made, and the architect began to grow squeamish. He suspected that the addition of orangery and entrance porch, ballroom and other things would ruin his reputation as an artist. He kicked, and tha Goulds had a row with him, so for the present Long Island will be unprotected by the frowning battlements of Gould castle. It is a great pity that things should have turned out so, just as the taste of rich Americans was about to be vindicated before scoffing

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR. "Your husband has water on the brain,"

Europeans.

nounced the doctor. "Dear me!" she said. "I hope it has been boiled."—Lippincott's. Parts-"His friends speak of him as a may of parts." "Well, they should know. He ha quartered himself on them for years."—Puck. Mrs. Smitkins-Distressed again? I was won-dering how you could eat that rich pudding, Mr. S.-It wasn't distressing me then; that's how.-Boston Transcript.

"They are criticising you for not expressing an opinion." "Perhaps," answered the slient candidate; "but not as much as they would criticise the opinions if I expressed any."— Washington Star, "It is a lamentable fact," said he who thinks,

"It is a lamentable ract," said he who thinks, "while the appetites of men have kept pace with the carush of time, their stomachs retain all the limitations and prejudices of Puritan days."—Town Topics. ten days."—Town topies.
"O, Georgel" complained the young wifs, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night." "Well, well!" exclaimed her husband, "you women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got

home."-Philadelphia Press. home."-Filiacephia rress.

"My idea of a wise man," said the youth who thought he knew things, "is one who knows when to stop talking." "A man who possesses the genuine brand of wisdom," rejeined the venerable philosopher, "knows when not to begin."-Leslie's Weekly.

"Being continually held up as a horrible example is about as monotonous as the music of an automatic piano," says a Marshall cynic, "but it is a much less strain on your nervous system than trying to balance a halo on the back of your head."—Kanasa City Journal. "Both my grandparents," said Bragg, "were

"Both my grandparents," and Bragg, "were noted for their courtly manuers and storling rectifude. They were really remarkable gentlemen." "Yes!" replied Pepprey. "By the way, did you ever read that Italian scientist's hook on 'Degenerates'!"—Philadelphia Press. "Eff you please, sub," said the colored brother at the accident insurance office, "I wants you ter put a guarantee on my leff leg." "A guarantee on your left leg?" "Yes, sab. You see, I gwine off on de ruilroad, en if any leg is ter be runned over I wants it ter be dat one-kase it's got de rheumatism in it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

At the foot of thy crags O sea! But the tender grace of a day that is dead Will never come back to me.

Shall have the gunning skill to break