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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum :

perature, 66 deg.; minimum, 54. Precipitation TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with possibly showers in the early morning, warmer westerly winds.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

IT WAS HONORABLY DONE.

In its comment on the election in Ore gon the Democratic New York World says: "On the Pacific Slope the Isth mian Canal is so popular that no com plaint is made as to the means em ployed to secure the end." This is an echo of that assertion so loudly made last Winter that President Roosevelt by recognition of the independence of Panama, and then by proceeding to negotiation with Panama for the right to construct the canal, was guilty of wrong towards Colombia.

It was on this assumption that Sena tor Gorman led the assault on the Administration last December. He said the Democratic Senators were numerenough to defeat the ratification of the treaty with Panama, and they would defeat it. On this great issue of international justice there would be "no White House Democratic Senators," What had been done, he declared, made honest men ashamed of their country. Many journals of the East, overburdened with conscience or assuming a virtue, threw in the weight of their bitterest criticism against the President. By all these the canal was lost sight of completely. What was the canal, they exclaimed, that it should be set in the scale against our onor and justice as a Nation?

For a time the facts were overlooked

or neglected. It was forgotten that Colombia had made a negotiation through her representatives which she had afgreedy corruptionists had conceived was a chance to "hold up" the United States for more money The secession of Panama was a fact they had not counted on at all But Panama tired of being plundered by the junta at Bogota, and wanting the canal, declared her independence, and the United States was in position on the isthmus, through treaty, to keep the peace or the line of the railroad and prevent interruption of traffic. Following recognition of the independence of Panama by the United States was similar reognition by the principal nations of the earth; and the American people, wanting the canal, and ready to pay for the concession in full, according to the negotiation with Colombia, were in no humor to brook obstruction. The Democratic Senators soon began to comprehend the situation. Gorman's project of opposition falled, and a large portion of the Democratic Senators came to support of the treaty with Panama, which had been denounced as a scheme of iniquity shameful to the United States. This ended it. The intention had been to manufacture a great issue on which "men of conscience" might appeal to the country against the Administration. It was poor fiction, indeed. The bottom fell out of it at the first touch. The United States acquired right to construct the canal, acquired the right honorably, and paid Panama the whole sum that was to have been paid to Colombia. It was solely through her own perfidy and greed that the latter lost the advantage. Nothing was wrong, therefore with

the means or methods by which we have obtained the right to construct the Panama Canal. The act lies on nobody's conscience-not even on the conscience of those who profess tenderness about it. Such professions of spurious virtue might as well be shunted into that limbo of vanities that has enguifed so many attempts to make fictitious issues, during years past, for a

An organization has been formed in England known as the Ambidextral Culture Society, the object of which is to demonstrate the practicability of doing two things well at the same time. It is held to be both proper and advantageous to prepare and qualify children for the execution of two-handed work. and more especially of two-handed writing in their school life. The Medical Record, commenting upon the lost power, as the machinist would say, that results from the almost universal lack of dexterity with the left hand, says that there would seem to be no valid reason why the left hand should not, at any rate, be put to far greater use than is at present the case, adding: 'The comparative lack of skill in the left hand is frequently a source of discomfort and even of loss to the individual." This is probably true, but theorists on 'ambidexterity" could, no doubt, be line by parents who have striven

rect what they conceived to be the ir firmity and awkwardness of left-hand children. Nature exhibits a stubborn ness in this matter that persistence may thwart to some extent, but canno entirely overcome.

OXNAED FOR SENATOR.

Henry T. Oxnard, the beet-suga ignate, has come out for Senator in California to succeed Bard, and a dispatch from Los Angeles says he is a good as elected. The Oregonian has never sympathized with the course of Mr. Oxnard on the tariff question or reference to Cuba; but for all that the enace to our institutions involved in Mr. Oxnard's candidacy does not seen so grievous as it has been regarded in me quarters. Mr. Oxnard would oubtless make a very good Senator At any rate, it will be interesting for California to try the experiment of put ing a man in the Senate for once with power to do things.

Nobody can deny that Mr. Oxnard can represent his state with ability. In of character and resourcefulness he is hardly surpassed in the Senate He is a university (Harvard) man and a lifelong friend of Roosevelt, Allison and Lodge. Beet sugar will not always be an issue in our politics; neither wil Cuba. Mr. Oxnard has doubtless done no more for the sugar best than Deering has done for implements of Springer for wool and hides. It is nothng against Mr. Oxnard that he has ooked after his own business with idelity and skill. On general principles he is right about reciprocity being numbug; and the sugar beet is precisely in the same case with Oregon wool and prunes. We do not hear any great mount of talk about forcing through the reciprocity treaties with France and the Argentine.

What is the use of grumbling ever ime a man of Mr. Oxnard's brains and force of character proposes to enter politics, when the common complaint is that the ablest talents are being with drawn from public life into private ousiness? The principal expression of our National life now is and for a long me must be its industrial aspect; and what we need is men of force and prac ical acumen to order our policies wise ly and carry them out with firmness One man like Oxnard in the Seante 1 worth more to the Pacific Coast than half a dozen felse alarms like Bard What we want is results, and the only way to get them is to send the men to Washington with efficiency and power.

It is objected that Oxnard is rich. That is a very familiar cry these days One would suppose that the primqualification for Senatorial fitness i failure all along the line, a povertystricken wardrobe and an appetite un satisfied. Some of us are apparently incapable of comprehending that the man who has won an enviable position for himself in business, in society and in affairs is precisely the man best fitted to win distinction and signal service for his state, his section and the Nation at large.

The Oregonian confesses to a growing weariness of highbinder statesmanship What alls our public opinion as much as anything else today is an idiotic, cra ven sort of resentment against the efficient man in every walk of life. This is the basis of a great deal of popular agitation against railroads and manufac turers and successful political leaders It is closely akin to the demand of soclaifsm for a general evening up of pos sessions and privileges all along the line, a division of wealth among the idle and of power among the weak. It is un-American and unmanly.

AMERICA'S OLD NEWSPAPERS. Announcement that the Worceste (Mass.) Spy, a newspaper whose exist ence began before the American Revoution, has suspended and will be published no more, is an incident in the history of American journalism that de-

serves passing notice.

Publication of this newspaper began at Boston. The first number appeared March 7, 1771. It was a folio, four columns in a page. It bore the name "Massachusetts Spy," in large German text, engraved on type metal between two cuts. The device of the cut on one side was the Goddess of Liberty sitting near a pedestal, on which was placed a scroll, a part of which, with the word "Spy" on it, lay over on one side of the pedestal, on which the right arm of Liberty rested. The device on the other was two infants making selections from a basket filled with flowers and bearing this motto-"They Cull the Choicest." The imprint-"Boston: Printed and Published by Isaiah Thomas, in Union street, near the Market, where advertisements are taken in." The political feeling that preceded the Bevolution and led up to independence was running high, and the paper was on the side of the colonists; yet many communications were printed from thos who upheld the royal prerogative. But as lines became drawn more tightly and the Spy appealed with increasing earnestness and force to the "Whigs," the "Tories" denounced the paper and quit. ed it. It then soon became a thorn in the flesh of British administration

In July, 1774, during the operation of the Boston port bill, one of the measures that precipitated the Revolution, a new political device appeared in the title of the paper-a snake and a dragon. The dragon represented Great Britain; the snake the colonies. The snake was divided into nine parts, for the number of the colonies, counting New England as one and omitting Delaware; each part bearing the name of the colony represented. The head and talls were supplied with stings for defense against the dragon, which appeared in furious attitude, as if about to strike. Over the several parts of the snake was this motto, in large letters: "Join or Die Such a paper could not but receive the attention of the British authorities, and the publisher was notified. He fled to Worcester, taking his little "plant" with him, and two weeks after the bat tle of Lexington issued the paper at Worcester, where it was continued to the present time. The decease of so old a paper, with such a history, is an

event worthy of special notice It was not, however, the oldest newspaper in the United States, published down to our time, without change of name. That honor belongs to the Newport (Rhode Island) Mercury, which was started in the year 1758. Another older than the Worcester Spy. is Hartford Courant, first published in December, 1764. The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, claims to have been founded in 1728, by Benjamin Franklin. This claim is based on the fact of its succession to the Pennsylvania Gazette, started by Hugh Meredith, with whom a little later Frankfin became associated. Meredith and Franklin separatgiven many points in practical effort in | ed in 1782, and in 1747 Franklin accepted David Hall as a partner. The paper

lin, Postmaster, and D. Hall." After ome years Franklin became engaged otherwise, and the paper was suspe for a time, but was revived in 1765 with the name of David Hall only. Occupation of Philadelphia by the British during the Revolution again caused its suspension, but on the departure of the British publication was recommenced It was many years later when, through successive transformations, it became the modern Saturday Evening Post.

The oldest newspaper in our Southern States is the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle. It was started in 1786, and has een published continuously ever since Its present publisher is S. A. Cabanis who was in Oregon with the Southern Press Association last year. Many newspapers were started in various parts of the South before the Augusta Chronicle, but it is the oldest one that has held out under the same name

DON'T MONKEY WITH THE FLAG. In these Colorado outbreaks the or ganized labor of the United States may discover, if it is clearsighted, the greatest danger that it has to fear from the American people. It is an old story, but the country has waited patiently but in vain for the outery of unionism against the outrages of unionism. We ear perfunctory disapproval by union officials of deeds of violence and assev erations that unionism is not to blame for such outrages, but we do not hear from union men as a class that rightous indignation against union authors of riot and murder which the patrio has the right to expect from the patriot Why doesn't the orderly union mashare the orderly nonunion man's hatred of union rioters? If you could get at the secret thought of the orderly union man it would doubtless be some thing like this: This man is a mu derer, it is true; but he is a membe of my union or federation. He is as ally of mine in the fight with capital Hence, while I deprecate his judgment I sympathize with his sense of injus tice; I recall that he may have had provocation; I study up and emphasiz the mistakes and wrongs made by the mineowners and by Governor Peabody; I realize that these union miners hav one wrong, but I cannot forget that they are also members of my industrial order. Companions in arms in the amp of organized labor, I cannot feel toward them as I would toward a Pinkerton who should wantonly dyna nite a carload of union miners We have no intention at this time

either to commend or condemn this sentiment; we forbear even to assert that is held by any considerable body of union men. We merely design to warr the organized labor of the United States that any such course as this is fooling with a powder magazine. What caused the anti-Masonic craze of seventy-five years ago? It was the belief that Ma onsheld some secret obligation superio to their country's laws. What caused the A. P. A. excitement of ten years ago? It was the belief that Catholics had some religious fealty higher than fealty to the state. What is the secret of the anti-Mormon fury? It is the be Hef that the Mormon oath takes prece dence of the affant's patriotic obligation. He is a member of my lodge, he is a member of my church, he is a member of my union, is a saying that must never be allowed to carry to the average American the implication that it means these ties take precedence

ver patriotic ties. What beat Mr. Courteney for the State Senate? It was the fear that he had put something else before the flag. The fear seems to have been unfounded in fact; so was the anti-Masonic craze and so was the A. P. A. fury: but people will not take a chance on that sort of thing. They want to be sure. The expression of it may be misguided, but at bottom the instinct is sound. Don't monkey with the flag, boys. Malarkey 11,000, Courteney 6600.

SHIPS ON THE BOCKS.

Everybody concerned seems to think t is of the last importance to find out whether "Caesar" Young killed himself in the cab with "Nan" Pattersoh or whether the woman herself fired the fatal shot. The fact is, this point is of little consequence. All the essential elements of the occurrence are done Whether the woman dies in prison or in the slums in a few years does not greatly matter. All that anybody needs to know is that Young suffered himself to be drawn into an irregular-connection, and in the effort to scape when he realized his extremity. he perished miserably as the forfeit of his folly and sin.

Sexual irregularity is only one of the rocks of physical indulgence on which men voluntarily go to shipwreck. They can't measure the pleasure by the inevitable pains. They hear the sirer sing and they resolve to forget about the reefs. Not but that the song is at tractive enough in its way. No doubt it s, or the temptation would be futile and virtue a mere matter of course The opium dream is described as the nost pleasurable sensation to which the brain can be treated. To sit late. drinking late, with my bosom cronies," appealed to so spiritual a nature as Charles Lamb. The fascination of the gaming table is one that to many minds transcends all other joys. Gay enough is the life of the chorus girl, with merry companions and wine suppers, until the downhill rush begins to

nisery and death. And so it is fair to suppose that Young enjoyed himself with the Patterson woman. There he found his "affin She was smarter than Mrs. Young, more sympathetic, more head for business, more for a good time. nore affectionate. He bought vanishing delights with the awful price of reputation, domestic peace, his wife's happiness and in the end his life. That is the regulation course laid out for this sort of business. It is followed with painful monotony whether in double lives at Philadelphia or double scandals at Buffalo, blackmail in New York or Los Angeles. The man who wants to dle right must live right. Young prob ably would act differently if he had it to do over again. And yet perhaps no He had no reason to expect any other result than this when he steered his ship toward the rocky isles in hope safe anchorage on the sunken reefs.

ILLITERATE GENERALS. The "illiterate General" is made the ubject of a recent communication to the New York Sun reciting the exploits of the Confederate Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest. Altogether too much is made of the so-called "illiteracy" of General Forrest. He could read and write; he was a man of business train-ing and experience; he was, of course, not a man of scholastic culture, but he was a man of high intelligence, was a man of strong taste for good reading. faithfully, as a matter of duty, to cor- then bore the imprint- By B. Frank- had a large fund of general informa- road will be built.

men; was a very fine conversationalis and a very impressive public speaker Napoleon said: "In war men are nothing; a man is everything." Napoleo knew this because four out of six of his great lieutenants were men of the Forrest stamp, men who could not spell correctly nor express themselves gram-matically and had no knowledge of books of military strategy or tactics Massena was a common sailor before he was a common soldier; he was a

very illiterate man, of vulgar avarice

and all the vices of the military bar racks, and yet he was the greatest milltary genius, tested by independent ommand, of all Napoleon's Marshals. Lannes, Ney and Lefebre were quite as illiterate as Massena. Murat was a stable boy in his youth, and yet he was the greatest cavalry commander in Europe. None of Napoleon's great Marshals were men of superior scholastic attainments. Napoleon himself could not spell correctly nor write grammat ically. Davoust was his fellow-student at Brienne. Berthier was a man of good education, but he had no military ability; Bernadotte, Marmont, were men of fair education, but Soult, with

less education, was a better soldier Oudinot and Victor had a fair educa tion, but they were not better soldier than Macdonald and Mortier, who had small scholastic acquirements. Vandamme was a rough Alsatian grenadier, like Ney, Kellerman and Kleber, In other armies great soldiers have been Illiterate. Pizarro could not write his own name. Washington spelled badly his grammar was disreputable Marlborough was no more of a scholar than Washington. Suwarrow, the great

Russian soldier, was as illiterate as There is nothing remarkable in this for when a man of native military gen lus can read and write it is not esse tial to his success in war that he should be a man of scholastic culture. Cromwell knew no more of the art of war by reading and study than did Massena neither did Marlborough, who learned his trade in the field of the great French Marshal Turenne. Greene and Arnold the ablest lieutenants of Washington never read a military book of scientifi quality, and were doubtless as illiterate in this respect as Forrest. There is othing remarkable in the fact of Forrest's illiteracy, for the majority of able soldiers have been illiterate. Sir William F. Napier, author of the most elo quent military book in the language says that when Waterloo was fought he was so ignorant of scholastic culture that he could hardly write an ordinary letter; that he spent five years in hard study after 1816 to fit himself to write a military book in decently correct English. And yet this man made himself the most eloquent military writer

The trouble in some of the mining districts of Colorado is very similar to that a few years ago at Coeur d'Alene Idaho. Many of the men who wer driven out of Idaho by Governor Steun enberg's drastic methods went to Colo rado, where they have been acting a they acted in Idaho. The dynamite and other terrible outrages are of the same kind. Retaliation upon the unions in the Cripple Creek district is the answe naturally to be expected. Now, the edict goes forth that the unions there are not to be allowed to exist in the district. Of course this cannot be a permanent policy, though probably it will be enforced for a time. Such hor rible outrages as have been committee there-murder rampant, men blown to pieces by dozens and great properties wrecked-cannot be permitted to continue. The conflict has now proceeded so far that return of the miners to sans temper and methods is the first requisite to peace.

in the literature of his native land,

Public Opinion sees in the spirit of the National Association of Manufac turers, held at Pittsburg recently, signs of lessening strife between capital and labor. It is cited in support of this estimate that the address of President Parry at New Orleans last year was interpreted as a call of employers to arms against employes, while this year It was mild and conciliatory. "Our policy," he said, "is not one of aggres but of defense. High wages may be blessing. Employers want a loyal and contented body of workmen, and the average employer will yield a good deal n order to have such employes." one point, however, Mr. Parry was firm He stands now as then for the "oper shop," as elementary justice to ever, man who works for a living.

Dr. Supan, a scholarly German with a head for statistics, in a recent work gives tables showing the total area umber of inhabitants and density of population on each of the principal diisions of the world's surface. As shown by his exhaustive array of figures, the grand total of the world's population is 1,503,200,000, Before the magnitude of these figures imagination's utmost stretch is lost in wonder To come down to a matter much talked about but little understood, there is no in this stupendous array of numbers much cause for worry over the possibility of "race suicide."

A man who, while intoxicated, killed his son a few years ago in Marion County, escaped the gallows and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life has been pardoned on condition that he will not in future molest his family in any way. The man is paralyzed, and there appears to be just grounds for the hope that he will not live long. Thes are features of the case that perhaps justify the Governor in pardoning this riminal. Certainly if they were absent his release from the penalty imposed for his most unnatural crime would have been without justification.

Dr. W. H. Saylor, whose funeral tool place yesterday from Taylor-Stree Methodist Episcopal Church, was fo many years a man highly useful and greatly honored in his profession. His residence in Oregon covered a period of nore than half a century. His succes in his calling proved the care, earnestness and ability which he brought to it A much wider circle than that formed by his family and personal friends will miss him and deplore his absence.

Oregon City officials have decided to raffle a lot donated to the city for the purpose of securing money to build a road in the South End. The idea is an original one, and in this respect resembles one evolved some years ago for raising money to fence a graveyard near that city by giving dancing parties. It may be added that the graveyard was fenced. Doubtless also th

PINGREE STATUE A FAILURE.

Detroit Journal The artists of the city are said to cleased with the Schwarz statue of the ate Hazen S. Pingree, which has just been uneiveled in Grand Circus Park. This, we suppose, must be assumed as conclusive evidence that the work is neither very good nor very bad-unless that which is not very good in art must of necessity belong to the other classification. In other words, it is to be as sumed from this verdict that the best sort

that the best sort of premises are laid down for arguing that the thing is mediocre.

And mediocre it is. Here it is Friday and it was unveiled Monday, and nene of the artists or critics of the town has flown to the press to damn the bright, new figure that sits in its chair as yet untarnished of rain or wind. There would be some home for it, it have had. The be some hope for it, if they had. The truth of the matter is that the longer one looks at it the less impelled one is to take the trouble either to damn or praise. Is it within the power of a sculpton o make an impressive statue of a pussy man? No question could be more irrele-cant. Art has nothing to do with dimen. ions, and but little with actual propor tions. A form of expression, its sole co-cern is as to the message which it co-

What a homely man Horaco Greeley was! What a homelier man Peter Coop-er! What a still homelier man Abraham Lincoln was! Embodiments of the ad-jective in its comparative degrees were these three—homely, homelier, homeliest. And still the three most famous portrait statues in America are the statues of these three men. Others there are that are admired—the equestrian statue Sherman at Washington, but recently erected, and therefore less familiar to the country, a statue of La Fayette at Surlington, Vt., a statue of Henry Ward Seecher in Brooklyn-but these three of newspaper man, the philanthropis liberator are the best known.

New Yorkers smile when the attenion of the stranger is drawn from the great bustle of Park Row to the numped-up figure that sprawis in a hair just above their heads. He smiles more broadly, when there is insistence on making the acquaintance of a rug-ged old face and shabby figure that sits perpetually outside of the Cooper building to extend a hope to the discouraged and prove the apotheosis of unpretentious virtues and common-place traits. The Chicagoan is proud when the stranger, idling through the artificialties of a city park, shows evi-dences of the tremendous impression made when he catches sight of the tall gaunt form and patient face of one who stands awkwardly fingering at the lapel of his coat-a Lincoln that startles in its bronze ugliness and bronze ef-

The three statues have been called a "triumph of art over unpromising material." They are not merely the statues of men who have lived. They are statues that are alive, bronze men with very human traits, and who show the effects of contact with a rough world. One who had never heard of Greeley or Cooper or Lincoln would turn to look at them, just as he would turn to look at a man of striking apearance in a crowd.

Mr. Pingree was not as great a mar as any one of these three, but what a human old fellow he was. Therein lies the secret of the power he gained and the admiration he drew. How weak he was in his weaknesses, how crotch-etty in his crotchets, how strong in his strength; what a furious man when the fury of his temper was let loose. What finer or more inspiring subject could a sculptor have than this tempestuous but soft-hearted old Goveror, who starved at Andersonville, wh fought his way up from poverty to af-fluence, who battled, strong-headed, against almost unbelievable odds until wrested from his enemies the place of supreme power among two millions and a half of people? And with such a subject, it is asked, has the waist-line been idealized? Who cares? Is the statue in the park the statue

of this fighting Pingree we knew? Has the sculptor given back to us our old storming Governor? That is the ques-

It is certainly not Pingree in his milder moments, nor our old, defiant Pingree in his moments of irresistible ger. nor, but like him when suffering by no means uncomplainingly the anoyance of minor ailments.

As a matter of fact, the bronze Pin

gree, with a pained look on his face, perched up in the stiff chair, is a rep-lica, not of the Pingree that fought and toiled tremendously and raged, but of the Pingree that, on the occasion of some public function at which his po-sition required his presence, used to sit up in disgust on the platform wondering in audible soliloguy why in hell this damned thing didn't let out, any

Mr. Baer Again.

Chicago Tribune. President Baer, of the Reading Coal & Iron Company, said to the lawyer who was interrogating him: "We shall hold up the price of coal just as long as the cople will pay it. You sell your legal rvices the same way, I presur That would have been a fair retort if the conditions had been the same. The lawyer has a right to sell his services for all he can get for them. If clients do not like his prices they can go to somebody else. The individual producer, whether he be a farmer, a manufacturer of shoes or steel rails, or the owner of a coal mine, has a legal right to put what price he pleases on his products, even though it be so high that nobody can touch them. He has a right to charge all that the con-sumer can be made to pay. He may be a skinflint, but he is wthin his legal rights when Mr. Baer says it is the rule of the mining company at whose head divin Providence has been pleased to put him t "charge all the traffic will bear," he i nunclating the rule which governs all

who have goods or services to sell.

The company does not sell its coal at a price fixed by itself alone, but at a price agreed on by all the coal companies, or the railroads which own them. It is a combine, a trust, which determines the price at which the coal mined by Mr. Baer's company shall be sold. That combine exists in violation of law

In threaks the law every time it establishes a uniform and high price for the product of all the mines. Whoever needs hard coal must pay the trust's price for it or go without. He who wishes to retain a particular lawyer but cannot pay his price can get legal assistance elsewhere. That is why Mr. Baer's answer was not to the point.

The Promotion of Honesty. Chicago Trib

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill to promote honesty among the employes of private individuals and corporations, A New York State Senator says: " regret deeply to say that franchise bing is rampant in the State Legislat That is true of other states. As lo That is true of other states. As long as honest Legislatures cannot be elected, why try to reform cooks?

Over Hill, Over Dale,

William Shakespeare. Over hill, over dale, Thorough bush, thorough brier, Over park, over pale, Thorough flood, thorough fire, I do wander everywhere, Swifter than the moon's sphere; And I serve the fairy queen, To dew her orbs upon the green The cowellps tall her pensioners be, In their gold coats spots you see; Those be rubles, fairy favours, In those freckles live their savours:

must go seek some dewdrops here,

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's

GOOD WORK IN WAR NEWS.

New Orients Times-Democrat.

The newspaper press of the world has sever perhaps had so difficult or so exemive a problem to face as is presented oday in gathering the news of the Russe-Japanese War. It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the almost insurmount-able difficulties in the way of getting early and authoritic news—the distance of the seat of war from the civilized world, the wild country in which the miliary and naval operations are carried on the immense stretch of territory the lack of telegraph and cable nd the secrecy with which both powers have found it necessary to preserve as to the army and navy movements. These difficulties are intensified by the fact that the geography of the country is but little known, and by the triplicate system of nomenclature, for the English, French and German versions of the Chinese tames are different, resulting in each town and village having several different names almost impossible of identification. Yet, difficult as the collection of news is, it had to be gathered at any cost. The war is one of the most important waged for many years. The whole world is seeply interested and concerned in it, and demands the fullest information cress saw this and made the extraordi-nary provisions for covering both naval and military operations, especially the British and American press. We gave some time ago a long article from the New York Herald, telling what steps each paper had taken to cover the war news. As it was impossible to know where the blow would be struck, these papers were compelled to have correspondents at every possible point of conflict, so that if one correspondent missed an item another might pick it up. The result was un inight pick it up. The result was unquestionably disappointing at first, for
very little news of importance came from
the seat of war. The American papers
who had special correspondents in the
field complained that they were getting
very little for their money; but the worst
complaint came from the British papers,
where lacking the Associated Press, such where, lacking the Associated Press. paper depends mainly on its individual news service. These complaints have grown louder and louder; and the English press is now declaring that it cannot stand the expense. They were hit hard by the Boer War, which proved very exensive from a journalistic point of view The Russo-Japanese War followed so soo after that they have had no time to re War news gives papers an h cuperate. creased circulation, but the cost of get-ting it offsets this larger circulation and esults in heavy losses, above all wher there is much special news taken, war is costing the English newspap great deal more than they can affor Th spend. If the greater part of the Ameri an press has escaped this burden it is urgely due to the good work of the As ociated Press, which has made excellen arrangements for the war and has been gularly fortunate in collecting and dis-

tributing the news.

Taking all the news and considering the difficulties in the way, we have fared well and the service is improving, as we have a right to expect it to do. There are casionally conflicting stories, but the is natural, as they represent the battle as seen from the Russian or Japaness point of view; but few important facts have occurred that have not been told of The publication of the official reports from St. Petersburg and Tokio sets all disputed matter at rest and gives us the fullest truth it is possible to get in a war. The Associated Press has, as we have said, collected the news well, given the American papers the best service, and by the distribution of the expense has rendered it not burdensome or as it has proved in England

Melville E. Stone, general manager o the Associated Press, deserves a large share of the praise for this good work. A splendid news gatherer, he made early reparations for the war, the good result of which the American papers and their readers are enjoying today. If the sings fact that the Emperor of Russia abar doned the policy of secrecy and conceal-ment which his givernment has always heretofore pursued in such matters and has agreed to furnish all official news to the press be considered, it was a great gain for journalism, and we have, as a matter of fact, got some of our best. clearest and most authentic news in this

The service has steadily improved, and ringred in its months of Homeric and energy and his gusts of Homeric and ger. It looks a little like the dead if the war continues much longer we may hope to have an early and accurate report of every battle and naval engagement. The American papers, thanks to the Associated Press, have shown themselves uperior to those of all Europe in gather ing the news of the great Eastern war.

An Insuit to Intelligence.

Washington Post.

It is just as insulting to the American ntelligence as some of the famous blue intelligence as some of the famous blue laws which are still on the Massachusetts statute books. There is no question but this system of petty grafting between stewards and merchants exists to a greater or less degree in all large cities, but it cannot be stopped by sumptuary legislation. The average American mer-chant knows how to discriminate between est and dishonest employes just as the average American housewife soon discov ers the dishonest domestic, and it would be humiliating to confess that this were not true. The business man who is not able to make this distinction between em-ployes will not make a success in trade, no matter how many fool laws of the kind proposed may be passed for his pro-tection. That such a measure could have been soberly considered and adopted by the Legislature of the state is not comolimentary to the intelligence of that

> Rubbing It In. Boston Transcript.

Ex-Secretary Elihu Root was talking bout the humanity of judges.
"They are humane men," he said. could tell you many moving stories of the pain that they have suffered in the in-fliction of severe sentences. It is not al-

together pleasant to be a judge, 'That is why I cannot credit a story that was told me the other day about a Judge in the West. A criminal, on trial before this man, had been found guilty He was told to rise, and the Judge sa

'Have you ever been sentenced to im prisonment before?"
"'No, your honor,' said the criminal, and he burst into tears. "'Well,' said the Judge, 'don't cry. You're going to be now.' "

A "Safe" Candidate Wall Street Journal, "Safe-Conferring safety; securing from

harm; not exposing to danger; confining securely; to be relied upon; not danger-ous; as a safe harbor, a safe bridge, etc. 'A man of safe discretion.' These are words from Webster's dictionary. It is not surprising that Mr McClellan should be favorably considered by those who are in search of a "safe" candidate. He has shown himself to be a man of "discretion" and one who could be "relied upon." He would be n every way, a fit candidate to represen

He signed the Remsen gas bill.

A New College Head. Pittsburg Gazette,

Samuel Black McCormick, elected chan cellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, comes to the post with higher mmendations. Though a native of the Pittsburg region and educated in West Pennsylvania, he has won his spurs in the Middle West. Called back to his native heath to assume a post of high honor an great influence, he will be able to give i intimate knowledge of the field in which it operates, with the addition of experi-ence gained in another of the most pro-gressive sections of this great country. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ballade of Cities. San Francisco boasts her bar;
Everett brags her smokestacks' flare;
Seattle gathers all she may;
Solons Salemwards repair;
In Victoria dwells no care,
Primit that prim city doses—
We don't want 'em, on the square—
Fortland town's a town of roses.

St. Louis, with her Pike, is gay.
Thousands flock to see her Fair;
In Milwankes, tipplers may,
Water is extremely rare;
N'York's the place to have a tear,
If you're fond of spangled glosse—
Take 'em, tinset all and blare—
Portland town's a town of roses.

Paris, home of coryphes,
Where our tourists go to stare;
Rome, an empire in decay,
Shamed beneath the age's glare; London, in whose peasoup air Folks can't see beyond their noses-More than these we set our share-Portland town's a town of ro

People, here's the place, not there; Heed no yonder-pointing Moses; Paste this in the hat you wear-Portland town's a town of roses,

Oregon deelighted Roosevelt.

The Clancys are said to have resolved oon leaving Seattle. This is magnanin as they might have taken the town with

A strange series of adventures is told in dispatch from Waterbury, Conn., to the New York Press. Pedro Sancho, a musician, was driving a wagon containing two bears in a cage. A flash of lightning and a passing automobile stirred up the bears to such an extent that they demolished the cage and Pedro ran for his life. He stumbled blindly into a pond, and in the dark was unable to find the shore, wandering round and round in the mud. He stepped into a bunch of eels, and thinking they were snakes nearly went rany with fear. His kicking eventually cleared him of the cels, only to land him on top of a 30-pound turtle, which gripped Pedro's heel, and crushed the foot so badly that it will have to be amoutated. In this position the man remained until dawn, when he dragged himself ashore. A. searcher found him, and released his foot by chopping the turtle to pieces.

The Department of Commerce and Labor s infusing some variety into the dally Consular reports, which have hitherto been rather dry reading. The last issue received has sporting and fashion sections, football being discussed in one and the latest fashion in hats in the other. Consul Hamm sends this extract from MacMillan's Magazine:

Large employers of labor in Yorkshire, in Lancashire in Durham, and in Northumber-land, as well as in the Midlands, have been obliged to yield to the rush of the tide, and are powerless to command the interests of business against those of football. Momenous events, such as the launching of a ship r the completion of an important order with for the completion of an important order with in contract time, have frequently been delayed by the coincidence of a "cup tie." Large es-tablishments are occasionally closed in mid-week because the whole body of workmen take it into their heads that their pets on the football grounds require encouragement. If these men were ordinary howers of wood and drawers of water, a remedy might be found, but they are chiefly skilled laborers—earners of good wages—who need never be out of work, and who, if turned off, would be eagerly snapped up by a rival.

Consul Mahin reports that the "increased popularity of the knitted Tam Shanter hats with the fair sex" is causing manufacturers to install machines specially adapted to make Tam o' Shanters.

A London clergyman declares that tince Barrie's latest play was produced few parents have their female babies christened Mary, although that was previously the most popular of all names for girls. "As a name, Mary is as sweet and pretty as any in our language," says the clergyman, and he regrets that anything should tend to its disuse. Probably the parson is mistaken in the cause of the unpopularity of Mary. It is hardly likely that just the stomach was mysteriously alluded to as "Little Mary," parents should hesitate to give the best name in the English tongue to their daughters. Some stronger reason is required to bring a familiar name into disrepute Probably fashion is running into other channels. Angelina Jones may look with pity upon Mary Smith, and Irene Johnson (who doesn't know how to pronounce her own christian name) may think Elizabeth dowdy. As Henley says, "every lover the years disclose is of a beautiful name made free," yet Mary, fragrant with the romance of ages, must remain above them all. Henley didn't bring the name into his ballade:

Sentiment hallows the vowels of Delia; Sweet simplicity breathes from Rose; Courtly memories glitter in Cella; Rosalind savors of quips and hose, Araminta of wits and beaux, Prue of puddings, and Coralie All of sawdust and spangled shows; Anna's the name of names for me.

Fie upon Caroline, Madge, Amelia-These I reckon the essence of prosel-Cavaller Katherine, cold Cornella, Portia's masterful Roman nose, Mand's magnificence, Totty's toes, Foll and Bet, with their twang of the sea, Nell's impertinence, Pameia's woes! Anna's the name of names for me.

Ruth like a gillyflower smells and blows Sylvia prattles of Arcadee, Sybii mystifies, Connie crows, Anna's the name of names for me WEX. J.

"The Pert Paragraph." Louisville, Post, Dem.
"Up boys and at 'em." "Never say die."

"To your tents, O Israel," and other battle cries are beginning to appear in the Courier-Journal. They recall the days when Jeffersontown was the rival of Louisville, and are an echo of an archale past.

Fixing the Blame.

Chicago Tribune.

Who was it raised the price of coal
Until expenses tried the soul?
The echoes loud in answer roll: "Twas the consumer. Who boosted the bituminous Until it seemed to all of us A mouraful subject to discus 'Twas the consumer.

Who was it, when the anthracite
Had reached a price clear out of sight,
Sald: "Sire, a higher figure write"?
"Twas the consumer.
Who is it wants to pay for ice An utterly tremendous price For what melts ere he sees it twice? That same consumer.

Who for his sugar, flour and bread, And beef, and things on which he's fed Insists on prices o'er his head? 'Tie the consumer. Who is it, when the price is low, Howis discontentedly, "Ah, no! The prices must much higher go!" That fool consumer.

Who is it who is most at fault For coatliness of soap and salt, And all the rest, and calls no halt? It's the consumer.

For whom do all the dealers weep flecause he will not make things che But calls for prices yet more steen!

That fool consumer.