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Williams, on taking the r, at the opening of the convention. He was

candid enough to admit that he him-

self, standing with the great mass of

land, claps and applauds the introduc-

nates a man who is to be presented to

Not unless the American peoble shall

have short memories, and that after a

lot of very bitter experience. But what

the Democratic party ought to do to

complete the simulation of its own

a resolution of thanks to the Republi-

can party for saving it and for saving

win the confidence of the country.

Williams, on taking the

such a party to be trusted?

The true judgment of a party and of its merit is not to be formed on its professions of today, nor on its splenetic criticism of opponents, studied for factitious objects; but on the whole course and tenor of its history. Studying the Democratic party, and judging it, on this rule, what can be its desert? Let its St. Louis pretensions be studied and judged on this basis and by this rule. It is the only rational and just method.

LABOR VOTE AND BOOSEVELT.

1892. The labor vote was cast overwhelmingly for McKinley in 1896 and 1900. The labor vote will be overwhelmingly for Roosevelt in November, 1904. and his election is therefore assured within all reasonable human probability. By the labor vote we do not mean simply the labor union vote, but the vote of the industrial masses of the country, whose sympathies are naturally with the cause and rights of wageworkers when they do not by their own folly put themselves grossly in the wrong. This vote always turns the scale in the Presidential election, because it is in the mass an unpurchasable vote. Much is said of the power of money in politics; but you cannot buy up the great states of this country, whatever you may be able to do with a

The great majority of the wage-workers of the North will vote for Roosevelt rather than for any man the Democ racy are likely to nominate. They will do this, not because of any hero worship or because of any contempt for the Democratic candidate, but because Roosevelt is the first President of the United States who dared to violate all precedent, and to create an extra-constitutional commission to arbitrate beween the anthracite coal barons of Pennsylvania and their striking miners. During the dreadful Homestead (Pa.) riots of 1892. President Harrison probably would never have consented to use the pressure of his great office to persuade the Homestead manufacturers to appear before such a commission. It is

iment will be sure to b the ablest leaders of the industrial classes as the ng reason why Roosevelt re-elected. They will say: It dared to stand by oppressed for when he put his whole political fate in peril by so doing. We cannot fairly do less than stand by him." Against this argument it will be useless to institute a campaign of impertment personalities, or irrelevant or inconsequential comparisons. The average

trust and confidence."

his party, had accepted the party scheme expressed in the Bryan platworkingman will answer: "We do not forms; but he said that fitful fever was impeach the personal character or pubover now. The party, then drunk and lic ability of Judge Parker, or whoever bold, is now sober and sane. But is the Democratic candidate may be. We only say that we know Mr. Roosevelt is It took Grover Cleveland for its idel; and then, because Mr. Cleveland was if we can help it for a man who cerascertained to have certain sound and very positive opinions and purposes, not

in accord with its instincts, it abanprove to be our enemy." doned him, denounced him, and nominated Bryan-his antithesis and opposite. Following its instinct, it nominated Bryan again. But now it lauds Clevetion of his name, makes a platform which is all he could desire, and nomithe country as opposed directly to all Roosevelt indorsed it with his approval, that Bryan stood for; and it seems to he had really made sure, not necessarily suppose that upon, this record it can his nomination, but his election if he

JUDGMENT ON DESERT.

A political party is not to be judged from the professions it makes, at a particular time, or from its criticisms of its opponents; but from the whole course and tenor of its own history.

Judged so, what is the Democratic party? What has it done during the last fifty years that it can be proud of, or the country can approve? It has been beaten at all points; and the progress and prosperity and glory of the country during this long period consist in and rest on the fact that its policy has been almost steadily rejected.

It did, indeed, have a brief period of ower, from 1893 to 1897, when it had full control of the Government; but that period was the most disastrous in the persons of all ages waited patiently and history of the country. So long as the memory of that period remains, nobody wants a recurrence of it.

What the Democratic party of the country has done, during the last fifty years, has simply been to make all the tasks of the country harder. This was the result of its work during the fight against the extension of slavery, during the war for the Union, during all the struggles with all problems since-culminating in the contest for mainte nance of a rational monetary standard, in harmony with the business conditions and common sense of mankind. On the wrong side, on the irrational side, of every important thing, you have found the Democratic party.

The Democratic party realizes this So it finds it necessary, in order to get any standing whatever, to reverse it-It is now making a platform antithetical wholly to the platforms it has put forth hitherto. Its effort is to get forms of 1895 and of 1900.

But what ground has such a party to stand on? The whole question now is be found in America outside of the Gerwhether the Democratic party, with the | man Lutheran Church, and certainly in history it has made, is entitled to the

confidence of the country. How can a party be entitled to the confidence of the country when it presents itself with a virtual confession in its mouth that it has been all wrong for

tion during the period, yet has nothing now to offer but quibbling criticism and petty opposition, on matters already achieved, which it dares not attempt to

reverse?

The labor vote elected Cleveland in

even-by-nine pocket mine like Nevada. whether any cautious, conser-

rained lawyer-President of ty could be counted upon to he precedent erected by Mr. The workingmen know that Roosevelt "stood in the gap" half of oppressed labor as no sident ever has. They will can trust Mr. Roosevelt to his own precedent. We may good-will again in some dire dustrial distress. Mr. Rooseon forms no precedent, is no for the action of his succesocrat or Republican; and we will keep him as long as fore we will replace him with ose sympathy with the cause sinst despotic, unjust capital

tainly could not be a braver friend and who might, when he uncloaked himself, The creation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was perhaps the greatest performance of Roosavelt's whole career. He staked his whole future success upon that act and forced the mineowners to appear before it or give judgment against themselves by default. When that strike commission rendered its verdict and President

were nominated.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.

A pathetic circumstance of the harrowing aftermath of the Slocum disasreformation and amendment is to pass | ter was the death from grief and the midnight burial of Rev. Edward Frederick Moldehuke, who had been pastor the country from the consequences of since 1871 of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, which lost a large number of its members in the disaster. The calamity followed closely upon a season of great prosperity. The congrega tion had just finished a handsome new church building. The members were devoted to their pastor and their church. The swift succession of conflicting emotions was too much for the pastor. The shock quickly prostrated him and his death followed.

For many reasons peculiar to the pec ple and the situation it was planned to hold the funeral at 9 o'clock in the evening, when the men as well as the women of the hardworking congregation could be present. But with delays incident to so many calls upon the undertakers, it was midnight before the ceremony was begun. No less than 3000 sliently through three weary hours, and then walked the distance of over a mile that intervened between the church and the pastor's home. There were but two carriages in the line, and these were occupid by members of the pastor's fam lly. The burial was an event as sacred and as solemn as that of children bestowing the final token of filial affec-

tion upon a loved and venerated father. Church ideals change with the changing religious thought of the times. In the more modern churches and congre gations such a scene would be impossible. It represented the devotion of an entire parish to a man who was the custodian, in a sense wide and deep, of the religious life of his people, and who held himself and was held by them responsible for their spiritual welfare. It harks back to the days of primitive New England in which the pastor was the spiritual father of his flock and grew old and gray in its service withaway as far as possible from the plat- out thought of giving place to a 'younger man." Such an exhibition of affection and legalty could probably not

of night burial be witnessed. The simple midnight obsequies of the pastor who for a third of a century had been the faithful mentor of his people gave insight into the character of the fifty years, professes acceptance of all man and of the shaping methods of the that has been achieved over its opposi- gospel that he preached that the ordi-

no other would the quaint old custom

nary events of life do not disclose. A parish has seldom in this country been so severely stricken by disaster as was this German Lutheran parish in this instance. Its people have exemplified the quality of their faith in the humility and courage with which they have met the heavy blow. Stifling their grief, the survivors have buried their dead, lifted their heads and resumed the old way, unquestioning the love of God and the mercy of His Providence, regardless of the findings of the Coroner's jury and the disclosures of the official investigation. It may be possible, indeed, it is but human, that they find-

Hot indignation mingled with their prayer, Kindled at man while they his God adore-Since man's agency in the catastrophe is apparent, but this in no wise disturbs the serenity of their belief or abates their faith in a Providence that overrules all things for good.

EXISTING CONDITIONS IGNORED. The unsuccessful strike of the masters and pilots on the Lake craft was one of the most glaring exhibitions of the utter disregard of a few men for the interests of a large number ever charged up against union labor. Less than 2000 men were directly involved in the strike, but, as they were mostly licensed officers of steam vessels, their strength was sufficient to tie up nearly all of the steam craft on the Lakes, with the result that more than 100,000 freighthandlers, dock laborers, miners orehandlers and others incidentally employed in the traffic were kept in idleness for the best two months of the season. Not only did this army of men lose the opportunity to earn a livelihood for the two months when the strike was on, but they will suffer an indirect loss for the remainder of the season, as much of the traffic moved by the Lake route has been diverted to the rail lines.

The railroads, like the vessel-owners. were facing a bad season, and were eager to snap up any business that they could get away from the steamers. Once securing the traffic, they will retain at least a portion of it and there will be a slackening in the volume of business to be moved, now that the strike has been broken. In declaring the strike off, Captain Howell issued a statement in which he said that the association had concluded that it "would be good policy at this stage of the game, owing to existing conditions over which we have no control, to advise our captains to go to work and make the most of a bad situation." It was the positive refusal of the masters and pilots to recognize these "existing conditions" that caused the strike and the immense loss suffered by both labor and capital. And the loss, as usual, falls heaviest on labor. The Lake Carriers' Association, which owned the boats, of course suffered by the idleness of the capital invested in its fleet, and also by the diversion of business to the rall lines, but it is in a much better position to stand this loss than are the men who caused it, and those who, although

able of proof and less worthy blameless, suffered by the strike. There can be no very friendly feeling toward the masters and pilots from the 100,000 freighthandlers and others who suffered by the strike, nor can the owners regard with any great degree of sympathy the men who, regardless of 'existing conditions," paralyzed Lake traffic for the best two months of the year and made a bad matter so much worse that the entire season will be unprofitable for all concerned, sympathy is the most valuable asset held by labor unionism, and where this sympathy is weakened or destroyed by such ill-advised contests as that of the masters and pilots on the Great Lakes. the effect is felt far beyond the immediate scene of the trouble.

Perhaps the worst features of the un our friend, and we will not change him | successful strike is the suffering of the arrogance of the few leaders who ignored "existing conditions" until after the damage was done. Thousands of people, union and nonunion, are suffering today in Colorado because months ago a few walking delegates failed to recognize that one of the "existing conditions" in a free country is the right to labor at a wage satisfactory to the individual American who has that labor to sell. Continued disregard of "existing conditions" will break up the strongest union that was ever formed.

WOMEN'S WISE GIFTS.

Portland has been favored in recent months with examples of womanly generosity in the form of wise benefactions, Mrs. Rosa F. Burrell conscien tlously devised her property in a way that, as she believed, it would be of large and permanent benefit to mankind. Mrs. Amanda Reed followed with bequests that testified to the exalted generosity of her nature and the excellent quality of her judgment. Examples of woman's philanthropic spirit in the disposal of her holdings when she must relinquish them by decree of Nature are not confined to any locality, Mrs. Henry Whitman, an artist whose death occurred recently in Boston, left a large estate—the accumulation largely of her own endeavor. This she distrib uted by will with careful discrimination and good judgment. Radeliffe College is to receive \$110,000, Harvard \$10,-000 and Tuskegee Institute \$50,000, while liberal sums go to the Boston Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Home for Incurables and the Society in Behalf of Crippled and Deformed Chil-

There is the womanly touch in all of these benefactions, except perhaps the legacy to Harvard, which is more in the way of "giving to him that hath" and represents a man's business outlook rather than a woman's sympathy with the needy and unfortunate.

The rule of law which denies an injured man the right to recover damages when his own carelessness had contributed to the injury is not only just but is necessary to the continuance of large business enterprises. If every person who suffers an injury on a railroad or in a factory could recover damages, notwithstanding his own contributory negligence, such enterprise would soon be bankrupted. It is protection enough to the public that an individual or cor poration is held responsible for the injury directly due to its own neglect. The case decided by the Supreme Court last Tuesday is an illustration in point. The owner of a large building left an elevator shaft unguarded in a corner of a large storeroom. In this the propri-etor was guilty of negligence. A man who had been invited to come to the building to transact business went aim-lessly toward the elevator, though, as he himself admitted, the corner was so dark he could not see, and though his business errand did not take him to that part of the room. His fall down the elevator shaft would not have occurred had he been duly warned or had the shaft been guarded. Had he used ordinary precaution, however, the acci- offer.

dent would not have happened, and because his own negligence contributed to the accident he was denied the right to recover damages. The courts cannot permit a man to recover compensation for injuries which he brings upon himself.

The story of the manner of wounding unto death of Ernest Vogt, a child of years, at his home in Montavilla on the Fourth of July, is one of the incredlble things that we believe because we must, and for which there is neither reason nor probability. That a child should not have rushed with frantic screams to his mother after having been wounded as was this boy, regardless of the manner of its happening. telling of his injury, is the strange part of the incident. Since there was an old, rusty revolver on the premises and within reach of the child, it is no wonder that he gained possession of it, and, the spirit of mischief being abroad, inflicted fatal injuries upon himself. But that he died some hours later, having been able to stand around and whimper and cry for some time before he became unconscious from the poison of the wound, without telling what had occurred, is the feature of the case that staggers belief and renders it one of mystery that stands alone in its class. Another surprising element in the case is the obtuseness or seeming indiffermce of those about the child. Of this, however, it is useless to speak. Parents under such circumstances are, no doubt, victims of self-accusation to which it would be unkind to add the weight of censure.

The nomination of Turner for Vice-President will be a hard blow to Washington Democracy. It has only been about eight years since the ex-Senator took charge of the Democratic party of our neighboring state, but since entering the camp of his former foes he has demonstrated beyond question that it was not a case of Washington Democracy absorbing Turner, but of Turner absorbing Washington Democracy. Having possession of the party and a bunch of cheap-at-any-price Populists, Mr. Turner elected himself to the United States Senate, where he shone with a brighter light than commonly beamed from a Democrat original or "galvanized." Some decidedly bad poitical moves on the part of the Republicans of the Evergreen State have led the Democrats to believe that it is possible for them to elect a Governor, but their brightest searchlights have thus far been unable to find but one candidate whom they regard as possessing strength sufficient for the race. This lone candidate is George Turner, and now, when National Democracy, over-looking our own "Gawge" Chamberlain, has insisted on his carrying the Vice-Presidential banner, the state ticket is left acephalous.

Morrow County, with a population of less than 5000, has commenced harvesting a 1,200,000-bushel crop of wheat. This wheat at present market prices is worth on the farm more than \$600,000, and will, accordingly, add a matter of \$120 per capita to the wealth of the entire population of the county. When to this sum is added the large amount received from the wool and livestock turned off this year, the showing will be so highly flattering that the population of the county ought to increase with a rush. The aggregate wheat yield of Morrow County I- small in comparion with that of some of the larger countles of Oregon and Washington, but it is doubtful whether any other county in the Pacific Northwest can show such large returns per capita from the wheat industry.

nption can be cured. That is now the opinion of scientific men, based on actual experiment. If the disease is discovered in time, and the curative measures suggested by physicians are adopted, a favorable result may reasonably be anticipated. It is the plan of a number of unselfish persons, headed by Dr. A. C. Smith and Dr. Woods Hutchinson, to establish in Portland an outdoor sanatorium, where cures may be undertaken at very small expense, and where at the same time it may be demonstrated that the Oregon climate is as sultable as any other for that purpose, A considerable amount has already seen raised; but the fund is still about \$300 short. It is to be hoped that the balance of the money for this most worthy object may soon be procured.

Another big lumber-carrier, with a capacity of 3,500,000 feet, arrived at Portland yesterday to load for the Orient. A 2,500,000-foot carrier is due next week to load for Manila. In port loading for South Arfica, the Orient and coastwise ports is a fleet of lumber raft with a capacity of 7,500,000 feet. while a fleet of 9,000,000 feet capacity is en route or listed to load at Portland These figures show the remarkable volume of business in a comparatively new line, and are in striking contrast to the oft-repeated stories of duliness and inactivity in the lumber trade. The solid trainloads of lumber that are rolling out of the city also offer evidence that while the lumber business may be unprofitable, there is plenty of it.

A news item in yesterday's Oregonian stated that a Portland dealer had been awarded the contract to supply the Government with four horses at \$125 per head and four mules at \$155 per head. In these figures we find what may be termed financial recognition of an unfortunate animal which for centuries has carried not only our material burdens but also the weight of a numberless array of almanae and comic supplement jokes. The mule may be "without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity," but when he sells in the open market \$30 per head higher than the horse, the king of the animal world. the tribute to his worth is certainly of a substantial nature.

Mrs. James White tried to kill her faithless and brutal husband; but she was not skilled in the use of firearms. and failed. White is a man of low instincts, vicious habits and bad record, but he had a wife who paid him the extraordinary compliment of being jealous of him. He requited her love and her constancy by nearly beating her to death. Obviously there is great need in Portland of a school where women may be taught how to shoot.

Bryan had his day yesterday. The St. Louis Convention turned loose a great volume of noise in his honor. It's a mighty poor funeral where the deceased can't get a little attention.

There's nothing in the Constitution to prevent ex-Senator Turner getting all he Democratic nominations that may

HOT FIGHT ON PETTIGREW.

Bolt if Conservatives Won. ST. LOUIS, July 7.—It was 4:30 o'clock this morning when the credentials com-mittee adjourned. Most interest attached to the Illinois contest, because of the part played by W. J. Bryan, but charges made against ex-Senator Pettigrew in the South Dakota contest also caused a great

H. H. Smith charged Mr. Pettigrew with being opposed to any but a Hearst or Bryan man, and quoted language he said Mr. Pettigrew used in the State Convention in answer to a question as to whether he would bolt the National Con-vention, as follows:

"Do you suppose I would pledge myself support the nomines of the St. Louis to support the nominee of Convention? I put the question to you. gentlemen. Suppose they nominate old Cleveland or some other man in the Cleveland-Hill ring of the Democratic the democratic-republican Basis, on which the fathers of the republican intended it to rest and chall be made once more a Government of the apolle, by the people and for the people, iney power. I tell you that I would bolt the ticket and do everything in my power to defeat it at the polls."

people, by the people and for the people, instead of a Government of the classes, by the classes and for the classes.

of the committee until a late hour, and ment, as gave up in despair. The committee took and that action regarding Porto Rico, the Philip-

The Maine contest, involving three seats, was decided against the Hearst delegates and in favor of those on the temporary roll. The New Jersey contests were decided in the same way. The convolved unpleasant personalities.
In the Ohio contest, involving the

Twelfth Congressional District, Rose and Gilliam, who had obtained seats at the hands of the National Committee, retained them. The sitting members of the Pennsylvania contest were retained with-out argument on either side.

VISITORS OUT IN FORCE.

Galleries Are Filled Long Before the Officials Arrive.

ST. LOUIS. July 7. — At 10 o'clock, the time set for the opening of the second day's session of the convention. not 100 delegates were in the hall. There was general anticipation that the session would be brief and not over-exciting, the knowledge that the resolutions committee would not be ready to report; the fact that Mr. Bryan, a member of that committee, was anxious to mix up in the struggle over the report of the committee on credentials and could not do so as long as the committee was work-ing on the resolutions, all combined to kill off interest for those who were in possession of any information of the mi-nor workings of the convention. The visttors, however, were out in greater force than yesterday, and the galleries were well filled long before the arrival of any of the convention officials.

Two new delegation emblems were on the floor today, those of Porto Rico and of the Philippines. One bore a very large "Porto" and a very small "Rico" and the other showing in large letters, "P. I." The committee on permanent organiza-tion, which met directly after the morning session of the convention, accepted the formal declination of Senator Bailey as permanent chairman. Champ Clark, of Missouri, was then elected and accept-

When the committee assembled, Chairman Dinsmore said that Senator Bailey had made no sign whether he would accept or decline the chairmanship. Unofficially he had heard that Senator Bailey did not desire the honor. William Capps, the member from Texas, said: "Senator Bailey authorized me this morning, in the presence of Mr. Clark, to say that while he was deeply sensitive of the honor of-

accept the chairmanship should the committee accept him. On the motion of Frederick C. Shrauh. of New York, the committee chose Clark | will bear.

by acclamation. The order maintained in the convention hall this morning was a great improvement over yesterday, although the pro-ceedings were heard with difficulty. The first business was the presentation and adoption of the report of the committee

The weather conditions in the hall were vastly improved over yesterday, the tem-perature being lower, and the humidity much less.

Inaccessible to Visitors.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 7 .- Judge Parker was inaccessible to visitors today. He spent the morning in his study attending to business. The reports from the convention at St. Louis were telephoned to Private Secretary McCastand, who communicated the news to Judge Parker, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate the remotest interest in the St.

BELLIGERENTS REQUESTED IT Britain's Offer to Police Seal Fisher-

. ies Made to Please Both. LONDON, July 7 .- In the House of Commons today Premier Balfour, replying to a question of Gibson Bowles (Conservative), said that the action of Great Britain in sending warships to the Kom-mander Islands for the projection of the seals, was taken at the request of both Russia and Japan. No jurisdiction would be exercised over Japanese vessels, but the Japanese government had requested that any raid should be reported to it. and the government of Japan would deal therewith. There was no breach of neu-trality in Great Britain's action and no international question could arise there-

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his answer, reminded his questioner that the Pribyloff Islands do not belong to Rus-sia, as stated in his question, but to the United States.

HAS ALL FAITH IN GERMANY.

Japan Does Not Seriously Regard the Klauchou Incident.

TOKIO, July 7.-An efficial statement issued here today declares that the Jap-anese government is confident that Germany will maintain its neutrality. The Kiauchou incident is not regarded seriously by the government or the people. During the recent activity of the Russian Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, it was suggested that they possibly intended to run into some neutral Chinese port, disarm and claim protection and Klauchou was named as one of their possible havens. This port is on the east coast of the Province of Shan Tung and is on territory comprising a protectorate of the German empire. One newspaper intimated that Germany was willing to Boss Penrose to let Mr. Knox go to the Senort, disarm and claim protection and is on territory comprising a protectorate of the German empire. One newspaper intimated that Germany was willing to extend its protection to the Russian war-

PORT SAID, July 7 .- The Russian volport Sain, July 1.—The Russian vol-unteer steamer St. Petersburg, which passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea Tuesday last, entered the Suez Canal today with a cargo of coal.

Russian Ship in Suez Canal.

Satolli Goes to Indianapolis. ST. LOUIS, July 7.—After a ten days' stay in St. Louis, Cardinai Satolli left today for Indianapolis.

ADDRESS OF CHAMP CLARK.

Contestant Says He Threatened to He Asserts Republicans Misrepresent Democrats as Free Traders. ST. LOUIS, July 7.- The address of Con-

gressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, or assuming the position of permanent chairman, in part, was as follows: In his haste, King David said that "all me are liars." Had he been in Chicago whi

re ilars." Had he been in Chicago while enator Henry Cabot Lodge, was reading the Republican platform he would no doubt have pronounced the same opinion more leasurely for surely there never was more guendacit packed into the same space in any documen purporting to be a grave state paper.
Shakespeare says: "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just; and he but naked. though locked up in steel, whose con-

with injustice is corrupted."

In the impending conflict our quarrel is just and we are in the right beyond all cavil. To state it in a general way, our contention is that the Government shall be restored to

classes and for the classes.

To state it with more particularity, we in er to defeat it at the polis."

To state it with more particularity, we inis the head.

The committee gave patient hearing to every contest represented, except that of Dr. Mary Walker, claiming a seat in the convention as the work of the convention to the convention ting delegation, of which Mr. Pettigrew to just and reasonable rates; that extravaconvention as the woman representative of the Democrats of New York. Dr. Walker waited patiently the indulgence of the committee until a late the indulgence of the committee until a late that the trusts shall be proceeded and properly punished; that the public service and properly punished; that the trusts shall be proceeded against by indict-ment, as are common and smaller criminals, and that the Constitution accompany the American flag into the new possessions.

nction regarding Porto Rico, the Philips, pines, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Indian Territory.

The Maine contest, involving three by an idiot, I am willing to go as far as anyone on patriotism; I will support my country in any emergency; but President Rossevelt is not the country. The time has not yet arrived, I pray Almighty God that it will tests in this state involved the First and Second Districts, and the argument presented by both sides was heated and instate."

President Rocsevelt, if at all worthy of his high position, must entertain a supreme con-tempt for those political supplejacks, partic-ularly for those calming to be Democrats who go about with anctimonious mien, saying: "The President is wrong in his Philippine polley, but we must support the President."

I defy any lingo to stand up and declare with straight face what the President's policy or the Republican policy is.

Wrongly Represented as Free Traders. In every state in the Union it is a felony to get property of any sort, or to attempt to get it, by false pretenses. If the same rule applies to the getting of offices or to attempt to get them the whole Republican party could

be sent to the Penitentiary. One of their false pretenses—the one which they harp the most-is that the Demo-cratic party is in favor of free trade. The charge is utterly false—a He made of whole cloth. There are individual Democrats who are free traders, just as there are individual Re-publicans who are atheists, but it would be precisely as true and fair to denounce the Republican party as the party of atheism as to denominate the Democratic party a party of free trade. It was never a free trade party and is not now. The man who charges that it is does so because of his ignorance or of his mendacity.

Democrats favor the cutting down of exorbitant tariff rates to a reasonable ba believe that in many schedules of the present law the rates are too high; those that are too high we are in favor of cutting down. We favor any modification of the tariff schedule that may be required to prevent their becom ing a shelter for monopoly.

The stand-pat organs and speakers claim that only antiquated sorts of our manufactured ar-ticles are sold abroad cheaper than to Ameri cans at home. That theory is very ingenious but unfortunately it is not true, for steel rails are sold abroad at \$8 per ton less than they are sold at home, and the fushions in steel rails remain the same, or substantially

Will he or some other stand-patter explain why Americans should be made to pay one-third more for American steel rails than the citizens of other nations for them? He ma nswer as did Mr. Representative Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, that the railroad companies pay for the steel rails and that it is the business of nobody else how much they pay for them, but Olmstead had more courage than infor-mation, for everybody with two ideas above a fered him by the convention, he resigns.

Edward Hay, of the District of Columon case, everybody that ships anything on one, everybody that uses anything so shipped belps pay for the steel rails. The railroad companies foot the bills in the first instance, and then make their customers repay them with interest at the highest rate the traffle

The true Democratic position on the tariff is this: Recognizing the fact that a large portion of our revenue has always been raised from customs duties or taxes, Democrats di-vide all imports into three classes—neces-saries, comforts and luxuries, and contend that the tariff taxes should be highest on luxuries lower on comforts and lowest or none at all on the necessaries. They furthermore say that taxes should be uniform on all articles belonging to one class. That is the Democratic pur ty's position, from which it will not be driven or bullied. No amount of misrepresentation will cause them to budge from that position. When Napoleon signed the title deeds in this vast country west of the Mississippi he turned to the American Commissioners and said: "Now I have given England a maritime-rival," and so he had until insatiable greed and criminal maladministration crowded the star-ty banner of the republic from the Figh sees and abdicated the rich domain of the ocean. In 1860 we had the second largest merchan marine in the world-our salls whitened every harbor and our flag floated in every breeze water the heavens. How radiy all this has changed after 35 years of Peppblican misrule. Last year of all the merchantmen that went through the Suez Canal, not a single vessel, great or small, except battleships, bore the American flag at its masthead, and our flag to seen in foreign waters only when flying over a man-of-war.

Why have things come to this shameful, this

pitiful complexion in a country that has the finest material for ships and sallors in the world? Because our exorbitant tariff system has made it impossible for an Anerican to build a ship in competition with the lit.sish shipbuilders on the River Clyde.

Republicans as Trust-Breakers.

Republicans claim in public to be the great and only trust busters, notwithstanding the fact that under Republican misrule trusts have sprung up like mushrooms in a damp cellar, and have become plentiful as berries in June. It is said that "etraws show which way the wind blows" Here is a "straw" which indicates that the trusts have nothing to fear from Republican trust-busters. It is the appoint ment of Attorney-General P. C. Knox, Repub-lican trust-buster par excellence, to succeed the late-M. S. Quay. There would have been nothing strange or suspicious were it not for the isfluence which secured the appointment for Mr. Knox. There can be no qu his intellectual qualifications for the position. People will open their eyes in astonishmen and begin to inquire as to the why and where fore of his appointment when they learn that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the Attorney-Generalship to the Senate was procured by the earnest efforts of Mr. Frick, Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Donald Cameron, to induce United States Senator Boles Penrose, the new Republican boss of Pennsylvania, to permit Mr. Knox to be Semitor, for Governor Pennypacker, who nominally made the appointment, does not appear to have been considered at all in the premises. The amazement of the people will grow like Jonah's gould vine, when they learn

Sure Swallow Will Accept.

ENDIANAPOLIS, July 7.-Oliver Stewart, chairman of the National Pro-hibition committee; said today: "The Prohibitionists have nominated the Rev. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg. for President. He has not declined, he will not decline the nomination, and the Prohibitionists are not going to hold

another convention.

"And." he continued, "you can also say that the Prohibition of "s is not going into any alliance with any one."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Nothing falls like fallure.-W. J. B. Bryan jilted! Alas, he loved not wisely

but too well.

The Japs continue to act so "puzzling." How stupid of them!

"Demonstration" seems to be reduced to a science at St. Louis

How are the thorns of defeat pressed own upon the brow of ambitio

Jim Jingles, highwayman, of North Yakima, got first \$10, then ten years. Jingles jungled.

Democracy would "revise the tariff in conservative spirit of fairness to all interests." Perhaps there's more or less in that than appears to the eye.

There was an old lady named Walker,

Reputed to be a long talker; When she asked for a seat Then the answer came next:

"Mrs. Walker's a talker, so balk her."

The Astoria volunteer hose company ran 150 yards in 26 5-6 seconds. The City by the Sea has produced good runners in the past. Evidently its hills are good to develop wind and limb.

John Bull really doesn't mean anything

nawsty toward the llamos, don't y

know-never did from the start, really, But those Thibetans keep throwing stones and bruising an officer now and then, and Curzon merely wants them cuffed a bit, don't you know? An innocent-looking German boy walked

into a drugstore the other day and faced the proprietor, says the Cleveland Plain Depler. "Haf you got some bees' stings for

rheumatisms?" he shyly inquired. "Bees' stings for rheumatism," the proprietor repeated, "Where did you hear of that?"

ewsbapers," replied the lad. The proprietor laughed. "I've seen something of that kind in the papers," he said, "but I wont attempt to

"Why, muther was reating it by de

offer you anything just as good. Where is the rheumatism?" "In de handt und in de arm," the boy

replied. "Well, see here," said the proprietor with a sudden smile, "I haven't got the cure on my shelves, but I keep it in my back yard. You go out through this door and walk around my flower-beds. When you see four or five bees resting on a flower just try to pick them up."

When he came back his face was red and his nose-where an angry bee had alighted-was beginning to swell. He held out his hand.

The boy nodded and went out. He was

gone at least ten minutes.

"I picked me some of dose bees oon." e placidly remarked, "Did you?" said the amused proprietor. And does your hand feel any better?"

The boy looked up. "It aind't for me," he placidly replied, it's for my bruder."

Fashion in names is a curious study. says an English paper. There is a good, sound reason for most changes and crazes, and the folk who

have recently been lamenting that Mr. Barrie has made the name of Mary uncopular are quite correct in supposing that this change of fushion will have its Nothing, of course, could change the miversality of Mary in Roman Cathelia untries, where It is frequently added to

names of the moment are easily first. Albert and Alberta raged throughout England 50 years ago; and today Victoria, shortened to Vera, and Alexandra, short-Hottentot knows that everybody that travels ened to Aline or Alex, are fairly popular. In the royalist world of Paris the names and Amelie we popular as Marie for some time after the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, but for

a boy's name, too, In England the royal

certain well-known reasons this fashion The casual visitor to Devonshire would say that haif the 3 and 4-year-old boys in the place are called Redvers, and this was perhaps the least foolish bit of omenciature connected with the war. Moreover, this was partly a result of the semi-feudal and almost universal custom

of christening children after the great man of the neighborhood. Stanleys swarm round Liverpool, Howards round Arundel, Herberts round Highclere; while at Chantilly the Christian names of the late Duc d'Aumale were adopted even by the numerous English

families of the neighborhood. WEX. J.

THREE REGIMENTS WIPED OUT? Chinese Bring Reports of a Russian

Victory Near Port Arthur. CHEFOO, July 7 .- A trustworthy China man, who arrived here today from a point on the east coast of the Kwang Tung Peninsula, near Port Arthur, brings the information that on July 5 one division information that on July a one division of the Japanese army reached the nogth-east slope of Takushan Mountains, the summit of which is less than three miles from Pert Arthur. This division parted from another division of the army on the highway north of Port Arthur, after which it made its way through mountain ous country. The other division continued along the main road toward the marine camp, to reach which it will have to pass over a piain, but, attacked by this division in conjunction with that on Takushan Mountain, the marine camp

will not be tenable. Fort No. 16, which is on the main line of the defenses surrounding Port Arthur, was taken by the Japanese on July 6. Continuing, the Chinaman declares Continuing, the Chinaman declares that Russians in Port Arthur say that last week three regiments of Japanese troops were wiped out just north of Port Arthur, A Russian regiment, which was out reconnoitering, was driven back by the three Japanese regiments, who were in turn surrounded by two regiments of Cossacks and wiped out. The Russians say also that in another engagement between outposts eight Japanese were klied tween outposts eight Japanese were killed and 72 were taken prisoners. These re-ports lack confirmation. The Russian troops at Port Arthur still believe that an army is marching south to rell-

It has been learned here that only one division of the Japanese army General Oku occupied Kaiping. division of this army is marching along the Foo Chou road, which turns to the northwest at Kaiping and continues to Yinkow, the port of Niu Chwang. There, probably will be an encounter between this latter division and Russian forces at Exhtambo. This report was received from

Niu Chwang.

A third division of General Oku's army is proceeding along the east side of the ratiroad track, and is acting in co-operation with the division which is on the raffroad.

(Takushan used in this dispatch to designate a mountain near Port Arthur, means "lonely mountain," and this meanne accounts for the frequent use of the

Skrydloff Probably on Destroyer.

TIENTSIN, July 7.—It is believed at Niu Chwang that Vice-Admiral Skryd-loff left that place on the destroyer which is reported to have arrived at Port Arthur last Sunday after running the blockade