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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and continued

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1904.

#### FRUIT OF UNIFORM POLICY.

It is a part of the free-trade philoso phy that tariffs on imports are in realtry a burden on exports. That is, they reduce the foreigner's proceeds from his sales to us and by that much impair his ability to buy from us. In theory this principle is unassailable; but in practice the exports of the United States are so great as to justify the protectionist as he points to the record with pride. Under the Dingley tariff, avowedly protectionist and outrageously high and unjust in parts, our exports of manufactures have increased from about \$220,000,000 in 1896 to about \$440,-

It has been held by free-traders and plausibly, that our high-tariff policy is bound to injure the export of manufactures; inasmuch as the heavy duties we collect on raw materials puts an embargo on manufacturing, as compared with the British, for example, who get their raw materials free. The complaints as to hides, coal, iron, etc., are familiar. Curiously enough, however, the record is exactly the other way. While our total export trade has inour export trade in manufactures has We lead all other countries as an exporter of domestic products, while the proportion of manufactured goods to unmanufactured constantly increases. As to our total export trade, full figures for the year ended June 30, 1904, are not yet btainable, but for the eleven months of that year and of preceding years back to 1896 these returns are given: 
 2696
 \$200,090,921
 1901
 \$378,533,496

 1807
 250,484,505
 1902
 371,848,109

 1898
 261,635,784
 1903
 373,848,543

 1899
 300,535,428
 1204
 410,538,478

These are certainly very puzzling results from the free-trade standpoint; and it is not strange that in attempting to explain them away the free-trade New York Times falls into a most lamentable predicament. It admits the figures but finds fault with the conditions they reveal, complaining that our export commerce rests on an illusory basis. This year's figures, "instead of furnishing an occasion for raising loud, unthinking hurrahs, really give us cause for serious uneasiness." Simply because "more than 60 per cent of our exports is made up of agricultural products." This, we are told, is a symptom of National weakness. It is a condition which involves "not the maximum, but the minimum, of economic gain and increase in the National "The nation," our neighbor says "would gain immensely in the economic sense by a policy which would tend to increase the home consumption

of its agricultural products." A moment's reflection would have shown the Times that in an incautious moment it had made a most damaging admission. The policy of building up home manufactures as a wiser form of activity than shipping raw material away and shipping it back in finished form is at the basis of the high-tariff policy and is inconsistent with freetrade philosophy, which adjures every man and nation to pursue its naturally most profitable bent without economic interference from government. The Times up on its admission, and pertimently says:

This has been from the beginning the primary aim of the protective system. All the struggle made in this country for low tariff has been directed toward a larger export on our part of agricultural products and a larger purchase from abroad of manufactured articles. The South has fought for that policy since 1820, and the Democratic party, its tool and agent, has Democratic party, its tool and agent, has lent itself to every successive effort to check this nation's industrial development and to keep it, as far as possible, an exporter of cotton, grain, oil and other unmanufactured products. Judged by its economical results, the Dingley fariff has more than justified itself. Under it the nation has achieved an arternollment. the nation has achieved an extraordinary prosperity. Why should the American votor risk an interruption of that prosperity by inviting another experiment in tariff legislation as botched and ruinous as the Wilson in painful evidence of a "lack of funds"

Gorman bill of 1894? It is just as well that the Tribune guardedly refrains from saying that the | interpret its deficiencies less kindly and Dingley rates are the cause of the situation it contemplates with such satisfaction. The truth undoubtedly is that | two estimates., More could have been while high tariffs are coexistent with prosperity they are not the causes of it. When we have reckoned in the influences of soil and climate, cheap lands, abundant ores, cheap water and rall make the best possible showing from tory to spend a season fishing in the transportation, free trade between the the funds that were provided. states, there is, of course, a residuum

of credit due to Governmental policies; but the salutary element in those policles, and especially in our tariff policy inheres not in its "protective" character, but in its approximate consistency throughout the years. We have grown apace under high tariff. We should have grown apace under low tariff. The rise of our export trade owes more to the adoption of the gold standard than to the Dingley laws. If Roosevelt is elected it will be because the business world, with sound instinct, dreads s change; not because it approves high tariffs on raw materials or the protection of cheap jewelry.

GROWTH OF COASTWISE TRAFFIC.

Three coasting steamers arrived at Portland from California ports yester day, and two departed from Portland with full cargoes. For months there have been from five to seven of these vessels in and out of Portland every week. The rapid increase of Portland's coastwise traffic has been one of the most remarkable features in the growth of our marine business. In some re-spects this traffic is less desirable than the over-sea commerce, and in others there is an advantage in favor of the coasting business. In shipping a cargo of Oregon products to a foreign country we, of course, receive in paymen money from which not only the city and state from which the cargo was shipped derive benefits, but the country as a whole profits in degree by the receipt of this new capital. Constwise shipments being more in the nature of interstate traffic with the capital in velved merely shifting from one state to another, has its limitations in creating wealth for the country as a whole

And yet back of the increasing coastwise traffic are fundamental reasons for its growth and existence which prove it to be more valuable to the immediate localities in which it originates than is the foreign traffic. We are shipping to California an immense amount of wheat. The business in this cereal has reached such proportions that it has, temporarily at least, clipsed our foreign wheat trade. No regret, however, can be expressed over this state of affairs; for the Californians are taking our wheat because they are willing to pay more for it than we can secure from the foreigners. In lumber, which, next to wheat, is the most important asset to be reckoned with in considering our marine traffic, the case is somewhat different, for the reason that it is a commodity that more easily feels the effect of overproduction. If the demand for lumber were sufficient to take an unlimited output on a basis that would net the manufacturer a profit proportionate to that made by the grower of 50-cent wheat, there would be an immediate increase in our already large production.

As matters now stand, we are selling the foreigners every foot of lumber that we can force upon them, and are still obliged to turn to our California customers to secure a market for much more than the foreigners will take. It must also be remembered that while this coastwise traffic may not bring direct returns in foreign money, there are indirect benefits which cannot escape us. California annually exports wine fruit, hops, etc., to the value of many raillions of dollars. These products, which do bring wealth direct from a foreign country to our own, are sent out by the men who are buying our tumber, wheat and flour, and in this manner we receive through our coasting trade an indirect benefit from the California foreign trade. A good many years hence the Pacific Coast will reach a stage of development when its own population will have created a demand creased by some 75 per cent since 1836, for a large share and perhaps all of the products which we now export in such large quantiles. The present rapid increase in coastwise traffic might not inappropriately be termed the beginning of that end. The producer living in a territory

thus provided with an outlet by sea ha an advantage even in interstate traffic which can never be enjoyed by the one dependent entirely on land transports. tion. The sea is an open commercial highway on which the economically and economically freighter of the small capitalist enjoys the same rights and privileges as the crack liners of the big corporations. The rallway lines of the millionaires are the controlling factors in the establishment and regulation of freight rates on land; but at sea the small owners and operators, with their cheap craft, set the pace on rates, and the big fellows are forced to conform to that pace or drop the business.

## AS SEEN BY A KIND CRITIC.

It takes a woman, and an appreciative Oregonian at that, to see with the kind eyes of personal interest what has been done and what has been left un-St. Louis Fair. "Why," asks our correspondent, "L. C O.," in a recent issue. the building and what it stands for nailed up back of the building on the stockade, where even the searching eyes of a lover of Oregon failed to discover its full text until the last of a week's stay at the exposition?" Probably because there was not a woman with an eye to the fitness of things at the elbow of the designer or contractor to suggest a more appropriate the building and for the explanatory

announcement, "Oregon ninety-nine years ago." Then, again, why were not rapidlygrowing Summer vines and quicklyblooming annuals, geraniums, etc., found in profusion on the outer walls New York Tribune shrewdly picks the and grounds to give color and coolness to the picture in July? And why are not the inner walls hung with large engravings, photographs and paintings of Gregon scenery, industries and modern build-For the same reason, perhaps, ings? that the "label" of the state building was not properly placed and the explanation conveyed by the words "Oregon ninety-nine years ago" was not made duly conspicuous.

As "L. C. O." very truly says, "groups of small pictures do not attract the eveor engage the interest of the hurrying sightseer." The picture presentation should be "large, imposing, convinc-It is not strange that in-all ing." these discrepancies this generous critic and loyal citizen of Oregon sees in the presentment made by the Oregon building at St. Louis. Eastern people set Oregonians down as "slow." The real reason probably lies between these done with a more liberal allowance, of course. But the blunders pointed out were not due so much to lack of funds as to the failure of those in charge to

sense-which all do not possess, This faculty finds expression in "putting the best foot forward." Its province is to make a brave showing in spite of restricted finances. It artfully conceals evidences of a shortage of resources by making the best of what is provided For example, more money was not necessary in order to make known to every sightseer who passes that way that the Oregon building at St. Louis represents Oregon, not as it is, but as it was ninety-nine years ago. Nor would it have required any greater outlay to put the "label" of the building in a conspicuous than in an obscure place; nor to have had quickly growing Summer vines running riotously over the building, and such space as was available affame with the blossoms of nasturtiums and cannas and geraniums set their cool green leaves. Funds were doubtless "short," but the faculty which induces its possessor to "put the best foot forward" seems to have been absent altogether when it came to carrying out details in and about this Oregon building. To be "slow" in this day and age of the world may not be a crime, but it certainly is to be left behind in the race. There may be more real virtue, judged from the basis of utility, in the old farm horse than in the highstepping racer, but the latter "gets there" and attracts attention on the way. This, freely interpreted, is, we take it, the special mission of the great Fair. And a nation, a state, an industry or an enterprise that does not meet these requirements would better, not enter the lists as an exhibitor. It is not a crime to be "slow," but it is shortsighted policy to go among the world's

PORTLAND A HUMANE SOCIETY.

rustlers thus handleapped.

Arrest of a young man charged with ill treating a horse and his arraignment in the Municipal Court is a reminder that cruelty to animals is rare in Portland. In this case the defendant has lived here only a few days. There is in Portland a remarkably widespread and healthy sentiment on the question of kindness to dumb creatures. It is universally exerted, and serves to protect our burden-bearing servants no less than the feathered sonesters. This sentiment is not of new growth. For more than a generation the Oregon Humane Society, working effectively through the public schools in a variety of ways, instilled into the minds and hearts of Portland youth the doctrine that crueity to animais is a sin; that they must refrain from it, and whenever in their power restrain others from committing These boys and girls are now men and women, all participants in the city's activities, and recruits are added to their number every day. Thus we thousands of self-appointed agents of the Humane Society who by

sussion accomplish what an army of

uniformed officers could not do. Occa-

sional exceptions to the rule of kind-

ness may almost invariably be traced to newcomers. Portland's healthy sentiment in this atter came forcibly to the notice of a humane society missionary from New England about four years ago. He was on a tour of the Pacific Coast and when he arrived here he was astonished to learn upon inquiry that the Oregon Humane Society was without a representative. It happened that the president the vice-president and the secretary were out of town, the latter leaving no assistant or substitute, and the Humane Society's police officer having been laid off for lack of funds. The missionary called at The Oregonian office and was rejoiced when he was told that all Portland was a humane society whose limited number of policemen could easily take care of infractions of army in the field. One is inclined at the law, which did not average two a month. "This is one city where evidently my services are not needed," he said, with undisguised pleasure, and he ook the next train for Seattle. Portland's comparative freedom from cruelty to animals is based, not on statutes, but desis in the heart and conscience of the community.

JUST REALIZING OUR RESOURCES. A very large portion of the State of Oregon is still an undiscovered country. Though Government surveyors have run lines over nearly every township and made plats showing the location of streams, the character of the soil and

the presence of timber wealth, and though public roads traverse the state in every direction and postoffices are located in the most thinly settled parts of the interior, yet it may be said with little semblance of exaggeration that nearly half of the state is practically unknown. The "discoveries" we have made in the past few years indicate in some measure the extent of our lack of knowledge of the real Oregon. in the valleys between the Coast

done upon the Oregon building at the Range and Cascade Mountains, and in St. Louis Fair, "Why," asks our corthe railroad has gone, we have learned "was the principal 'label' of the possibilities of the country as an agricultural region. The same may be said of the coast district around Tillamook and Coos Bays. But what of the rest of the state? Though the immense forests of unsurpassed timber lay be fore our eyes for half a century, it is only within the last five or six years that we have "discovered" their value. The waters of the Deschutes, the Malheur, the Umatilla and the Klamath and conspicuous place for the name of have been flowing in their channels all these years and we have known what Eastern Oregon soil will do when water has been put upon it, but it is only very recently that we have been brought to realize the enormous value of those streams as the source of supply for irrigation systems. Though we have known of its existence for half a century and more, the Deschutes country has really just been discovered. In Wastern Oregon the mountain streams have been splashing and dashing, trying to attract the attention of the pe ple who came here from the other side of the Rocky Mountains to make their homes and develop the resources of the country, but it is only in the last few weeks that we have "discovered" the real value of these magnificent water powers.

In every annual edition of The Oregonian and of other papers throughout the state the story of Oregon's almost unlimited natural wealth has been told and retold. The facts have been set forth in full detail by men familiar with their subjects, yet even the men who wrote the stories of Oregon's industrial resources had but slight appreciation of the real significance of information they placed before the world. Men who lived upon the border of the most valuable forests and hunted deer through their shaded retreats have grown old without exercising their right to take timber claims or homesteads. Tired business men have left their desks in shop and bank and facrushing waters of a mountain stream.

unharnessed power the fulfillment of the needs of the future. We of Oregon have been missing opportunities until Eastern capitalists have bought our timber lands, secured control of our water powers and begun the develop-

ment of our irrigation enterprises. But the opportunities are not all gone There are timber lands that may be had for a small part of their future value, water powers whose future utility is unforeseen by their owners, arid wastes that are yet awaiting the appropriator, of available water. There are rich mineral deposits yet unfound and fertile fields yet unplowed. In Western Oregon electric lines will make small farms much more valuable, and in Eastern Oregon the extension of railroads will build new towns and factories and open up new agricultural regions. The changes which have taken place in the last ten years are but the beginning of a development which will surpass the most sanguine expectations of our most optimistic people. The future has riches in store for him who can see and appreciate the real value of things, and who will seize the opportunity when it is offered. Today thousands of our people are looking with regret upon the opportunities they missed in timber lands, arid lands and water powers! How many will be saying a decade hence, "If I had only

Fifteen thousand landseekers who vere disappointed in the rush for the Rosebud reservation lands have moved farther west and will endeavor to secure claims in the Devil's Lake country, and an Italian steamship company is working out a plan to colonize Texas with farmers from the Mediterranean. No Oregonian who has ever visited Texas or Dakota is likely to get mixed up in a rush for any lands that those states have to offer the intending settler. Good Oregon land is not so plentiful at low prices or no prices as it once was, but there are many thousand acres that will compare favorably with the Texas or Dakota land, and which can still be had without much greater physical, mental or financial outlay than is necessary in the acquirement of a claim by the "rush" method, which is followed whenever the Government holds a land lottery. For being thus overlooked, however, Oregon may find some consolation in the thought that perhaps she might not like the kind of citizens who are rushing into Dakota and Texas.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer still refuses to explain why all mention of Portland was omitted when it printed an extended article on Pacific Coast wheat trade, Instead it flounders around in a maze of misrepresentation and wild statements which it puts out in an endeavor to obscure the real point at issue. The Bureau of Statistics, in its official figures, showed that Portland during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 shipped more than twice as much wheat as all Puget Sound ports combined, and within a few bushels of the total amount shipped by all ports in California and Washington. The figures also showed that Portland was the only port on the Pacific Coast that made a gain in flour exports for the year. Under such circumstances The Oregonian thought that an article on Pacific Coast wheat trade was incom plete without at least a slight mention of Portland. We would still be pleased to have the P.-I. explain why all reference to Portland was omitted from its article on the Pacific Coast wheat trade.

It is difficult to decide whether the extreme heat of Summer or the extreme cold of Winter is the more severe on an me to decide that the heat is harder to endure than cold under strenuous conditions of war. It seems, indeed, that nothing could impose a greater tax upon human endurance than tolling with artillery under a burning sun and scorched by a "kamsin wind." But, recalling the bitter suffering of Russian troops in crossing Lake Baikal a few months ago, and reflecting upon the suffering of the French army during its retreat from Moscow in the early years of the past century. It must be admitted that fighting in 120 degrees of heat is not more fatal to troops than beating through deep snowdrifts against bitter winds when the thermometer registers 50 degrees below zero. The conditions in either case are practically insupportable for any length of time, and, contemplating them from a safe distance, each seems worse than the other.

The Haytian Republic, where the music of the revolutionist "sings on and is never still," is apparently getting ready for another spasm. The rate of exchange is up to 600 per cent, and President Nord in a public address a few days ago accused the foreign population of plotting against him with a view to overthrowing his government. He also stated that he would take strong measures to defend himself, and made a threatening reference to "what happened in Hayti in 1804." Details of the present grievances of the Haytian monarch are not given, but there are very few pages in Haytian history but would have shown brighter had the advice or example of the "foreign population" been followed.

The twenty-ninth annual review of the Commercial News, San Francisco's old reliable shipping and trade paper, is at hand, and, as usual, is a highly creditable publication. Editor Bates is quite complimentary in the numerous pages he devotes to Portland, and makes special notice of the work of the Port of Portland and the Lewis and Clark Fair.

Henry Gassaway Davis, Democratic ominee for Vice-President, will be hailed as the greatest of American inventors if he can demonstrate to the country that the National card game as played at Elkins, W. Va., can be made of sufficient interest to be indulged in every night and nobody quit loser.

Henry Koch, housepainter, spectator at an accident in one of Chicago's streets, impulsively rescues a policeman overcome by gas and pays for this life with his own. In such circumstances Andrew Carnegie's hero fund is hardly a topic for newspaper jest.

## Denominational Co-Operation.

Lappincott's. "My dear," said Miss Flagstaff to her ountry beau, "I thought I ought to tell you beforehand that I'm a somnambulist-You might not like to marry a woman

But the impatient Mr. McCoy cut short ber remarks, saying:
"That makes no difference, Carolinenone in the world. I'm a Methodist, you
know, and I can go with you to your the funds that were provided.

Tushing waters of a mountain stream, church in the morning and you can go
There is a faculty—a sort of sixth but they did not see in that display of with me to my church at sight."

ROOT THE STRONGEST MAN.

for Governor of New York. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU Washngton, Aug. 6.-Notwithstanding his declination, New York Republicans are confident that Elihu Root will eventually accept the nomination for Governor, and make the race in the interest of the Republican party at large, as well as the Republican party of New York. By many Yorkers, Root's nomination is deemed necessary if Roosevelt is to carry the state in November

It is recognized that New York is going to be close, and that the very best man in the Republican ranks must be put at the head of the Republican state ticket if the party would win. That man, beyond any shadow of doubt, is Ellhu Root. Root is head and shoulders above all other New York Republicans, not excepting Governor Odell, who would like still another term at Albany.

It is perhaps natural that Root should not want to run for Governor. When he retired from the office of Secretary of War ne announced his intention of going back to his law practice, which had suffered while he was in the Cabinet. He wanted to return to his chosen profession, and make money. He made none while he was in the Cabinet, and he would make none as Governor of New York.

One of the Big Guns.

It has been explained by some who pretend to know that Root declined the nomination in New York-because he is representing James J. Hill. There is probably no foundation for that, at least so far as sentiment is concerned. Root as attorney for one of the great companies that constituted the Northern Socurities Company has not embarrassed the Administration, and the fact that he had held such position as a lawyer would not detract from his power as a politician should be consent to run for Governor. Root is not a small politician. Nor is he a small-caliber lawyer. William J. Youngs, who was at one

time private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, when the latter was Governor of New York, has some views on Root and the New York situation, which are

"New York Republicans," says Youngs, "regard Root's nomination as essential to Republican success. I know that President Roosevelt is very anxious that Mr. Reot shall be the candidate for Governor. The President wants to carry New York, although he can be elected without it Mr. Root is undeniably the strongest Republican in the state, and Governor Odell realizes this. He, as manager of the Republican campaign, wants the strongest man that can be nominated, and he recognizes that Mr. Root is that man. Governor Odell also recognizes that it would be fatal to him to again be the Republican candidate, and let the state fall into the hands of the Democrats."

Depew Slated for Retirement.

In connection with the story that Root is slated for the nomination for Governor comes an interesting tale to the effect that Senator Platt and Senator Denew are to be retired, and that Governor Odell and ex-Governor Black, who minated Roosevelt at Chicago, are to be sent to the Senate at the expiration of the terms of the sitting Senators. Just how much truth is back of this story remains to be found out.

mains to be found out.

Odell wants to remain in politics, and if
he can't hold onto the Governorship, the
by his attachment to the party name, so Senatorship is the next best thing within his reach. Senator Depew's term expires on March 3 next, at a convenient time if Odell desires to make the race for the Senate, for his own term as Governor expires next January. Depew has not been a success as a Benator, and it is hardly probable he can have another

Odell in the Senate with Platt for four years, until Platt's term expires in 1909. would not get along altogether harmoniously, but Platt is getting very old and quite feeble; he is not active and energette, and would have to depend much upon his colleague, and in this way Odell, as junior Senator, would forge to the front, and take precedence over his colleague, as he has succeeded him in the leadership of the Republican organization in New York.

Of course Odell is looking ahead to the Presidency, and if he cannot retain the Governorship, he would be almost as prominent as Senator, and would probably stand as good a chance in 1908 as if he entered the field from Albany.

It is speculating a long way ahead to discuss Black as a successor of Senator Platt, but if Platt, at the end of his present term, concludes he has had enough of politics, and makes way for some younger man. Black will probably stand as much show as any other. five years works wonders in New York politics. It is useless to discuss what may happen so far in the future. Present talk of Black is merely a pleasantry for whiling away Summer hours.

Democratic Committee Gathering. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Democrats from different sections of the country began gathering today in anticipation of the meeting of the Executive Committee to-

meeting of the Executive committee to-morrow morning and the notification of Judge Parker of his nomination on Wed-nesday. Timothy E. Ryan, member of the Executive Committee from Wiscon-sin, was among the early arrivals. He rold Chairman Taggart that his state was debatable ground and expressed the opin-ion that the Republican factions could not e brought fogether. W. S. Cowherd, chairman of the Congressional Committee, came over from Washington to consult with the Demo-

cratic National managers regarding con-

erted action for both President and Con

gress. Among other arrivals were J. B. Browne, member of the National Com-

mittee from Florida, and Representative Claude E. Swanson, of Virginia. Opening Republican Headquarters. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.-The Republican eadquarters will be formally opened toforrow by Chairman Cortelyou and such tembers of the Executive Committee as may be in the city. There will be no ceremony, but the members of the committee will begin the campaign at once. Senator T. B. Scott, of West Virginia, arrived to-

Hay Dines With President. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. Secretary Hay today. He remained there until

tomorrow.

night and other members will be here

To America. George Henry Boker.

What, cringe to Europe! Band it all in one, Still its decrepit strength, renew its age, Wipe out its debts, contract a loan to wage its venal battles—and, by you bright sun, Our God is false, and liberty undone, if slaves have power to win your heritage! Look on your country, God's appointed stage, Where man's vast mind its boundless course

shell run: For that it was your stormy coast He spread-A fear in Winter; girded you shout With grantte hills, and made you strong and drend.

Let him who fears before the feemen shout, Or gives an inch before a vein has bied, Turn on himself, and let the traiter out?

AUGUST BELMONT SULKS.

Republicans Confident He Will Run Piqued by His Failure to Get National Chairmanship, He Refuses to Collect Campaign Funds.

Philadelphia Press. New York, Aug. 1.-Word has been

sent to the managers of the Democratic Presidential campaign that there will be no large contributions to the Parker and Davis campaign funds from Wall street and the allied financial interests until after Judge Parker has written and publisued his letter of acceptance. The Democratic managers have been notified by August Belmont, it is said on good authority, that he will not assist in gather-

campaign funds.
is understood that the attitude of Mr. Belmont is that he will contribute his share when the time comes, but that he will be responsible for no oher contributions and need not be expected to do any active work in the campaign. This action is ascribed to pique on Mr. Bel-mont's part. He wanted to be chairman of the National Committee, but the committee elected Thomas Taggart, of Indi-It is said by Mr. Belmont's friends that the Democratic managers wished him to underwrite the Democratic campaign and that he refused after he had denied the place he desired. The plan was to make him treasurer. He re-

fused to take this place and so far as is known has not withdrawn that refusal. What the Democratic managers say about Mr. Belmont's position is that he has "laid down."

#### QNLY A FEW OF THEM LEFT.

Chicago Chronicle. The late Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania adhered to the last to the party which calls itself Democratic and takes in vain the names of great American Democrats. He clung to it for what it had been and refused to believe that its masses had proved recreant to all Demo-

Himself ardently devoted to those principles, he could not bring himself to see that the dominating forces of the party had become utterly undemocratic and were using the organization for purposes that were evil and wholly at variance with the principles to which he was so strongly attached and which had ani

mated the party in its better days.

He could not help knowing that the party had been misled, but he refused to doubt that its rank and file were still sound of mind and heart and would gladly respond if summoned to return from wanderings by leaders of the right stamp.

He went to St. Louis to aid in restoring the party to true and able Democratic leadership and thoroughly imbued with the hope and belief that the efforts of himself and others would be crowned with success. There is reason to believe that his labors at St. Louis in a cause which was really hopeless hastened the end of a life capable of great usefulness to the Mr. Pattison rendered distinguished

services in his own state. A man of high character and resolution, he attempted to rescue the state from the political corruption into which it had fallen. In this work he made the local Democratic party useful. He became its candidate for Governor and was elected. The people wished for reform and responded to the appeal embodied in his candidacy regardless of their party affiliations.

their party affiliations.

Had the party sustained him it probably would have become a permanent power for good in the state. But it did not sustain him and it passed into an apparently hopeless minority. It was com sed of such antagonistic groups and the most powerful of these were by such unworthy motives that it could

confident was be that the name was truly expressive of the emsential character of the party, that he still held fast to the ential character of organization and sacrificed his life uggle to make the party what he imagined it to be.

There are still many Democrats of the

old school-men who hold fast to the Democratic party that is because they labor under the delusion that it is the dream of purifying it and harmonizing it and making it a power for good under a truly Democratic leadership. But the number of these is steadily di-

One after another they are freeing themselves from their delusion and abandoning the hopeless task of assimilating irreconcilable opposites for the most part bad and transmuting them into a homogeneous party with singleness of purpose and capacity for the accomplish-The day is not remote when the last of

them will leave the Democratic party to disintegrate from its own violent antagonisms and its incurable moral rottenness on there will not be a grain of the Pattison sait left to stay the progress of decomposition.

## SWIMMERS GO INSANE.

Started on a Long Race From Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Clifford Baxter, a civil engineer, and Captain John En-right, of the South Beach lifesaving station, started on a swimming contest from Brooklyn bridge to the iron pler at Coney Island today and both were taken out of the water temporarily crazed, after swim-ming for seven hours, and when within a of their goal. The distance is esti-

mated at 13½ miles.

Baxter passed Enright at Norton's
Point when both men were nearly exhausted. Enright soon afterward declared
that some one was holding him back and began to rave. He was taken from the

water A brother of Enright, seeing that Baxter might finish, became excited and jumped overboard. He caught Baxter and Baxter's crew fought him off with an oar. By this time Baxter developed a delusion that a devilish was towing him and that he was starving to death and his friends dragged him from the water.

#### Satan Was a Delegate. New York Press.

Some of the Prohibitionists profess to be much distressed to learn that the brew-ers of Indianapolis contributed liberally to the expenses of the National Conven-tion of the party recently held in that city. But so far we have not heard of the Rev. Dr. Swallow or his chairman of committee handing back the amount of the contributions. Nor have any unit be much distressed to learn that the brewthe contributions. Nor have any apolo-gies been offered by the Prohibitionist National Committee for accepting the aid of the brewers. In the assault on the Army canteen the liquor interests and the Prohibitionists were in close alliance, and the connection seems to have been entirely satisfactory to both parties, else the brewers would not have voluntarily helped finance the Prohibitionist campaign or the Prohibitionist party have accepted of help from such a quarter. The Prohibitionist organ, The Voice, now that the fact of the brewers' contribution has become known to the general public, thinks that the money ought to be handed back, hasing its opinion, how-ever, not on any high grounds of prin-ciple, but on the fact that a knowledge of such contributions "is liable to create much trouble and misunderstanding in the heat of a campaign. It is quite apparent that when the good people met to-gether at Indianapolis, "Satur came

## A Widow Bird.

· Percy Bysshe Shelley.

A widow bird sat mourning for her love Upon a winter hough; The frozen wind crept on above, The freezing stream below.

There was no lenf upon the forest bare. No flower upon the ground, And little motion in the air Except the mill-wheel's sound.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The English are in L'Hassa. That interpolated "h" must have betrayed the

defenders. Portland's cops will now be able to

nandle prisoners with gloves and club 'em at the same time. Chicago has just held an "old settlers" picnic." Presumably anyone who has

settler. Bishop Potter, who is trying to investigate the saloon evil, has been censored by the W. C. T. U. It is wonderful how many people think they have proprietary

lived there more than 10 years is an old

rights in the strait and narrow way. The announcement that Henry Gassaway Davis is an ardent lover of poker should bring him a large number of votes, but the further announcement that he plays for "love" only should take them away again.

The London Daily Graphic probably didn't mean exactly what it said in this item:

A tramcar was overturned at Birmingham last evening. Fortunately, the only passenger was a woman.

So frequent have thefts of bicycles by Kaffirs become in Pretoria that the government has authorized a municipal bylaw providing that natives' bicycles shall

be painted yellow. And these are the uncivilized Kaffirs that had to be displaced by Chinese! Bishop Potter was present at the opening of a saloon in New York last week, and took part in the religious exercises on that occasion. The saloon sells all the

usual alcoholic liquors. In a room partitioned off from the bar is a soda fountnin, where beer also may be obtained. Women are allowed in this room, but not in the bar. Just how this enterprise will post the temperance cause does not apnear clear at this distance For 13 hours, says an Associated Press correspondent, the Russians fought like madmen, and during all that time they

fid not see a single Japanese soldler. The future Napier is going to be hard up for 'purple patches" in war histories. The fighting of invisible foemen can offer no compensation for the lack of charging squadrons, flashing swords and bristling bayonets all jumbled up together in full view of the man on a convenient hillock.

An item in the Victoria Colonist conerning mails for Pitcairn Island brings to the public attention the little island where the descendants of the Bounty's mutineers still make their home. Regular mails, of course, are unknown to the people of Pitcairn, as they have to depend on visiting passing vessels. A manof-war usually takes their letters once a year, and the Colonist announces that a mail will be dispatched by H. M. S. Shearwater, which will leave Victoria about October 1. The Islanders seem to prefer reading-matter of a religious character to any other.

Many a quarrel between man and wife arises from trivial causes, and causes a lasting estrangement. Before marriage there is usually less bitter argument and obstinate decision. It was probably a lucky thing, however, for a couple in Halifax (Yorkshire) that they fell out before marriage. They were in a cab. along with the best man and the bridgemaid, on the way to the church, when a dispute arose as to which of them should open the door of the cab. The bride held one view and the groom another. So excited did the argument become that the bridegroom refused to enter the church, and went home a bachelor.

A Southern writer tells this story in Harper's Weekly of a negro preacher's version of the parable of the Good Samaritan: There was a traveler on a lonely road, said the preacher, who was set upon by thieves, robbed and left wounded and helpless by the wayside, As he lay there, various persons passed him, but none offered to assist him, Presently, however, a poor Samaritan came by, and, taking pity on the wounded man's plight, helped him on his mule and took him to an inn, where he ordered food and drink and raiment for the man, directing the innkeeper to send the bill to him, "And dis am a true story, breth'ren," concluded the preacher; "for de inn am standin' dere vet, and in de do'way am standin' de skel'ton ob de innkeeper, waitin' fer de Good Samaritan to come back an' pay de bill."

Who would expect to find a critic of American manners in Fill? Here is what "Ola" has to say in the Fiji Times:

Did any one else wonder with Ola where "the scandal" came in in the report of Miss Alice Roosevelt attending race meetings and being photographed in the act (1) of handing ever money to a bookmaker, and (2) displaying her winnings to a Member of Congress Suva, it is a sign of caute to "wager" and
"win"-if you can. From the pillam of the
church to the newest-hatched butterflies of
society, all our 77 "put their little bit on" quite openly, and with no side glances to see who's looking. The old buffer who gets his £500 a year pockets his five bob dividend from the tote (totalizator, a betting machine) wit an impassive face but an inword chartle, an "Daughter" clutches the 15 shillings sweet with quite open radiance. And why not? From this is appears that society in

Fiji is limited to the Seventy-seven. Newport, even if the Four Hundred were reduced by half, would appear to have more elastic regulations. Or is it that there are only 77 white people in the Islands! WEX. J.

## OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Floorwalker-Great. Why, he could sell a box of writing paper to a man who couldn't write his name.-Philadelphia Bulletin. He-I hope the fact that I've led a gay life and been out nights a great deal won't make any difference. "Indeed, it does. If I accepted you, you might reform."—Life.

"But have you any expectations, young" man?" "Of course, I have. Three rich girls want to marry me, but I'm going to give your girl the first chance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Towns-It's funny you don't know that man over there. That's Brages. Browns-I never heard of him. Towns-Evidently you've seen within range of his voice, then .- Philadel

Ajax had just defled the lightning. "I wouldn't do it," he said, "but Mrs. Ajax gets nervous every time there's a storm." And comen haven't changed much since -Ch

"Do you think that elections are as honest "Do you think that elections are as honest as they used to be?" "No," answered Sonator Sorshim. "I can't say I ilo. A lot of people get paid for votes nowadays and then don't deliver the goods."—Washington Star.

Bookie-So y'see, If the 'orse starts at 15 to you get 15 quid, 10 to 1 you get 10 quid, & to 1 five. D'y'sse? The innocent-Oh, yes, see, perfectly. But what do I get if the hors starts at 1 o'clock exactly?-Illustrated Bits. "Open your mouth a little wider, please," said the dentist. "My friend," replied the professor, with some impatience, "I can't open my mouth any wider. But I can extend it wertically a little more, if you hasts upon it." For nothing jars the professor's nerves were than the use of signed English.—Chicage