The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffle at Portland, Or. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By mail (postage prepaid in advan with Sunday, per month..... with Sunday excepted, per year with Sunday, per year.....

Daily, with Sunday, Daily, with Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, per year.
The Weekly, 8 months.
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted
week, delivered, Sunday in-20e POSTAGE RATES

United States, Canada and Mexico-

Foreign rates, double. The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot under-take to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair. Northwesterly PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904.

THE MINING CONGRESS.

Cultivation of the soil and the care of flocks preceded the development of the mineral resources of the earth. But it was the primitive society that existed then; and without development of metals on a large scale there could have been no advance or progress from

It was only in a small way that agriculture could get on, till production of metals came in to help it. And, as all things grow through mutual help, increase of flocks came through progress of agriculture; which itself was only lean and meager, till iron and steel could help it, and till the money metals came in quantities to be the media of general exchange.

The ancient poets had legends of the golden age, the silver age and the iron age. It was beautiful in theory, but a mistake in fact. Iron is king. Gold is good in its place, silver too; copper too. But through iron man has obtained his victories over Nature and his mastery of the world. Within its limits gold is indispensable to industry and commerce. Silver has become less important; copper rises immensely in utility since the era of vast electrical development began. Behind all is coal; for coal is the smelter, the power, or the h which thus far most great things have been achieved in the modern industrial world.

For it is through the industry of mining and the production of metals that the world has been transformed from old conditions to those of modern times. In Western America we have greater variety of metallic product than in the Eastern part of the continent; and it was largely to the discovery of gold that the rapid settlement of our Pacific States was due. Hitherto, however, only the surface of our metalliferous wealth has been touched. The search has been chiefly for gold and silver, but there will be broader basis of wealth in iron, copper and coal. Gold and silver leave the new countries that produce them? but the baser metals, as men call them, remain a basis of industry, for permanent industry. Yet our productive mines of gold and silver are immense auxiliaries to our agriculture and to every other form of industry among us. Every one sees for himself how the mining industry helps every other, in our Rocky

Mountain and Pacific States. The Mining Congress, to sit at Portland this week, has purposes in which our whole people, in whatsoever line of business engaged, cannot but be interested. Every other line of industry and production, every possible effort and movement of commerce, will be stimulated and supported by the working of our mines. Employment of labor, a local market for the products of agriculture, ad support of factories of all descriptions will attend this development. It is the object of the Congress to awaken an interest in this subject, in its wider relations. Mining industry will do more for a country than mere production of ores and metals. It will open large vistas of industry and profit in all other directions.

GOLD WHEREVER YOU FIND IT.

For the first time since its organization, the American Mining Congress has come to the Pacific Coast to hold fed by an old man, conceived the roits annual meeting. Portland bids the | mantic idea that she thus carried out delegates welcome. They represent the intelligence, the progressive spirit, the For months preceding her disgraceful latest and best achievement in a very escapade, so the story runs, she had important industry. Thirty-five states | been a voraclous reader of sensational and territories are included in the representatives who will be with us during the week. Most of them are prac- kempt old recluse of the scow moored tical, successful miners who have won fortunes, small to great, not by chance, but by labor pursued on approved ly, or at least romantically, commit scientific plan. With them it is a conviction that the mining industry of the country is only in development and has and obeyed him. The rest of the story many years ahead of it before it shall has been told. reach its highest stage. What applies to other sections of the United States is also applicable to Oregon.

It is well known that the annual meetings of the Congress in South Da- | than in the examples cited in the forkota, Colorado, Idaho and Utah were mer article. In this case a young girl followed by greater activity in mining. Local owners and operators learned of common sense, the priceless virtue through personal contact with visitors of maidenly or womanly modesty and more about what to do to increase out- the simple-shall we say old-fashioned put and what not to do to save unwise larger effort which proved profitable, ences of some one of the heroines of Visitors after investigations made ininto dividend-paying mines. Cool- saw in the ordinarily repulsive old The trouble with us is that we have headed men believe that some such re- scow-dweller her hero. Faugh! The the cant of morals, without sufficient But what an old fool!

sult in Oregon will be consequent upon the meeting here this week.

While sting Portland is conservative. there is always surplus capital seeking employment, only a small part of it has gone into mines. Of the score or more rich properties developed in recent years in the Pacific Northwest, to say nothing of comparatively obscure yet reasonably profitable mines. Portland men have had slight share. The marked tendency is toward slower investments considered by the conservative as safer. If it should turn out that this Congress be instrumental in diverting idle capital to digging Oregon gold at a profit, it will simply be repeating the history of its good effect on four mining states in as many separate years.

Attractive programmes have been prepared for each day's session. Who goes to them with attentive ear will increase his theoretic and practical knowledge. And after all has been said he will learn that gold exists wherever have dug the earth for the precious metal. In the past 50 years a considerable mining bibliography has been created, and yet no scientific miner would have searched Cripple Creek, the Transvaal or Klondike with expectancy. According to the books, paying gold wasn't there. These discoveries upset every theory. In Oregon the hidplaces have scarcely been scratched. It may be that this state will furnish another great exemplification of the new adage that there is gold wherever you find it.

VALUATIONS AND STATE TAX.

A curious misapprehension seems to be abroad with reference to the law which makes provision for dividing the expenses of the state government among the various counties. The notion that this act affords any encouragement for increased "revenues"that is to say increased expendituresis far from the truth, inasmuch as the natural and proper bearing of the law is one of caution upon all such reck-

It has been asserted that the apportionment of state revenues in proportion to the county expenditures takes effect in 1905. This is an error, inasmuch as the last Legislature extended the time to 1910. This defers the day of reckoning, but the delay is likely to operate in the direction of county extravagance, rather than otherwise. In fact, any tendency to increase revenues and thus indirectly expenditures, will be the more disastrous in 1910 the earlier it is put into effect.

Assessor McDonell's effort to pledge the city authorities in advance not to make increased valuations the excuse for heavier taxes bespeaks the alert and conscientious official that Major McDonell has always shown himself to be; but the reception he has met with may serve to show him the futility of seeking to keep taxes down by any such device. Higher valuations mean simply heavier taxes. As for the apportionment law, we shall only reach the same result indirectly under itthat we should reach under the old system

In the long run, Multnomah County tax by reason of any increased valuations, as we stated the other day; since would certainly follow large increase any treasury, or can be plausibly raised, it will be spent. This is all but universal; for though possibly there may be exceptions, they only establish or prove the rule. The city of Salem, begin to look doubtful.

It is infinitely easier for officials to comply with elamors for lights, im "No." They can make no friends, apparently, by denying local ambitions, and they can make many friends by of plausibility and the "pull" of friends, increase in their salaries; and the head "mean." These are some of the reasons is still for more. There is only one is rigid discouragement of all tendency

If the city had access to customs or could be so disguised as not to be partaxation is available, it is necessary to repeat that no increased revenue can be raised without corresponding burden on subsistence and industry. Taxes on real estate come out of the workingman who pays rent. Taxes on stocks of goods come out of wages and purchasers. The one thing you cannot eliminate is the owner's or employer's profits, for when you reach that point, property loses its value and business spends. The cry for more revenues is largely the product of a popular fallacy that operations undertaken by in fact, there always is danger. the Government, Federal or local, cost nobody anything.

A VICTIM OF THE BEADING MANIA.

And now it is said that Mary Robinson, the 14-year-old girl who disappeared last month from her home in St. Helens and who spent the interval of some two weeks between her escape and arrest in the woods where she was from reading sensational love stories. novels. Owing to the mania thus induced she saw in the aged, bent, unto the river bank near her home a hero to whose guidance she might safeherself. Acting upon this foolish and unreal belief she took counsel of him

Here is a case in which the "reading mania" to which reference was recently made in these columns took a different and more immediately virulent form was auddenly bereft of the plain virtue -virtue of fillal respect. Dominated by expenditure. They were stimulated to a desire to emulate the daring experithe stories upon which her inflamed vestments and changed prospect holes fancy had fed, she cast about her and

story, disgusting enough before, becomes by this rendition doubly nause-

With the chief cause of this young girl's undeing standing forth in its bald nakedness, it may be well to emphasize anew the necessity of correcting in its incipiency an inordinate deaire to read that, unchecked in immature minds feeds gluttonously upon every printed story upon which the subject can lay hands, and which, if given full rein, develops into the reading mania. Taking an acute form in vented its victim from becoming later the slatternly mistress of a disorderly nome, the absent-minded, dreamy nother of a troop of neglected children, the despair of a husband anxious to do his duty by his family. We know (If this report of what the mind of this perverted young damsel fed upon is true) what has happened as a result of the reading mania in this case; we can you find it. Since prehistoric time men easily surmise what would have happened had the case been one of pro-

gressive instead of acute mania. In the meantime let us not fall into the mistake of thinking that the intelligent supervision of the reading of young girls by judicious mothers is exclusively "old-fashioned." The world today is full of judicious, careful mothers intent upon their duty. If this were not true the case of Mary Robinson, not be as rare as it, most happily, is.

THERE IS DANGER.

"Organized Labor," a paper published at San Francisco, in Its issue of August 13, has an elaborate editorial carrying the title, "Fundamental Principles of Unionism." In this article it is argued, with elaboration, that unionism ought to control all labor, for the general good, and specifically, that the right claimed by or for individuals to "sell their labor in the open market for whatever they please," though "proclaimed by press, bench or pulpit," does not exist; that the claim to or for such right ought to be resisted by organized labor, and that, inferentially, nonunion labor ought not to be allowed opportunity to work, and should be prevented

from doing it. Here is the statement: The man or woman who exercises this supposed right of selling his or her labor for what he or she pleases, commits a crimo against the state and the Nation, just as distinctly as does the highway robber who takes life and property, because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the labor sold in an open market is vended at a price detrimental to society, for the reason that it is ruinous to the standard of living. In fact, this supposed right that we hear so much about is purely an imaginary right—it does not exist.

This thesis is defended on the ground that wages can be maintained only through organization; that "the right of the individual is in no instance equal to the right of all;" or, in other words, that "the rights of all are at all times of any one man or woman." Private bargaining, therefore, between the employer and the person seeking employ-ment should be forbidden, and only collective bargaining, through the organization or union allowed.

It is an interesting question whether there is to be general avowal by orwill bear a larger share of the state ganized labor of this statement or doctrine, as a definite and inflexible prin-Unionism does indeed look tociple. larger expenditure for county purposes ward it; but cautiously hitherto. Now, however, it is virtually asserted by the of the valuation. If the money is in strikers in the meat industry at Chicago, who claim the right to use force to prevent others from taking up the employment they have abandoned; and to do this they are blocking the streets with crowds and beating men to death, long under the salutary pressure of or near to death, every day. While economic administration, has developed city and state authorities do not admit hitherto untried methods of raising in- the claim, and try to prevent the viocreased revenues, and now every addi- | lence employed for enforcement of it, tional dollar is used up, the cry is still they do not act in any vigorous manfor more, and even interest payments | ner, and the disorder apparently increases from day to day.

They are not good friends of labor. or of organized labor, who announce provements, etc., than to say firmly this radical and violent doctrine, and pursue it. The social organization, as a whole, is above organized labor; and it is bound by the very conditions of granting them. Subordinate officials its existence to insist that the man are always urging, with great variety | who does not want to work, on terms upon which himself and the employer can agree, has no right to interfere officials do not like to be considered with the man who does. Much will be natiently borne, and indeed must be: why every extra dollar raised from tax-ation is at once absorbed and the cry such assumption, and if it cannot meet it and cope with it through forms of safe course in these matters and that law, it will act outside the law, as it has been doing in Colorado-which is deplorable, indeed.

There is no right superior to or highinternal revenues, then additional taxes | er than the right to work for one's daily bread. Men may combine if they ticularly burdensome, though there is will-and often it is best they shouldviolation of sound principles in every to get better terms for their labor; and such excess. But where only direct a workman, either singly or in combination with others, has a right to sell his labor or to withdraw it. But it cannot be accepted as a principle that, either singly or with others, he has a right to maltreat, or to menace with maltreatment, those who may want to work. It may be feared that this is going to come at some time to a terrible issue; for which the conditions may be ripening in Chicago, even now When that which is claimed, wrongly, as a "fundamental principle" clashes with what is a fundamental principle

NEED OF CATHOLICITY.

The letter that appeared yesterday in The Oregonian on Dr. Brougher's observations in Paris was a wholly proper protest. This young gentleman has talents, but has been brought up, evidently, in a certain narrow range of ideas, observation, study and reflection. Undoubtedly the great contrasts of this world are in Paris, as nowhere else. It is the world's chief seat of the humanities-of science, art, culture, refinement. In such a capital the opposites of these great things appeare The opposites, constituted as man is necessary foils. There is no great genius, even, as one of our own greatest writers has told us, without some mixture of dementia. Paris never can be studied with any profit in the spirit, or with the spirit, of Puritan England or New England. England has been getting over this during two centuries past, and New England-America-will,

in a century or two more He who goes to Paris to look upon it with the eye of the narrdw, exclusive, obsolete or obsolescent Puritan world, gets nothing for his time or money. There is a wider world than he knows. On this earth there is no country where the great virtues-industry, sobriety, prudence, self-sacrifice, chastity, valorhave stronger hold than in France. And though we boast of our English and Teutonic extraction, and justly are hold an eminently sensible opinion. proud of it, yet our English-Teutonic American life, deprived of what France has given us, would have a cheerless aridity that would make us loathe it.

stock of morality. In France cant is almost unknown. So it will be here, after a while, when we shall have reached a higher culture and civilization. Vice with us is gross. In France and Southern Europe much less so He was no mean observer who said there were conditions in which vice loses half of its evils by losing all its

What we Americans haven't learned yet, and what it took Britain a great while to learn-indeed Britain hasn't learned it fully yet—is that, outside, this case thus early it possibly pre- away and beyond our provincial and insular bounds, is another and greater world of mind and of man, based on history, experience, knowledge, literature, development of art and science, religion and morals, in which we have large inheritance, though scarcely knowing it, but which we are apt to condemn because we can't measure it, English travelers and writers long since ceased to be censors of the morals and customs of France, of Italy and of Spain. Our own travelers and writers will become similarly wise, in time.

In a note published in one of the early editions of Scott's Life of Napoleon a story is told of a young English officer, named Ellis, who, on his way from India to England, touched at St. Helena, and was admitted to an audience with the great exile. Colonel Ellis recorded his astonishment. "Here," said he, "I modified to meet local conditions, would found a mind of the highest order, dwelling in a world to me wholly unknown. The order and range of ideas, vast beyond all my former thought, were totally different from anything I had ever conceived or imagined. The impression is indelible." There was a man who was traveling to some purpose, inasmuch as he had found that the cult of his own country and race did not include the whole range of human ideas and activities, travel and transmission of intelligence will, in course of time, largely clear up the remaining spirit of provincialism. Intercourse develops the eye and mind of catholicity. We have had much from France, and for our own good we ought yet to have more. One of the chief needs of our country is deliverance from self-sufficiency and nearsightedness. In this direction France

That General Nelson A. Miles should declare for Parker and write fulsome letters to him and for him is not surprising. For many years, even before he went on the retired list, Miles was a fussy politician. He has a notion that he is a great man, neglected by an ungrateful country. His connection through his wife with the Sherman family led him to an exalted estimate of his deserts, both as soldler and statesman. Even McKinley, with all his courtesy and suavity, couldn't get on with him Roosevelt he hates intensely; for when he started, in his style of pompous superior to and far exceed the rights and dictatorial vanity to give himself his customary airs before Roosevelt, and even to bully the new President, the latter met him quickly with the treatment that his insolence and presumption deserved. Since then Bombastes hasn't had an hour's rest from his wounded vanity. The greatest state paper delivered in his time, is what he now calls Parker's strangely dull and extremely arid acceptance speech. General Miles thinks, or says he thinks, that if Roosevelt should be elected the lost sight of. Constitution would be lost and the country with it. "Superfluous lags,"

> Before Japan's meteoric appearance had attracted so much attention to Asia, and also before there was so much glib talk of Oriental progress in unburden himself by the hour on the glorious future that awalted the combined arms of England and Russia when their hearts and territories should run side by side and the great mission of civilizing Asia should begin." Concerning this idea Kipling incidentally remarks, "That was unsatisfactory, because Asia is not going to be civilized after the methods of the West. There is too much Asia and she is too old. You cannot reform a lady of many lovers, and Asia has been insatiable in her flirtations aforetime. She will never attend Sunday school or learn to vote save with swords for tickets." In the sugar-coating of fiction Kipling may have hidden a pill of truth.

Portland in the next few weeks is going to entertain a large number of Knights Templar, every one of whom will take at least a hasty survey of the most beautiful city in America. What the town prays for now is one day's hard rain to put out the forest fires and clear the air of smoke that hides our mountains. Still the situation is far better than in 1883, which was the worst since 1862. Henry Ward Beecher visited Portland 21 years ago, When asked by a reporter how he liked the scenery of the Columbia River, the pastor of Plymouth remarked with illconcealed disgust: "For all that I saw, I might just as well have come through in a mail bag."

An ominous assence has fallen over the scenes of war in Manchuria. same cessation of news preceded Kiultenching and Nanshan, and, in a lesser degree, the operations around Tache-When the present silence is kiao. When the present silence is who always lets me have my way. If married life is ever happy ability, will have a chance to "spread I think it should be good and scrappy. themselves," and gory dispatches may be expected, more especially since the Japanese custom has been to strike at all points simultaneously. It is therefore likely that Port Arthur and Liao Yang will presently have some important dispatches to file.

In sharp contrast with the conduct of the master of the ill-fated steamer General Slocum, is the quick perception and prompt act of a railroad ferry captain in New York harbor Saturday. Having collided with a passenger ferry, his bow crashing half way through, he realized instantly that the only hope was to push the wrecked boat to a wharf before she could sink. He obeyed his judgment and saved a hundred lives. The man for a great emergency is one who uses, not loses, his wits.

"The Association also expressed its opinion that the most efficient means of preventing the influx of American shoes is to be found in improving the German-made article," says Consul-General Guenther in a report upon the German Association of Shoe Manufacturers, which discussed at length, "How to Combat the Importation of American Shoes." The Association seems to

By marrying a former pupil, Mr. Potter, of the Chemawa Indian School, has manifested his thorough confidence in the Chemawa system of training.

A BALANCE WHEEL FOR INDUSTRY

Maxwell's Talisman It is indeed a strange thing that so few think out to the bottom the great eco-nomic problems which confront the business interests of this country or attempt to devise a comprehensive plan which would serve as a balance wheel and preserve the equilibrium and stability of our social and business conditions at all

It is quite possible to do this, though it would require an organization of the various interests affected, including commerce, labor, manufactures and trans-portation, and a great educational cam-

The primary and original source of all our National prosperity is agriculture, and if our economic conditions were so adjusted that, in any time of temporary trade depression, all surplus labor could be turned immediately back to the land, that fact sione would act as a regulator This surplus labor, instead of becoming a dead weight upon social and business conditions, and causing them to sag lower and lower as the number of un-employed increased, would at once become again a factor in profitable produc-tion, and this increased production would in turn restore prosperity.

We are informed through the press that 11,000 men are to be discharged by the Pennsylvania Railroad because there has en a shrinkage in the valume of business and there are no signs of a speedy revival. It is said other roads will also be forced to largely reduce the number of their employes, and that at least 75,000 men will be discharged by the railroads within a short time.

Every employer who is compelled to lay off men in this way increases the danger of general business depression. Inaction creates inaction, and a down-ward trend in trade conditions is a most dangerous thing when it once gets well

Labor suffers and capital suffers-the whole country suffers from such a ces-sation of industry. And yet, the way is at hand to safe-guard for all time against this danger. No one thing will accomplish it, but a

comprehensive general National policy of educating every man so that he would know how to get his living from the ground, and then creating conditions under which every man who needed it could get the ground to till for a living, would create this great balance wheel and equilibrium for our social and trade conditions which is absolutely necessary to relieve us from the dangers which are inevitable from recurring depressions in trade and industry.

A comprehensive plan for drawing off surplus labor to the land would begin with the child in the public schools. It should include school gardens, nature study, and farm training for every boy as a part of the public school system. It should include a carefully organized sys-tem of vacant-lot farming in every city, where every man out of work could learn to farm. It should include philanthropic sistance on a large scale to the vation Army Farm Colonies. It should include the systematic establishment in the utskirts of every city farm instruction lonies, in charge of capable instructors farming, where men, and wome could get temporary employment while

they learned to farm.

And in addition to this, it should in clude a carefully planned business system of small loans to families who have learned to farm and give them a start on the land. The fact should never be ost sight of that the farming to be done would be farming for a living by the innsive cultivation of a very small tract

And beyond all this the gigantic pos sibilities of the public domain for afford-ing homes on the land for multitudes and millions of our people should never be

icst sight of.

It may be said that, such a plan as that above suggested is incapable of being practically carried into effect. It is no more impracticable than was the original conception of the National irrigation idea, and the building of frrigation works costing many millions of dollars by the National Government. Five years ago that project was looked upon as chimerical. Today there are Occidental civilization, Kipling wrote upon as chimerical. Today there are his story, "The Man Who Was." Dirkovlich, the Russian in the story "would to build these great irrigation works and there is published in this paper a list of

> the projects already approved for con struction by the Secretary of the In-Some idea of the swarming multitudes who could be furnished with employment in hard times in this country upon such gigantic works of public improvement as these great irrigation systems may be formed by looking at the picture which sortrave the work of construction of the tile Dam, recently completed at Asso in Egypt, which appears on the inside of

> the front cover of this paper.
> And yet, notwithstanding all these profound reasons deeply rooted as they are in social and political economics and stasemanship, for preserving the remnants of our public lands for actual setthat magnificent domain is being recklessly and extravagantly wasted through the delay and indifference of Congress to the repeated warnings of Secretaries of the Interior and of Agricuture, Commis-sioners of the General Land Office and Presidents of the United States.

Dog Died With His Master.

Philadelphia Press.
Lying side by side, Alexander Perot, of Sixteenth and Wolf streets, and his faithful dog were both found dead yesterday by his daughter. Perot had been ill for time, and it is believed that while temporarily insane, as a result of the sickness, he determined on suicide and turned on the gas. The faithful dog re-fused to leave his master, and both fell victims to the deadly fumes.

Not Peace, but War.

Chicago Chronicle. (Lillian Russell says she agrees with the Kansas City woman who asked for a di-vorce because her husband never opposed her in the slightest degree.) says alry, falry Lillian Russell-The fair and much bemarried fay I think it tiresome to have a husband "It palls to have a meek companion, Who never shows his teeth for fight,

Who never tears his hair in anger And always says that I am right. I want a spouse with lots of muscle," Saya airy, fairy Lillian Russell, "A passive husband gives me headache;

The goody-goody one is worse.
It adds a spice to humdrum living
To have your man get up and curse.
A man should growl, his wife should hear it, Or else it shows a meaching spirit. "It irks me when my husband meekly Submits to every touch I make And never tries by actions fiendish My trusting little heart to break—

Who has his purse strings loosely swinging And always harkens to my stringing. "I want a husband who has gumption To turn me down when I get gay; Who, when I plead for high-priced bom Or sealskin sacks, declines to pay; Who says I chase for things delusive, And when I sniffle gets abusive.

"I want no man who calls me darling, And duckie dear, and things like that want a pugilistic husband-A strong one, who can start a spat. It is a bore to live in quiet. I want a husband who can riot.

"I like to fight about my bonnets; I want to scrap about my tog: The only happy married people Are those who live like cats and dogs. To meet with masculine resistance

Who never swatts me in the jaw, Or blacks my lovely little optics.
Or strikes me with his doubled paw. Says siry, fairy Lillian Russell,

PERTINENT COMMENT.

The Argonaut. The first thing to be noticed in Alton B. Parker's speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is his characterization of the St. Louis platform as "udmirable." Then he proceeds to modify it in a dozen particulars. The St. Louis platform, for example, says: "We denounce protection as a robbery." Parker points out that, is a Terrific Explosion and Popoff-) as the Senate is sure to be Republican during his term-if he should be elected nothing, probably, can be done, but he states "our position" to be "in favor of a reasonable reduction of tariff," which

the Republican party. Regarding the trusts, Judge Parker thinks no further legislation necessary, prosecutions under the common law sufficing, in his opinion. Here he differs from the platform, which unequivocably demands "an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," and, if necessary, "demands the enactment" of further legislation. However, Judge Parker is willing to be convinced.

differs not so much from the position of

common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor such further legislation within Constitut as will give the people a just and a full meas-

He speaks of the position of the United States as a world power, and contin-

I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the com-manding position we have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and broils of fereign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that atjaces in other parts of the world. I also protest against the erection of any such military establishments as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude.

In other words, the candidate sets his in other words, the candidate sets his face against the enlargement of the Navy to adequacy, which is an essential fea-ture of the Republican policy. The most striking thing in the long—

and, it must be said, not very stirringfor nor shall I accept a renomination." The reason for so remarkable a deter-mination, if elected, is that he believes a President "should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything what ever that may affect him personally. ludge Parker takes pains to say that this statement is not made in criticism of several Presidents who have accepted renomination; nevertheless it is a critici for only by viewing the evil effects following from the acceptance of a second term in the past can Judge Parker argue harm in the future. The Presidents who have served more than one term are: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and Grover Cleveland.

Judge Parker makes no allusion to Pan ama. He says nothing of the "race prob-lem" upon which the platform is so emphatic. He does not say he is "for gold standard-merely that he considers it "established."

Quay's Sauerkraut.

Philadelphia Ledger. miliar with the little kegs of sauerkraut he sent to them every year between Thanksgiving and Christmas. He was as regular with them as Rhode Island Senators are with their turkeys. Nothing pleased Senator Quay more than to have mebody praise his sauerkraut. He su-rintended the making of it himself on his Beaver County farm, and always had supply at his home in Washington. Thus it happened that he sent a keg to Bram Stoker, who was in that city at the time with Sir Henry Irving. The Senator did not say in his note that the keg contained sauerkraut. He wrote simply: "A little delicacy from my

simply: "A little distribution of the keg at an Bram Stoker produced the keg at an brame stoker support "I wonder what's after-theater supper. "I wor in it?" he said to his guests. "Scrapple, perhaps," suggested Wille

Collier. "Scrapple be blanked," said a Ge named Wundt, who was there at the time, looking after Herr Conried's inter-"Don't you know that you have or of Senator Quay's famous kegs of sauer-kraut? Man, it is worth its weight in

Wundt was told he could have the saperkraut provided he did not eat it on the premises. Something else was ordered for supper. Wundt went home with his prize, greatly rejoicing.

Long Time Between Battles. Pueblo Chieftain

Sir William Butler, an English soldier of stinction, said recently in giving testimony before a British commission in re-gard to militia service: "Warwickshire ard to militia service; men, miners and that class of people, like to get to the sea for ten days if they can possibly afford to do it. They all bathe. "I have a very long seacoast, and we have a number of miners who really enjoy being out with their regiment of garrison artillery near the sea. They go to the sea because they fire over the and the bathing parade is as valuable, if not more so, than the drill; it freshens the men up and cleanses them.
"An officer told me last Summer that

when they were bathing there was one ellow with a very black skin, and neard a man say to him: 'Jack, you are pretty dirty.' 'Yes, he said, 'I was not put at last year's training.'"

Make Way for the Lady. Chicago Record-Herald.

One of the lady poets sings: Let us go down to the sea, ere the noisy day Let us go down to the sea and strip-We wish to explain here that the lady is supposed to be addressing her remarks

to a gentleman. But to continue the -and strip us of care and of toil; There are graves in the heart of man that only the sea can cover. There are deeds in the life of man to be sown

as the deep sea spoil. We can't quite understand why the lady wants to do this before the day is over, out perhaps she has her reasons, or a new bathing ault that she desires to exhibit to the multitude.

Dives' Deathbed. William Frederick Harvey in Westminster Review. Draw the death-cloth o'er his head,

Tawdry, glided roses strew; Let his wantons wake their dead, Priests, this is no place for you Put your crucifix aside

Fitter joster's cap and bells! Which his scoffing voice decried For fair Monte Curio's hells. From you stoup next pour away Holy water; to the brim Fill it up with abeinthe, pray; With its poison sprinkle him

Cease, pale priest, your mass to sing, For the requiem of his soul, He took heed of no such thing. Low buffoons his corse should bear unconsecrated earth;

Stay, O hallowed bells, your toll;

Ribald songs for Latin prayer-Drunkard's jests are all he's worth. In his coffin lay by stealth

Gold shatched from his pander crew, Symbol of the boundless wealth Once he lavished, pimps, on you.

Life was but a sorry jest, Death stole on him unaware, While futurity, he guessed, None but craven souls could scare

In his hands a dicebox place, On his brow a harlot's kiss Daub with rouge his bloated face; Can death ghastiler be than this?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Samovar and Samisen. Our great story of the Russo-Japaness

War. (Summary of previous chapters-Michael Popost Falls In and is Out a Rouble Disguised as a Bale of Hay, he makes his escape from a Japanese Prison, and is on his way to Niuchwang when there CHUNK IV.

was thrown high in the air, and was caught fast in a passing cloud. A strong wind wafted him rapidly over Mukden and after many, days of travel Popofi found himself above St. Petersburg. The sight of the site made the Cossack anxious to descend, but he was imprisoned within the cloud. There seemed no way of escape, but finally Popoff found the thunder-bolt and, shooting it back, the cloud-opened and began to dissolve. Fearful lest he should be accused of lese majeste for appearing to rain over Russia Popoff hastily slid down a sunbeam and stood in the grounds of the Peterhof Pal-

In the meantime, the regret-to-report of the thunderbolt had aroused the Palace, "Who frew dat bomb?" cried the Hereditary Grand Wet Nurse, "They've done woke up the Czarevitch."

It was true. The squalling of a royal infant was heard from the steel-clad nur Bery.

Popoff trembled. He could hear the Little Father running wildly up and down his bomb-proof cellar, shouting, "Won't that child ever stop yowling?"

Just as Popoff's fate trembled in the palance there was an overwhelming crash. Port Arthur had fallen. (To be continued.)

A Tragedy of Opposites.

CHAPTER L Smith is on, CHAPTER II. The horses are off. CHAPTER III. The winner is in. CHAPTER IV. Smith is out.

Consideration.

Russian nihilists are reported to be exerimenting with a noiseless bomb, in the hope of being able to kill the Czar without waking the youngster.

That must have been a wicked storm at St. Poul to "demoralize" the telephone

Half a million dollars' worth of Parisian gowns arrived at the World's Fair. If that isn't heart-breaking, what is?

Emperor William and King Edward as god-fathers should be a guarantee of the best religious training for the young Czar-John Sharp Williams is now being

taught that there is no crime so atrocious as to be funny when one should be platitudinous.

Paragraph from the New York Sun: With all thy faults, Theodore, we-Suggested ending: -have compelled ourselves to swallow you.

Another child story from the New York Tribune: Little 5-year-old Edith, a Chicago girl, was taken to a dentist, who removed an aching tooth. That ovening at prayers her mother was surprised to hear her say: "Forgive us

our debts as we forgive our dentists. According to the New York Times the Harrison-street Court in Chicago has established a price list for slaps administered to wives by husbands, the schedule

being as follows: A slap with the left hand, A right-handed slap, \$2.

A slap while sitting down, \$4. A slap while standing up, \$5. A slap while standing flat-fluoted, \$3. A stap while standing on your toes-

This latter price must be left open until August 20, when Justice Caverly will have returned from his vacation, during which he will give some thought to the case of Mrs. Williams, of 254 La Salle street, whose husband is charged with being a warm advocate of slapping as an exercise.

A New York correspondent says that Americans will be especially pleased that the heir to the Russian throne is to be christened Alexis, as there is a "very tender spot in the hearts of the people of this land" for the Grand Duke Alexis, because the Grand Duke once spent two months in America. This rot of saying that such and such a prince is dear to Americans or well-known in America, because he rushed about from one millionaire's house to another for a few weeks, ought to be given up. The truth of the matter is that the people hope Prince Schnitzel or the Duke of Makakiak will have a good time during their visit, but otherwise they don't care two snaps whether Prince or Duke is in Newport or in Constantinople. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"What are the probabilities for tomorr "That the weatherman will again be wrong." Cleveland Plain Dealer. Whale-You'll have to get out of this. Jouah

-What for? Whale-I'm not chartered to carry passengers.-Town and Country. Nodd-How is your boy getting along in polities? Told-First-rate. The papers have taken him up and are beginning to denounce him.-Life.

"How does Punchum's second wife get alone with his seven small boys?" "Oh, beautiful she used to be a teacher in a reform school." Detroit Free Press. His glance was freighted with love,

things are hard to express," he faltered. "There's no hurry," protested the maiden, with a gracious smile.—Puck. Mopey-Dat pitcher ain't no good? Why, say, he kin pitch an in-colve wot goes out, Red-Aw, wot's dat! Wait till you see Mc-Feeter's risin' drop coive!-Puck. First Physician—So the operation was just the nick of time? Second Physician—Yes, i

another 24 hours the patient would have reovered without it .- Harper's Bazar, Tom-And so you wou on the last race? Harry-Yes; but the finish was so close that I would have lost if the other horse had stuck out his tongue.—Kanzas City Journal.

Mrs. Golightly—This is my new \$65 bathing dress, my dear. What do you think of it? Golightly—Think you got less for your money than any one I ever knew.—Town Topics. She—I spe a green diamond has been found in a South African mine. He—Oh, well, what's the use of it? Nobody wants to play baseball in an African mine!—Yonkers Statesman. Sign Painter-I don't see any suitable vacant space on your walls. Where do you want the motto, "Terms Strictly Cash," painted? Bar-ber-Shop Proprietor-On the ceiling, of course,

Chicago Tribune. Mrs. Winks-How much better off a man ould be if he would take his wife's advice? Mrs. Hinks-Yes. I've advised Charife time and again not to bet on horses that don't win, but he will do it.-New Yorker.

Mr. Newly Riche-We must learn how to be-have, Maria, if we are going to enter society. Mrs. Newly Riche-We will, my dear. The new set of servants I have engaged have been n the best families.-Detroit Free Press. She-Mrs. Sparker has done nothing lately but run down her neighbors. He idea she was such a gossip. She-anything about gossip? She is i drive her new motor car. -Town Topics.