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Washington, D. C.—Ed Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ava., N. W.; Ebbitt House News

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temserature, 77 degrees; minimum temperature, 57 TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer northwest winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.

## FOURTH OF JULY EQUALITY.

Of course the Fourth of July could hot pass without repetition of the oratory of '76. Yet in fact it comes to little to assert that all men are created equal For it is not true, in any practical sense. To say it is true in this, that all men are equal before the law, is to say nothing, for this is a truism, and, since nobody questions It, a barren one. Nobody pretends that men are equal in talents. Nor are they equal in their opportunities. Of course all have the same natural right to strive after fortune and happiness, to self-preservation, to the free control of their persons and property, to resist oppression, to hold and express whatever opinions they please. But this isn't equality. On the contrary, all the conditions of inequality, and all its hard facts, exist in this state of things, beyond remedy or alleviation. The phrase, "All men are created equal," is one of those abstractions, or idealities, by which men deceive themselves, or are deluded by

others. There is legal equality, indeed, which is merely civil equality; by meant the possession of equal rights in the sphere of law by all members of a given body politic. This phase of equality is not challenged in any civilized state, and needs therefore no assertion, By political equality is meant an equality of right to share in the direction of public affairs, either by way of holding office, or by selecting those who do. But there is no state of society in which all persons have these privileges, on equal terms; for inequality is assumed at the outset, and particular qualifications are required both for civil and for military The state will not take it for granted that all men are created equal and that labor, merit, character and experience are to count for nothing.

Nor can any diffusion of politica rights lead to an equal diffusion of political powers. As Fitzjames Stepher says, in his "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity": "Legislate how you will, es tablish universal suffrage, if you think proper as a law that never can be broken, and you are still as far as ever from equality. Political power has changed its shape but not its nature. The result of cutting it up into little bits is simply that the man who can sweep the greatest number of them into one heap will govern the rest. The strongest man in some form or other will always rule. If the government is a military one, the qualities which make a man a great soldler will make him a ruler. If government is a mon archy, the qualities which kings value in councillors, in generals, in administrators, will give power. In pure democracy the ruling men will be wirepullers and their friends." And again: "To try to make men equal by altering make cards of equal value by shuffling the pack. Men are fundamentally unequal; and this inequality will show it-

self, arrange society as you like." Economic equality, or equality in pos session of articles of material value, is as impossible. So likewise is equality of opportunity to get good situations to work in; for employment in most cases goes largely by favor or interest.

Look at it how one will or may, the equal" becomes a phrase that all men know is not true, or true only in some ideal or sublimated way, of no particular practical value to any. It is, however, a proper doctrine for revolution ary times, and in such times it had its origin. But it is not a maxim of government, nor of orderly society; never

The Hoquiam people, who subscribed \$25 as an inducement for the lute "Paddy" McMahon to make a high dive on July 4 are undoubtedly satisfied with the expenditure. It was the element of danger and the possibility of a the feat such a strong attraction, and, crimes whenever he has an opportunity. in catering to this desire for something out of the ordinary, McMahon certainly gave the crowd all that it was entitled this respect he is no worse off than some of the old-time gladiators who were "butchered to make a Roman bollday." A superficial comparison of his with that of the afore-mentioned

scrutiny of the cases, however, reveals short term of imprisonment, after a material difference in the inducements offered McMahon as compared with those held out to the old Romans. McMahon was to receive \$25 for getting killed, while the Romans went to their fate without being bothered as to what they would do with the money in case they cheated death.

## FROM EXTREME TO EXTREME.

In the latest issue of his Commoner that of July 1-Mr. Bryan puts forth the following statement, in an editorial entitled "The Democratic Opportunity" If the Democratic party is to have any standing in the campaign, it must take a bold and aggressive position. Its platform utter-ances must be clear and definite, and its dictment of the Republican palicies must be strong and emphatic. The Presidential candidate must be a man with known opinions and a record that commits him to the people's side of public questions. The Republicans ave nominated a ticket that stands, and stands positively, for all that is bad; the Democratic ticket must stand positively for all that is good. With Judge Parker running on cowardly, straddling platform, there would no enthusiasm and no hope of victory.

This day the Democratic Convention will assemble at St. Louis, Mr. Bryan is on the ground, leading the delegation from his state. He has dominated the Kansas City-Richsecker Cigar Co., Ninth last two conventions completely, dictated the platforms, and on both occasions appropriated to himself the honor of the nomination. When, therefore, he says that the party now "must take a bold and aggressive position," avoid "a cowardly, straddling platform," and name a candidate whose "record commits him to the people's side of public questions"-that is to say, "if the party is to have any standing in the campaign"-his meaning is easily undertood. The new platform must contain the essential features of the last two, and the candidate must have a "record" known to the country.

All this is leveled particularly and specially at Judge Parker, who has no political record, no principles or opin ons known to the country or for which anybody can youch; and at those who are trying to nominate him and to make a platform that will reverse or nullify the platform adopted at Kansas City in 1896, and again at Chicago

n 1900. Here is the critical point in the gam at St. Louis. The candidacy of Parker is an effort to cut the party loose from its past, and to put it in such position that the business and property interests of the country will no longer be affrighted, either by platform or candidate. To this end there is a direct bidor motion thereto-to the favor of the great capitalistic combinations, supposed to be hostile to President Roose velt, because of his action in sundry

very important cases against them, But the "conservative" forces of the party this time will triumph. The party will abandon "the people's side of public questions," in Bryan's phrase, and go over to "plutocracy." We shall see whether the radical change will make difference in its fortunes; or whether the country will not still hesitate to intrust direction of its affairs to a party that turns now to one extreme and again' to the other.

DOES MR. CLEVELAND FORGET? Mr Cleveland in his Fourth of July letter to Tammany, employed such part of his customary magniloquence as has not fallen wholly into innocuous desuetude to censure the "arrogance" of those who think the Republican party better for the country than the Democratic. He outs it in this way:

Nor should it be forgotten that the fathers ent of all the people. Nothing can, the fore, he more startling, or can indicate greater reliance by designing hypocrisy upo popular degeneracy, than the impudent asse tion by a political organization seeking t perpetuate its ascendency, that none not with-in its folds is either competent or honest enough to be trusted with Governmental direc-

Mr. Cleveland does not state the matter with his usual fairness. It is not asserted anywhere that men of one party are more competent or more honest than men of another party. But it is asserted with great confidence, by great numbers, that the policy of one party is better for the country than the policy of another.

Mr. Cleveland himself is entitled to great respect for several acts in his career, of capital value to the country, His services in maintenance of the gold standard were immense. He forced his party (or a sufficient number of its repesentatives, joined with Republicans, to make a majority), to repeal the silver-purchase act. He cleared out the riotous strikers who had tied up the railroads at Chicago, Sacramento and other important points throughout the United States, and set the traffic of the country free. He bought gold at a critical time, and prevented the threatened slump to the silver basis. Yet for these things and other things done by him his party denounced him and has been denouncing him ever since. It was indeed his own party's intense disapproval of Mr. Cleveland's action that brought the forces of Bryanism into control of the party; and then Mr. Cleveland himself, believing that his party was not "com petent or honest enough to be trusted with governmental direction"-at least for the time-drew away from it, refussocial arrangements is like trying to ing to support its candidates or its plat-

So after all, when the matter is stated fairly, it isn't quite so "Impudent" a thing to entertain the doubt about the Democratic party which Mr. Cleveland so indignantly resents. In "making up" with his party he ought to be somewhat more cautious in his statements, and indulge a little retrospection -and introspection, too. Since he has shown such distrust of his party-which assertion that "all men are created his party has repaid with interest-may not others be excused for like distrustwithout provoking the weight of his ponderous rhetoric?

## CHANCE FOR A REAL REFORMER.

Marion County officials have in cus tody a man who has served two terms in the penitentiary and committed a crime for which he was arrested the third time shortly after his last discharge from prison. It is far from probable that the three offenses of which he was convicted are the only ones he has committed. Prison officials do not hesitate to set him down as fatal termination of the act that made | hardened criminal who will repeat his

What to do with men of this charac ter is one of the large problems of the time. All will agree that he should no to for the money. The fact that he did be permitted to propagate his species not live to enjoy the proceeds of his but it is doubtful whether we have arwork is in a measure deplorable, but in rived at the stage of advancemen where this can be declared and en forced by legislation. With little, if any, hope of accomplishing his refor-mation, the first difficulty is to keep him confined so that society shall be gladiators might lead one to infer that protected. The statutory punishment civilization had been stalled on a slow for the crime of larceny, which seems industry, as a whole, offered no such train for a few thousand years. Closer to be his falling, is a comparatively

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which he must be turned loose to repeat his offense, endangering even the lives of those whom he would rob. whole question of handling criminals is too large for any hasty determination. If some member of the Legislature is ambitious to do something that will give his name a permanent place in the history of this state, he can attain the desired end by devising a system of punishment and restraint that will be a better protection to society and a more effective agency in the reformation of criminals. A careless, superficial study of the subject and legislation based thereon would probably be of more harm than good. There are a number

MISTAKE OF CAPITAL AND LABOR. The weekly commercial reports state that business in New York for the last week in June was of smaller volume than for any corresponding period in many years. This report, except in degree, is not dissimilar to those which have been coming from the metropolis for many weeks, and the bank clearings statement for the first half year occasions but little surprise in the poo showing it makes for New York. The clearings at that city, the financial headquarters of the New World, for the first six months of the year show a decline of 14 per cent as compared with those for a corresponding period in 1903. For the same period the clearings for the rest of the United States show a decrease of but 4 per cent, and those of Oregon and Washington show a gain. These figures, which form an accurate reflex of the business of the country prove that New York has not yet completed her course of drastic liquidation on which she embarked when an awakened speculative public abandoned the attempt to digest "undigestible" securi-

The present dullness, which is reflect ed so plainly in the bank statements, is due to the waiting attitude of the great mass of producers and consumers who have been caught between the upper milistone of combined capital and the nether millstone of combined labor. When the trust era began, a tide of prosperity was flooding strong all over the country, and the demand for many manufactured products exceeded the supply. This situation afforded an excellent opportunity for combinations of capital in order that the prices stimulated by the remarkable demand could be forced to still higher figures. Then, as the prices on articles produced by the trusts increased, labor demanded a share of the higher profits that followed the economy of production and the stifling of competition.

This was particularly noticeable in the fron and steel industry, and labor encountered but little more difficulty in enforcing its demands with the steel trust than the trust experienced in making the public pay higher prices for its products. In the end all of this re acted on the cost of production and caused a slackening in the consump-The flood tide of prosperity which had led many of the overcapitalized combinations "on to fortune" suddenly reached "high-water slack," and the inevitable ebb swept many promising trusts into bankruptcy and ruin. Those which remain are facing the problem of again getting their business back on a basis where the consumption will be increased, and it is the serious nature of this problem that has made stocks of all kinds a drug on the market and

Capital is organized and labor is organized, and neither is pleased with the prospect for a reduction of its profits. Between these two great commercial forces lie the millions of unorganized consumers, farmers and small tradesmen. The latter are demanding a return to the prices warranted by the law of supply and demand, unhampered by any unnatural combinations of either capital or labor. Their demands are slow in being recognized. Labor is making a fight for retention of high wages and capital is holding out for high prices for its products. A notable illustration of this strained condition is shown in the market for pig iron, a ommodity too plentiful to be controlled by the trusts. This has fallen at Birmingham from \$25 per ton, the highest point reached during the boom, to \$9.25 per ton, and steelmaking Bessemer stock has declined from \$21 per ton to \$12 per ton at Pittsburg. And yet but a very slight reduction has been made in the manufactured product, nor there be until both capital and labor make concessions.

Hesitation on account of the Presi dential campaign is frequently given as a cause for the unsatisfactory business situation in the East, but the check upon domestic consumption due to abnormal prices is a much more important factor in the situation. This consumption will not be increased, and may show a further decrease, until capital and labor resume operations on supply-and-demand basis.

ENJOYMENT FOR FARMERS.

The farmers' picnic is rapidly becom ing one of the most important features of agricultural life in Eastern Oregon and Washington. Within the past month these interesting affairs have been held at half a dozen different points east of the mountains. They supply something more than is implied by the word picnic, for, in addition to the pleasant social features of the meetings, an opportunity is offered for the exchange of views and the discussion of matters of general good to all engaged in the farming industry. At some of these meetings quite pretentious displays of livestock are made, and prenlums are offered by local merchants in the towns near where the picnics are held. At one of these gatherings held near Pullman, Wash., last week, these premiums aggregated in value nearly \$1000, the capital prize being a buggy valued at \$115. This was offered for the best individual milch cow of any age or breed, the test to be made by keeping a record of the amount of milk and butter given by each cow each day during the picnic. During the meeting addresses were made by professors from the Agricultural College and by others and there were also sports and games. These periodical recreation days ar distinguishing marks of the era of diversified farming that is superseding the period in which a greater portion o Oregon and Washington's cultivated lands were devoted to wheat. With favorable cilmatic conditions the cerea grew, ripened, was harvested, threshe and sold without the necessity of the farmer exercising any great degree of Careful preparation of the ability. ground, of course, produced better resuits than were secured when careless, slipshod methods were followed; but the

opportunity for the use of brains as is afforded by diversified farming. discussion of this industry at the farmers' picnic, together with the attendant ocial features, makes these affairs both profitable and pleasant, and they should

be encouraged. The wreck of the Wabash flyer was one of the sad catastrophes of the Fourth of July in the Middle West. It is the old story of a passenger train running at a high rate of speed into an open switch, where it collided with a stationary freight train. The only explanation offered is that the open switch was the work of vandals. While the Fourth of July spirit throughout the of members of the Legislature who are ountry verges upon lawlessness, one fitted by study, by native ability and by can scarcely conceive that this extreme knowledge of affairs, to formulate laws would be reached in the name of "sport." Still, when we are told that a annon cracker was ignited and thrown into a crowd of women on Multnomah Field on the evening of the great day where it exploded, set fire to a thin dress worn by one of the women, and caused a panic for several minutes, we can hardly suppose that the person and both sexes. All were in their guilty of this outrage, with its possible elements of death and disaster, would stay his hand when the spirit moved him if the "fun" for which he was lookng lay in a chance to turn a swifth and wreck a passenger train. Wanton disregard of the rights, feelings and safety of the crowd has come to be characteristic of Americans of a certain grade on Independence day.

> It is not supposed, or imagined, of course, by any observant or serious person, that the noise and din of the Fourth of July are produced by any exuberance of patriotism, or by any patriotism at all. It is the spirit of noise, of licensed ruffianism, of maliious mischief, tolerated on that day, n the name of patriotism, to which, however, it bears no relation whatever. In any National emergency the persons who are foremost in making this clatter would slink away out of sight, and you couldn't whip them up to the front with cat-o'-nine tails. This thing will correct itself after a while. But we shall "pass through many vicissitudes of untried being," first. Meantime sober people and serious people and decent people will have to grin and bear t. But the way we encourage or tolerate "Fourth of July observance" merely encourages hoodlumism.

> More passengers were saved by the lifeboats of the steamer Norge than were saved by the lifeboats of the steamer General Slocum, which burned n New York harbor about a month ago. This corroborates the opinion expressed by The Oregonian at the time that the loss of life on the Slocum would have been much less had the accident happened in mid-ocean. The heroes of the Norge displayed some skill and much bravery in attempting to save the lives their unfortunate passengers. Neither skill nor bravery were in evidence on the General Slocum, and, had the Norge been in sight of such a fleet of tugs, steamers and launches as the General Slocum ran away from, her

Mr. Raisuli of Morocco, whose methods for raising money make the lock trick or the three-shell game nice and legitimate by comparison, is reported to be active again, and is collecting a following and stealing cattle just outside of Tangier. It is believed that the supply of Americans in that vicinity who are rich enough to be worth stealing has been exhausted, and the next some other nationality. The experience of foreign brigands with Miss Ellen Stone and Mr. Perdicaris has been so successful that there will undoubtedly be a liberal increase in the number of captives taken before the end of the

death roll would have been very light.

Fourth of July celebrations in the Inland Empire were interrupted in a number of places by heavy downpours of rain. Ordinarily this would have been very disappointing to the patriots who gathered in honor of the day. This year, however, the rain was so badly needed in many sections that its appearance caused universal rejoicing. and, in adding thousands to the value of the growing crops, made full recom pense for all damage to the bunting and other Fourth of July finery.

Further details of the wreck of the emigrant ship Norge merely add to the catastrophe. Through it all the officers of the ill-fated vessel remained at their several posts of duty, and nearly all of them went down with the ship. It is gratifying to note, however, that Captain Gundel finally reached one of the lifeboats and is among the saved.

As an illustration of how other excur sion steamers were equipped, it is announced that 25,000 new life preservers have been put into service on New York vessels since the Slocum disaster, and from 1000 to 1500 preservers a day are being added to the number, all factories working overtime in a vain effort to keep pace with the demand.

On August 19 there will be organized at Salem a State League of Postmasters of Fourth-Class Offices. We had almost said fourth-class postmasters, but this would be incorrect, for many of those who occupy fourth-class offices are first-class postmasters, Here's wishing the new organization success.

Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher has found another highly moral section of a great city. The Whitechapel district, whither he hied himself when he first went to London, he found in morals a pattern for some of our Western cities A-namin' of no names, of course. There are innocents abroad.

A partial list of Fourth of July cas ualties shows 42 dead and 1373 injured. When the lockjaw returns are in it is likely that the high standard of former years for a successful and patriotic celebration will be maintained.

If the Democracy should finally decide to declare for the gold standard, there is a very satisfactory model on that subject in another St. Louis platform. It will do for a starter

worry, however, as a few American battleships never fall to bring him to his senses. Mr. Bryan need not remain without a home. He will find a "Welcome" sign

over the door of the Springfield Conven

tion. The Thibetans appear to have con-cluded that it is better to be civilized

THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY. American Magazine, Vol. III, Boston,

The Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed and celebrated in Bos-ton on the 18th of July, 1778. A British officer, one of several who were prisoners on parole in Boston at the time, gives the following interesting account of the occasion: "On the 17th we each received a card from the Governor (sle) (Chairman Board of Selectmen (?) requesting the honor of his attendance at a specified hour on the morrow, in the Town Hall (Old State House). As rumors were already affoat touching the decided stand that had been taken at Philadelphia, we were not with-out a suspicion as to the purport of this meeting, and we hesitated for awhile as to the propriety of giving the sanction our countenance to a proceeding which we could not but regard as traitorous. Curiosity, however, got the better of scruples, which, to say the truth, were not very well founded; and it was resolved, after a brief consultation, that the invitation ought to be accepted. Accordingly, at the hour appointed we set out, arrayed in the full dress of our corps. As we passed through the town we found it thronged all quarters with persons of every age day suits, every eye beamed with delight and every tongue was in rapid motion. King street (State street), Queen street (Court street), and the other streets ad-joining the Council Chamber were lined with detachments of two battalions of infantry, tolerably well equipped; while in front of the Jail (site of the old Courthouse on Couft street?) a brigade of artil lery was drawn up, the gunners standing by their pieces with lighted matches; nor, to do them justice, was there any admix-ture of insolence in the joy which seemed to pervade all classes. Whether long residence among them and the anxiety which we displayed never wantonly to offend their prejudices, had secured their esteem whether they considered it beneath the dignity of a grave people standing in a position so critical to vent their spleen ipon indviduals entirely at their mercy, do not know; but the marked respect with which we were treated, both by soldiers and civilians, could not be derstood. The very crowd opened a lane for us to the door of the hall and the troops gave us as we mounted the steps the salute due officers of our rank.

"On entering the hall we found it occclesiastical; among whom the same good humor and excitement prevailed as among the people out of doors. They received us with great frankness and cordiality and llotted to us such stations as enabled us to witness the whole of the ceremony, which was as simple as the most republican taste could have desired. "Exactly as the clock struck 1 Colonel

Craft, who occupied the chair, rose, and silence being obtained, read aloud the declaration which announced to the world that the tie of allegiance and protection which had so long held Britain and her North American colonies together was forever separated. This being finished, the gentlemen stood up, and each, repeating the words as they were spoken by an of-ficer, swore to uphold, at the sacrifice of life, the rights of his country. Meanwhile the town clerk read from a balcony the Declaration of Independence to the crowd; at the close of which a shout began it the hall, passed like an electric the streets, which rang with loud huzzas, the slow and measured boom of cannon, and the rattle of musketry. The batteries n Fort Hill, Dorchester Neck, the Castle (Fort Independence), Nantasket and Long Island, each saluted with thirteen guns, the artillery in the town fired thirteen rounds, and the infantry, scattered into thirteen divisions, poured forth thirteen olleys, all corresponding to the number f states which formed the Union. What followed may be described in a few words. There was a banquet in the Coun-cil Chamber, where all the richer citizens appeared, where much wine was drunk and many appropriate toasts given. Large quantities of liquor were distributed quantities mong the crowd outside, whose patriotism, of course, grew more and more warm at every draught; and when night closed in the darkness was effectually dispelled by a general and what was termed then a we neither joined, nor were expected to join, in any of the festivities. Having sufficiently gratified our curiosity, we re-turned to our lodgings and passed the re-mainder of the evening in a frame of mind such as our humiliating and irksome situation might be expected to produce, "G. B. R."

Airaid of Carrie.

Milwaukee Sentinel. President Roosevelt is commonly re-garded as an absolutely fearless man and has proved his courage on many and divers occasions. But it appears and divers occasions. But it appears that there is one terror before which Mr. Roosevelt qualls. He let slip that fact to a gathering of newspaper men at the executive office on the day of his nomination. "I hope," said the President, looking about anxiously as be passed around a box of cigars when the storious but not wholly unexpected next. glorious but not wholly unexpected news was flashed from Chicago, "I hope Carrie Nation won't hear of this."

That Carrie Nation will hear of it must be set down to a clear breach of confi-dence on the part of the recipients of the cigars. No doubt these gentlemen felt that their duty to their papers was paramount and their chance discovery of the one thing the President is afruid of was certainly worth publishing.

Mr. Roosevelt has faced many perils and trials without filnching. He has fought the battle of honest government against Tammany toughs and heelers in New York primaries; he has busted bronchos, roped steers, hunted b'ars, and catamounts, tackled builtes and bad men in the wiid West; he has dealt firmly with White House bores and cranks, charged up San Juan hill, and faced a four-hour speech by Senator Morgan on the canal question; but when it comes to another encounter with the eloquent Am-azon of the Sunflower state he frankly says, no more for him. To what use Mrs. Nation will put this disclosure of her dread power over the President remains to be seen.

Start of an lowa Lawyer.

Green Bag. An Iowa lawyer tells the following story of his first month's practice. He went into a small country town and secured an office room, in front of which was placed the usual sign. Then he sat down and waited for his clients to appear, all the while feeling very much the dignity of his position. The day passed and no one called, and another, and another, until weeks went by and still there had been no client.

One morning, however, he was at the depot to attend upon the arrival of daily accommodation train, quite an important function of the town, when a handsome, well-dressed young lady ap-proached and inquired, "Is this Mr. Smith?" At once the feeling of import-ance returned, and in his blandest tone he replied: "It is, madam. What can I do for you?"
"Can you tell me how much it will cost

to send a sow and pigs down to the next station?"

The "Local Option" Law.

West Side Enterprise (Ind.). In an interview with the West Side En-terprise this week. Squire Farrar, a mem-her of the State Senate, intimated that the next Legislature may take some action on the local option law. While some members may feel a delicacy in dealing with a law placed on the statute books through the initiative and referndum, Senator Farrar indicates that he is not The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be going insane. His subjects need not Senator Farrar indicates that he is not afraid to take some action on the local option law, for he believes the people did not vote understandingly on it. He does not expect the Legislature to understate to repeal the law outright, but thinks it might amend it in such a way that the referendum would again be invoked, and with a second vote Senator Farrar is of the opinion that local option would lose construction. Added a died a died added added

"TEMPERANCE" AND ABSTENTION

New York Times Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, a lady whose name we recall as somewhat prominently con-nected with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, announces of rather startling conclusion as to the dis-qualification of moderate drinkers to hold or express any opinions on the subject of alcoholic beverages. She is quoted by the Hudson Register as saying: It seems not to occur to the moderate drinker that he is not competent to sit in

judgment on any question connected with the beverage use of intoxicants. As a juror in a question of law of this nature would certainly be ruled out by any fair-The distinguished German, Dr. Forel, says on this point: "As long as one drinks just one glass a month one feels the irresistible need of excusing and de-fending that glass, and unconsciously one becomes an advocate of the alcohol habit." If this view of the original and acquired disqualification of the strictly tem-perate drinker of alcoholic beverages to sit in judgment on any question connected. with the beverage use of intoxicants is accepted, but two classes remain from which to make choice of competent jurors-those who drink intemperately, i. e., and "soaks," and those who eschew alcohol in every recognized form, and are the unconditional and possibly at times intemperate advocates of total abstinence for themselves and others. Mrs. Hunt and her friends and colleagues would certainly exclude the intemperate drinkers from he panel of eligible jurors. They would insist that persons in this condition of mind and bddy are incapable of weighing evidence, and that their opinions are neless, since they would inevitably defend their own course of conduct, being too far gone in mental decrepitude to recognige its sinfulness. Hence, the only peo ple who are competent to pass judgment on the beverage use of intoxicants are those who never use them in that or any

The advocates of temperance would make more progress and do less harm if, instead of repeiling the co-operation of the moderate drinkers, they would welcome and utilize it. However, as this would be regarded by them as a com-However, as this promise with the "Demon Rum." and a urrender of principle, it is probably more than we can expect. The misfortune of their position is that it deters so many wise men and women from co-operating with the movement for practical temper. Of course there may be, and doubtless are, many good business reasons why such co-operation is not desired. But in view of the fact that such talk as we have quoted above brings the whole movement into contempt and develops strong antagonisms where none should exist, its unwisdom is obvious.

Navigation of the Dead Sea. Graphic.

Since the earthquake in Palestine last April, some one circulated the story that the mouth of the River Jordan has been so affected by the shock that the level of the river had been altered to such an extent that at the place where the historic river goes into Dead Sea there was now a waterfall of considerable depth and strength. This is altogether false, and no change whatever has taken place at or near the mouth of the Jordan.

The writer has just spent some days there, and made it his special business to investigate this matter. Much has also appeared in periodicals about steambosts navigating the Dead Sea. This, too, is a fabrication. The only boat on the Dead Sea is a small sailing boat about 20 feet long. This boat makes trips as the wind allows, from the north end of the sea to the bay on the eastern side of the tongue that divides the water near the middle Here at this terminus some Jews are located. The whole concern is, in fact, in the hands of the Jews, who, at a low rate, buy wheat and barley from the Arabs, to be delivered on the seashore. From there it is shipped to the Jericho side and car-

ried on donkeys to Jerusalem, where it finds a ready sale at a good price. When adverse winds blow, the little craft is in danger of being swamped, for the so-called Dead Sea becomes a living mass of waves. The writer recently spent four nights such as never will be forgotten on these waters, and the smartness of the old man at the heim and his boy with the three sails saved us from being wrecked again and again. A charge of one mejedic (three shillings and four pence) a trip is made for each passenger, and for such a unique voyage this is not exorbitant. There is some talk about a small steam tug being put on the sea, but the authorities are loth to grant permission. It will be a great boon, if ever it does arrive, as it will bring the east and west sides of Jordan nearer to one another for communication and trading pur-

Cause of Petty Dishonesty.

London Saturday Review.

The reason appears to be connected with an imperfect development of honesty. Or rather, one might say it is some evidence of want of imagination. The failing may be compared to that of the man who holds his duties as a citizen lightly so far as relates to his responsibility to the commu-nity as a whole; and thinks that the whole of life is summed up in his relation to his family circle and himself. He fails to realize, to imagine, a wider entity than these. So in the case of our supposed railway traveler or clubman. He cannot real-ize or he disregards an entity which is not embodied in a distinct personality; some body he can see face to face. That which has not a physical body to be kicked or an individual soul to be saved is with him equivalent to nonentity. This he will rob on the large or the small scale, as it may happen; but he will certainly be quite ready to pilfer from it at every opportu-nity. It cannot be said, however, that in all cases of this sort there is an actual moral dishonesty. There is nothing more curious than to observe the hold trifles often have on otherwise well-regulated minds. People who cannot be suspected of avarice or disproportionate selfishness will be mean and penurious about trifles, though they may be generous in larger affairs. The charge has frequently been made against women that they are peculiarly liable to the fascination of triffes; that they desire them more eagerly than men; and especially that they are indifferent to the law of meum and tuum in small things. But perhaps if there is any real difference it is that they are franker about their little manipulations and less accus-tomed to conceal them. They have been treated in the past as pretty things, but-terflies not to be held responsible, or as entirely unreasoning menials. Naturally they have taken their lords at their word.

The White Rose. Sent by a Torkish Lover to His Lancustrian

Mistress. Anon. If this fair rose offend thy sight, Placed in thy bosom bare, Twill blush to find itself less white And turn Lancastrian there,

But if thy ruby lip it spy,
As kiss it then mayst delgn,
With envy pale 'twill less its dys, And Yorkish turn again. Fairy Song. John Keats.

Shed no tear! O shed no tear!
The flower will bloom another year.
Weep no mare! O weep no more!
Young buds sieep in the root's white core.
Dry your eyes! O dry your eyes!
For I was taught in Paradise. To ease my breast of melodies,-

Overhead! look overhead! 'Mong the blossoms white and red,-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Society is Hard.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon tells of the tribulations of a Congressman from the West," out for re-election, whose wife craved social honors, says the New York Times. It appears that the statesman referred to was a man of very plain habits, little given to the frivolities of the amart set; but in some way his spouse managed to nvince him that his re-election depended in a large measure upon his taking a more prominent part in "society." So the Westerner energetically set about to meet his wife's views. But it went hard with him, and finally, he despaired of ever becoming anything like a society man,

"One day," says Mr. Cannon, "he came to me in great distress. Till be hanged if I'm not getting sick of it,' said he. 'The social game has got me goin' good, for sure. But what makes me mad is that I should be trying to make good a bluff like this when I haven't mastered one of the fundamental ideas of the scheme."

" 'And what is that fundamental idea?"

I asked. 'Simply this,' replied the candidate for re-election, 'the fundamental idea in order to be a society man is, as I figure it, to be able to talk while you eat. Now, it's absolutely ridiculous in a man like me trying to make any one believe he is a society man When I talk I have to stop eating and when I eat I have to stop talking It's no use,' he added, dejectedly, 'I'll never make a society man," "

Roosevelt is the first President to be born in a city. How is that for the farm?

Japan, it is said, has a Young Men's iddhist Association on the lines of the Y. M. C. A. More Oriental adaptability.

The best thing that could be done with Raisuli would be to make him Sultan of Morocco. He would be assassinated quicker in that position than any other.

A horse named Bad News won a race in hicago recently. Like Vanderbilt's Hard-Boiled Egg motor boat, which can't be beat, the horse is not badly named, on the strength of the proverb that bad news travels fast.

At last a New York flat building is to be erected for the use of families with babies. Special rooms are provided for the storage of baby carriages, and netting will prevent the youngsters from falling out of the windows or down the stair wells. This will be a hard blow to the comic papers, which have found the babyless flat a fruitful source of amusement.

A traveling salesman, says to the New York Press: "Surely there is nothing new under the sun, and your tale of the iron cow is proof. Last year, while going through Guaquito, near Santipec, seiling smoked glasses to natives through which to view the eclipses, an exiled American inventor showed me a mechanical cow which was fastened to a shaft in such a way that it ran around in a circle at a fearful rate. The result, by reason of centrifugal laws, was that the outside teats furnished cream! and the inside ones the unadulterated lacteal fluid."

Georgia surely must be devoted to basepail. Here is what a late issue of the Augusta Chronicle has to say:

You could do almost asything you want at an Augusta baseball game. There's the preacher and the congregation—you could have service. There is the Judge and the jury and the lawyers—you could hold court. There are the editors and reporters-you could get out a newspaper. There are the young men and the beautiful girls—you could have a "party." There is the Democrat and Republican—you could have a difficulty. There is the umpire and the kicker-you could have a prizefight. There are the bleachers-you could have a town

Mrs. Dore Lyon, of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, was talking about the servant question to a reporter from the New York Tribune.

"A maid at my hotel," said Mrs. Lyon, "told me last night a new servant-girl story. She said that a St. Louis woman engaged a new servant and gave her a number of instructions about her duties. In conclusion she said:

" 'And, Hannah, we have breakfast at

"'Very well, mum,' Hannah answered. 'If I'm not down by that time don't walt for me."

Representative Sheppard, of West Virginia, has a constituent up in the moun tainous country of his district who has a queer idea of the range of perquisites that members of Congress have at their disposal, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Mr. Sheppard nourishes the conviction that if the Government distribution of seeds is continued statesmen will be transposed into seedmen, and that some legislative knight on whose shield is blazoned a radish in its glory, or a turnip in repose, will introduce a resolution to oust the American eagle from the mace and supplant it with a package of vegetable seed as the supreme emblem of the genius, character and principal occupation of American statesmanship. The gentle missive that stirred this outburst of sarcasm. uttered with all the formality of a political panegyric on the floor of the Lower House of Congress, was as follows:

"Der Sir-I wish you would send me the seed and other things I mention belowone peck of some good early corn, 1 hu. of cotton seed and some good sorghum seed and a union suit of clothes, a coat 38 in size and pants 33-34 and anything else you are a mind to have sent me, 1 need all these things, wich the same will be gladly received."

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Belle-Aren't they nouveau riche? Louise-Gracious, yes! The father started with only ten millions.--Princeton Tiger. Hewitt-I'm always happy when I'm smok-ing a good cigar. Jewitt-You expect your friends to contribute too much to your happi-ness.—Town and Country.

Wife-Did you notice how full of his subject our paster was this merning? Husband-Yes; and I also noticed how slow he was in emptying himself of it.-Chicago Daily Newst

"I pity the man who can't learn something from his own mistakes. Now, that's one thing I can do," said Bragg. "Ah! You're always learning something then, aren't you?" replied Knox.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"One of the carpenters who is working on my new house drove 123 nails in one minute yesterday afternoon, "Hush! Don't let the police hear about it. They'll arrest him for fast driving."-Cleveland Leader. Pather-You're always wanting more money, Now, I was always satisfied with the very small allowance my father gave me. Son-Teen he would have been foolish to have increased it. Now, with me the case is different,"—Chi-

cago Daily News. "You look hot." said Sinnick. "One would think you had been running a race." "Well," replied Faiker, the reporter, "I have been chasing around today, for a fact," "For a

fact? What possible use could you have for a fact?"—Catholic Standard. "Ob. George," sighed the remantic girl, "I wish you were like the old-time knights; I wish you'd do something brave to show your love for me." 'Oracious!" cried her finace, "haven't I agreed to marry you, and me only getting \$20 a week?"—Philadelphia Press.