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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers and cooler; PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1904.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

Candidate Parker, in a magazine article, bewalls the indifference shown by educated men in the United States to the duties and problems of government. nomical government is preferable to extravagant; that the wiser and more patriotic our men are the better will be tional affairs.

All of which is calculated to make a man mad. What has it to do with the £2,000,000 sterling. The new vessels business to which Judge Parker is are to have a speed of from twenty-four bending all his energies and devoting to twenty-five knots per hour. all his attention? He might as well roll his eyes, clasp his hands and aver that eousness more to be desired than crime, straight line is the shortest distance

cannot be greater than the whole. No. Judge this will not do. Is it your mere preaching of platitudes, meanspirit are to be moved by the declara-

It will be said that Parker is writing not as a candidate but as a philosopher and saint. Oh, but he is not. His every act is a campaign exploit, his every word a campaign utterance. What the country requires to know is Parker's views and purposes toward the questions that will confront him at the White House. The phrases of the pulpit and the classroom and the Ladies' Home Journal cut no ice in the tenge crises of National and international affairs.

Parker can be unequivocal enough when it comes to points on which all agree. He can be outspoken enough on the desirability of good government and fearless as a lion in reprobation of ignorance and crime. But so far he has falled to say whether he is for gold on principle or clings to his views of 1896 and 1900; whether he believes protection is robbery or with Davis that revenue duties should yield incidental protection; whether he will prosecute the turn the government over to them. Until he is ready to speak out like a man on these matters that are pertinent to the case, he may as well forbear the role of social and moral mentor. Hell is full of men who could write elegant essays and even poems on the need of more goodness and less badness in this sinful world.

THE DISGRACE OF RUSSIA. The situation in which Russia finds herself after six months of flerce and

enormously expensive war in the Orient, though keenly felt as a disgrace at St. Petersburg, is not the source of the deep disgrace which blackens the empire. Beaten in every battle, her two great squadrons scattered and practically destroyed as a fighting unit, her land forces divided and surrounded by superior numbers, the stress of Russia is humiliating but not disgraceful. Her soldiers, though not inspired by the patriotic zeal that characterizes the Japanese, have not lacked in bravery, energy or endurance. Though shriveled at the cannon's mouth, they have made stubborn resistance; though handlcapped by distance from the base of supplies, her officers have maintained a bold stand. There is horror in all this though defeat has been met on land and sea at every encounter with their subtle and courageous foe.

The disgrace of Russia is in her inhuman methods of government. Alldominating, all-absorbing, the imperial government proceeds upon the plan that the millions of human beings that constitute the empire have no rights except those that it sees fit to accord to them. Oppressed, their interests neglected, their very humanity ignored by a brutal, dissipated and ignorant nobility, these millions writhe under the load, in an agony that is unheeded and in, discontent that the government makes every effort to suppress but does not attempt to eradicate.

The taxes wrung from the tolling masses are spent in luxurious living by

other European nations corrected as they emerged step by step from the dark ages still prevail in Russia. This is the largest element in her disgrace, and upon and out of this grow all the others. Among these is the total inadequacy of charitable and educational institutions in the empire; no just or even pretended proportion between punishment and crime; no rights guaranteed to the poor which the rich are bound to respect. A day of reckoning is coming. Its dawn seems already to have broken in the Far East.

SUBSIDIES FOR CONVERTIBLE CRUISERS.

It has been the error or the crime of those who sincerely desire an American merchant marine and of others who covet the British system of securing convertible cruisers in the shape of specially constructed steamers, that they have suffered themselves to be marshalled under the name and sign of the Hanna-Payne subsidy iniquity, whose thinly disguised purpose is to tap the Federal Treasury for Indefinite millions, without any chance or design of promoting the general welfare.

All such misguided lovers of maritim greatness may gather pleasure and profit from an article in the current North American Review by Benjamin Taylor, of the Glasgow Herald, who has devoted much attention to international whose virile thought and style are not unknown to American magazine readers. Mr. Taylor writes from the British point of view and is chiefly concerned with the British problem; but he ex-plains some things that Americans need to know, for example:

This subvention under the new contract with the Cunard Company is in no sense a shipping subsidy such as France has, and as some Americans desire for the encouragement and eustenance of a mercantile marine. The Cunard agreement is a legitimate National dertaking, which may or may not have large National issues, but not in the way of the ment of shipping.

What the Cunard undertaking actually is, Mr. Taylor goes on to explain with more precision than any writing we have yet seen. It appears that in view of the special construction of the two new ships, rendering them instantly available for fast cruisers in case of war, the British government pays the Cunard line £150,000 a year-a sum which is accounted to the government a good bargain, as the earning capacity of the vessels is greatly impaired by the construction required.

In addition to this annual subsidy the government is to lend to the company a sum not exceeding £2,600,000 at 2% per cent, to pay for the construction of the He undertakes to say that the place to two new vessels. This loan, which is to purify politics is at its source; that eco- be repaid by the company in twenty annual installments, ranks as a first charge upon the whole of the Cunard fleet, and will be secured by debentures. the administration of our local and Na- The present Cunard fleet consists of seventeen vessels, with a total tonnage of 110,782 tons and a value close upon

The point of interest about these vessels, after the fact that they are withvirtue is better than vice and right- out bearing on the subsidy question as it exists in the United States, is that in He might as well ask to be elected this way the British government se-President because he thinks that a cures fast cruisers for the Admiralty in time of need. How great the value between two points, and that a part of this acquisition might prove in emergencles is shown by the present maritime situation on the Pacific, as well as idea to sneak into the Presidency by by the good service rendered our own cause in the war with Spain by fast while casting bait to gold men here and steamers and yachts like the St. Louis sliver men there, expansionists on one and the Mayflower. Other parts of Mr. hand and "anti-imperialists" on the Taylor's article afford an admirable other, stepping softly so as not to an- refutation of the fallacy by which Brittagonize protection or free trade, trusts | ish policy has been thought to justify or agitators, Wall street or Bryan? the subsidy proposals in this country. Do you suppose that men of sense and He vehemently opposes any such dis honest undertaking for Great Britain, tion that good men are better than bad though he differently regards the Cuand integrity more to be desired than nard contract, quoting this interesting passage from that great free-trader,

Adam Smith: There seem to be two cases in which it will be advantageous to lay some burden upon eign for the encouragement of domestic dustry. The first is, when some partic sort of industry is necessary for the defence of the country. The defence of Great Britain, the country. The defence of Great Britain, for example, depends very much upon the number of its sailors and shipping. The act of navigation, therefore, very properly endeavors to give the sailors and shipping of Great Britain the monopoly of the trade of their own country, in some cases by absolute prohibition, and in others by heavy burdens upon the chipping of other countries. ping of other countries.

THE FRESH-AIR MOVEMENT.

The movement or agitation in favor of fresh air has found response in thousands of homes from which "night air" was once rigorously excluded as a bearer of pestilence, and from the great world of medical and sanitary science in which it is now recognized as the greatest of all preventive and remedial agencies in warding off and treating disease.

An organized movement has been set on foot by municipal health authorities in some of our Eastern cities, for the purpose of securing better ventilation for street-cars, railway carriages and eventually all places where people are crowded together in considerable numbers. It is asserted in this connection that the germs of disease-notably those of consumption-are everywhere; that no one goes abroad by any means of public conveyance without coming in contact with them, and that fresh air is their only formidable foe.

It is pointed out that persons who in their own homes insist that the rooms which they occupy must be well ventilated submit uncomplainingly to being herded together in close, majodorous street-cars and rallway carriages. No one coming into a car-even the most elegantly appointed sleeper-from the outer air can fall to notice the vitiated condition of the air within, but most people settle themselves without protest to conditions as they find them, add their quota to the vileness of the loaded air and soon "get used to it." The discomfort aroused by the offended sense of smell being overcome, the incoming passenger yields himself to the positive dangers which menace his health without concern.

Some idea of the magnitude of these dangers is furnished in the following extract from a letter written by Sur geon-General Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and which he, in the interest of the freshair movement, has made public. The author is Dr. Menjaris, of the City of Mexico, a leading authority in his country upon sanitary matters. He says:

Man himself constitutes one of the mos-powerful elements in the contamination of the atmosphera: the products of his breathing are poisonous; the gases, vapors of water, intes-tinal gases, perspiration, the parasites and parts of the skin itself when taken off, some parts of the skill itself when taken off, some specific microbe organism when the dweller suffers or is troubled with any dispass which may be transmitted through the air; the blood or pus from wounds not entirely healed; the articles and substances which he uses for his fined, comfort or totlet, the cigars, etc., the from goods, from furniture or from which, being crushed and reduced to powder by the feet, mingle with the air. The greater the number of dwellers or vicitors in a given place becomes, the more liable to de tion the air of such a place will be.

This is corroboration by a scientist of the estimate of a pessimistic and somewhat doleful poet of a past age that "Man is to man the surest, deadliest ill." The latter prescribed a remedy for this condition which was purely spiritual, while the sanitary scientist scribes one as purely material, and fortunately within the reach of all who insist upon having it, vis.: fresh air and plenty of it.

ANY WAY YOU WANT TO TAKE IT. The New York World is not so easily to be put down in its demand for ex plicit declaration from Judge Parker as to his views of Philippine independence. That his expression "self-government for the islanders as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it," WAS ambiguous is shown by the different interpretations put upon it. The New York Times and the Brooklyn Eagle. both ardent supporters of Judge Parker and equally ardent expansionists accepted his declaration as indicating that his policy toward the Philippines would not differ materially from that followed by McKinley and Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, acepts the statement as a declaration in commerce and cognate subjects, and favor of Philippine independence. Mr. Erving Winslow, secretary of the New England Anti - Imperialist League, wrote to Judge-Parker to express his disappointment at the phraseology, and to him the candidate replied: "Your criticism of the word 'self-government' instead of 'independence' is well taken"; from which it is argued that Judge Parker considered the words synonymous, but recognizes that they are not universally so accepted. "Self-government" is, in fact, however, as the World points out, a phrase in use by Republicans as applied to the Philippines without any association with the idea of abrogation of American sovereignty in the archipelago. Therefore, as the Baltimore News in supporting the World's position, very truly says: There is all the difference in the world, a far as regards the campaign, between a judi cially inferrible position and a position clearly and manfully taken—one that friend and for alike can spot, one that plain people can per-

sive to be a clear basis of attack and defense Premising that straightforwardness is a "strong characteristic of Judge Parker," the World repeats its confident hope and belief that he will put his position on this most important question beyond doubt or cavil, and ventures the dictum that "he will certainly do so if he cares for the good opinion of people who believe in principle rather than expediency."

The truth seems to be that Judge Parker's utterances are like those of the Delphic oracle of old, which were so constructed as to be twisted into one meaning or its opposite, as circumstances turned out; or like those words of Holy Writ which serve as texts for rival schools of theology. Carrying water on both shoulders is at all times a perlious enterprise, and becomes bly so in a case of this kind where a few Democratic newspapers persist in holding convictions which no platform can eradicate or candidate suppress.

We spoke the other day of the con trast between old and new warfare, in the matter of range of projectiles, and shown in the long distance at which the Japanese are obliged to station their batteries around Port Arthur. The New York Evening Post makes an interesting application of the same fact to the naval engagements, whose most astonishing feature, aside from the accuracy of the Japanese gunfire, is the long range at which the fleets fought. The readers of Marryat, who sailed his attacking frigates around their Dutch or Russian adversaries so closely that the movements of the commanding officers could be clearly seen from the contending ships, and the admirers of Paul Jones, who lashed his sinking Bon Homme Richard to the Serapis, must rub their eves at the dispatches of the past week. Togo seems never to have approached nearer to his victims than a distance of five miles, except with his torpedo-boats, and generally he was a good eight miles away. Kamimura was closer to his prey, particularly when his ships closed in on the Rurik like a pack of wolves around a dying horse; but none the less he kept at a very respectful distance, and like Togo, reiled on his heaviest guns. When one considers the distance represented by five milesas far as from the City Hall to the town of Lents-it seems almost incredible that three twelve-inch shells could have hit the Czarevitch within five minutes. At eight miles one cruiser, as seen from another, is not much more than a toy ship. The Post suggests that if the power and range of naval artillery are to be increased, we may yet hear of ships destroying each other when visible to their gun crews only through a telescope. Of course the telescopic sight, the range-finder, and other instruments have made the engagements of today possible. But the marvel of these fights is only increased thereby, particularly if one thinks of the targets and the marksmen rolling about in heavy seas and moving at in-

constant rates of speed. Hysterical people and newspapers in New York appear to have had an unusual opportunity for exaggeration in the recent murders and kidnapings by Italians. The existence of a powerful secret society expressly organized for murder and similar pastimes formed an excellent subject for denunciation and afforded the imagination scope for proclaiming fresh crimes to serve as subjects for still more vehement denunciation. The "Black Hand"-its very name a stimulus to the imaginationhas been magnified into an association of desperadoes that threatened the peace of the city. The facts of the matter appear to be that a large number of Sicilians have settled in New York, and they have been unable so far to abandon all the customs of their native island, where the vendetta still flourishes as bravely as in Kentucky, and murder is as common as in Chicago. When the hot-blooded Sicilians have cooled down a little they will learn that it is better to swear out a warrant against a man they don't like than to stick a knife between his ribs. But this consummation will rob the police and some of the newspapers of a valuable bogey in the "Black Hand."

A good index of prosperity is the condition and prospects of railroads. In the United States all reports show that the volume of traffic is increasing, operating expenses are being reduced, and very satisfactory net results are being secured. While it is not generally exmasses are spent in luxurious living by the worse than worthless nobility. The gross wrongs and stupid errors which particles, the fibers which constantly come of rate of the past five years, there is cratic picture. continue to increase at the remarkable tributing, but fenced in, is the De

nothing to indicate a return to the status of 1899, as was predicted last Spring by a few pessimistic railway managers. The extent to which traffic and earnings of American rallways have increased in five years is best shown by a comparison with British railways. In 1903 the earnings of British roads from freight traffic were only 5.74 per cent more than in 1899, the increase in five years in passenger traffic earnings was only 9.64 per cent, and the increase in total gross receipts was only 9.1 per cent. From 1899 to 1903 the freight traffic of railroads in the United States increased 46.19 per cent, the number of passengers carried increased 74.73 per cent, and gross receipts increased 43.89 per cent. The growth of passenger and freight traffic and of gross receipts of the railways in this country yearly since 1899 is in striking contrast with the slow progress of British railways in the same period. We do not find, however, in any railway report to which we have access a long and eulogistic account of the many and important railway extensions constructed in Oregon the past year or the

past six. While the general public, the public that has never seen salt water, takes no interest in yachting except when Sir Thomas Lipton ventures across the ocean with another Shamrock in his chase for the America's cup, the tendency towards the revival of deep-sea racing shows that a large body of yachtsmen are interested in the sport for its own sake, entirely apart from the adventitious interest created by international contests, Although long ocean races are so subject to chance that the best vessel may not always win, there is more of the adventurous and purely sport-loving spirit in them than in the hair-drawn contests be tween British challengers and American defenders. It is in club taces and events in which the contest itself is the chief attraction that the true, yachtsman most delights, and these do more for the sport. There is more healthy fun to be had by the yachtaman salling in the Astoria regatta than in half a dozen matches for the America's cup.

Mail advices from Tokio indicate that Corea has not yet been thoroughly "Japanned." The court at Seoul is dissatisfied and inclined to make trouble, partly, it is said, because of Russian agents, and partly because the Japanese try to prevent grafting. The latter cause alone should be enough to set the Emperor and all the officials against the Japanese, for, if a recent magazine article by a resident of Corea is to be believed, Seoul is the hotbed of grafting, every person connected with the palace going after illicit coin with an energy that is excited by nothing else in the Land of the Morning Calm. As to the attitude of the people, Japan seems to have no cause for alarm. The Corean is not of the stamp to worry over the nation that claims suzerainty over his country.

France's interest in the success of her dear ally, Russia, is not purely sentimental. A recent Statistical Bul-letin, published in Paris, shows that French capital to the amount of \$1,175,-370,000 is invested in imperial loans; \$152,856,000 in industrial enterprises, and \$16,212,000 in banks, real estate, etc., making the enormous total of \$1,344,-438,000. When to this amount is added a large part of the capital usually accredited to Belgium, but in reality from French sources, it will be seen that France's stake in Russia is so great that she cannot view Russian reverses with equanimity.

It is said that 100,000 fraudulent naturalization papers have been sold in New York City within a very few years chiefly to Italians. The statement discredits the officers of the law rather than the holders of these fraudulent papers. The latter were no doubt sought out by politicians and shown the "easy way" to become voters and the immedipecuniary advantage that might result. Without official participation in the scheme it could not, of course, have been worked.

The mortality table for 1903, prepared by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, shows in a total of 1386 deaths of policyholders but forty-seven who died of old age. This, together with the fact that the largest number succumbed to organic heart disease and diseases of the nervous system, shows the terrific pace which business men, who form the bulk of the insured, have set for themselves in the modern race of life

Russia is certainly wise to dismantle her fugitive ships rather than send them out to certain destruction. It is to be hoped Japan can claim and get them as a molety in the post-bellum settlement.

If Mr. Lawson did not buy a big block of stock in "Everybody's" before his articles began to appear, he made a mistake that should damn his financial judgment with all investors.

Unless Russia establishes a special tracing department, when the war ends she will never be able to pick up all her scattered cruisers.

Did you see the promised constitution among the lists of christening presents?

Mr. Davis Fenced in.

Chicago Inter Ocean. According to a Washington dispatch the Democratic National Committee has decided that it would not be best for the Hon. Henry G. Davis to take the stump during this campaign. Mr. Davis is to be asked to remain in West Virginia. In fact, there are indications that the National Committee would feel safer if the Vice-Presidential candidate were sur-rounded by a barb-wire fence without an

As an orator, Mr. Davis disappointed in his speech of acceptance. Members of the notification committee at White Suiphur Springs, who had expected a torrent of eloquence, found only a thin stream. Where they expected their candidate to strike a keynote he hit only a lost chord. Where they looked for epigram they found

Notwithstanding his lack of eloquence, Mr. Davis may be found useful in the campaign. If he cannot talk he can write. And there are many requests for his autograph. Up to date Mr. Davis has not heeded these requests, but the campaign is young yet, and he may relent. For he must consider, in the course of time, that if he is no orator he has the

means that supply orators.

The point to be impressed on Mr. Davis that money talks. When this point is fully recognized by the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, when he realizes the real reason for his nomination at St. Louis, e will doubtless come to the res his perplexed party and send to Treas-urer Peabody a more substantial evidence of his appreciation of the honor done him than he gave the notification committee. The Hon. Henry G. Davis, calm, conTHE DEMOCRACY'S NEW FOES.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The place and the manner of Hon. homas E. Watson's attack on Judge Parker and the Democratic party give this assault a National Interest. Mr. Watson is the Presidential candidate of the Populist party, a party which cast more than 1,000,000 of the 6,500,000 votes predited to the Democratic ticket in 1898 and 1800. The Populist candidates for President and Vice-President were notided in New York City, in the citadel of Democratic power. Cooper Union, where many historically great addresses, from Lincoln's in Pebruary, 1860, onward, were delivered, was the hall in which Mr. Watdelivered, was the half in which at. Wal-son received his commission as the stand-ard-bearer of the Populist party and where he made his attack on the De-mocracy and its leaders and candidates of 1904. All the accessories and accompani-ments of the Populist demonstration and the Populist exposure of the hypocrisy of the Democratic candidate and the viciousness of the Democratic party in the pres-ent campaign make the Cooper Union affair of Thursday night of this week a nemorably impressive occasion. Mr. Watson had an easy as well as a sleasing task in exposing the trickery of

Judge Parker in his gold standard tele-sram. Parker, he said, "bided his time till the perils of the two-thirds rule were passed, and when it was too late for the onvention to retrace its steps—for even he Democratic bosses require more than 15 minutes to turn around in-and then he cracks the Wall-street whip over the heads of his leaders, and, with prompt bedience, the great Democratic legions were made to furl their flag and reverse their line of march." Candidate Watson, an old-time and active enemy of the Republicans, says, "I can understand how the citizen can work for the Republican party, and vote its ticket with enthusi-astic seal, but why any human being should, in the year 1904, vote the National Democratic ticket passes my comprehen-sion." He added that he did not believe "the 6,500,000 who followed Bryan with heers on their lips and warm conviction in their hearts can now be delivered, like attle, to the Clevelandites who knifed the ticket or boited in 1896," and pointed out that he and not Parker is fighting the battles of that Democratic host in 1904. Let no Republican or Democrat make the mistake of supposing that Candidate Watson's attack on Candidate Parker and his party is of no practical consequence, Mr. Watson did not confine himself to de-nunciation of the Democratic nominee and He asked where the candidate on the tariff, and declares, what everybody knows to be true, that nobody can tell Parker's tariff position from any-thing that he said in his speech of acceptance or anything else he ever asid. He also asks, "Where does the Demo-cratic party stand on the labor question? Can anybody tell" And then he men-tions Cleveland's attack on Debs in the labor troubles of 1894. On the trusts, "im-perialism" and ever control of the cont perialism" and every other issue of con-sequence he exposes the double dealing of Democratic party, and the evasiver and trickery of its candidate. "It seems to me," said Mr. Watson, "to be the most amazing piece of effrontery for the Demo-cratic party to go before the American ople and proclaim that for eight years they have been wrong and the Republic-ans have been right, and at the same time demand that the crowd which has been wrong shall be put in the places of those who have been right. It would, indeed, be a miracle if any such thing should happen, and, so far as I am concerned, I do not believe it will happen." Nor does any not believe it will happen." Nor does any other same person. This assault on the Democratic party by the element of it which was dominant in the conventions and in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and made, too, at the Democratic candidate's own home, and in the home of the bosses who put him forward for the nomination by his election, will stand out and historically notable events of the

Christian Diversions.

New York Sun. Excuses for past lynchings of negroes have been made on the ground of the slowness of prosecution and conviction the processes of civilized law. They can-not be put forward in defense of the burning of two negroes in Georgia on processes of civilized law. Puesday. The crime for which negroes were lynched in a fashion so savage was committed less than three weeks before. They were promptly arrested, their trial was speedy, and on Tuesday, shortly before the mob seized them, they were sentenced to be hanged on Septemr 9, or only six weeks after the commission of their crime. There was no fear in any mind that they would escape the gallows, yet "with no effort of any sort at disguise, men who represented the wealth and worth of the town joined in the work of leading the mob." "Fat lightwood knots, brushwood and splinters were piled waist high about the negroes"; probably 20 gallons of kerosens poured over them"; "a man stepped for-ward and applied a match"; "the flames Cato's head open." Remember the people who did all this were not Comanche In-dians, but respectable white citizens of a Fish were put in the lake in 37 and sev ominally civilized and Christian Georgia

> Swell Company. (Mexican Herald.)

town.

his hat.

The Democratic party, after years of wandering on the stony highway of poverty, is now taking lunch on Wall street with financiers.

Satisfied.

New York Tribune Two fellers cum to a President to sell. to Sam one day with a One on 'em wore a jockey cap, the other you could tell, a lookin' at the feather a hangin' from

That he et peanuts from a bag and wus a Well, Sam he looks 'em over, and he wa'nt much struck. Sex he, "I guess that Teddy Roosevelt 'Il be good enough fer me."

"Why, Sam," sez they, "thet man is rash, He's lookin' fer a scrap." Sez Jockey, "And fer we rich men he doesn't care a rap. No man that wa'nt impetuous es an Injun on a spree Would a dared enforce that blamed trust

law without consultin' me."

he sex sex he, "I guess that Teddy Roosevelt "Il be good enough fer me." "As to yer candidate," sez Sam, "they ain't a bit o' usa unnin' down the man I got unless ye kin produce

But Sam, he whistles fer a spell, an' then

Another that is better. Now what about him?" sez he. Then sez old Feather, smilin', "He ain't done much ye see. He's just been learnin' how to talk, so we thought he'd better ptay practice on the dog awhile before he

cum away. s learnin' how to write some, too. By gum! he's doin' fine." "It's no kid's job," sniffed Uncle Sam, and Uncle Sam, sex he, guess that Teddy Roosevelt 'll be good enough fer me."

I got a man that learned to talk some years ago," sez he. 'What's more, he means just what he sen an' no mistake, by gee! Yer candidate may be all right. I ain't stuck on his talk, But yer blamed platform 's so blame I'd hardly dast to walk

teross it; let alone a settin' there a snell You've got a big lot yet to prove to change my mind; but, well, They ain't no use in talkin'. Es I sed before, by gee!

sees that Teddy Roosevelt 'll be good enough fer me,"

BURNT AT THE STAKE.

Chicago Tribune It has been said in the foreign dispatches that the Armenians are about to ask the United States to be their friend, and to remonstrate with the Sultan about the cruel treatment they are subjected to. There is no doubt that the Turkish troops, regulars and irregulars, are behaving in i barbarous manner in some parts Armenia. They are killing men, women and children. They are burning down villages. A strong case can be made out

against Turkey.

But if the United States were to expostulate with the Sultan he would have an answer at hand. He could say that no Armenians had been tied to a stake, drenched with kerosene, and then burned to death, as two negroes were in American and Christian state of Georgia day before yesterday. What reply could be made to the Sultan? While this country has so many untained barbarians of its own, it cannot with decency say much about the atrocities perpetrated by the barbarians of other lands

were abhorrent criminals. They deserved to die and the law had decreed their death. They had been tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on th day of next month. But the people in and near the county seat were not conand hear the county seat were not con-tent to wait so long and they grudged the two negro criminals a comparatively painless death. So they selected a mode of punishment which once was reserved of punishment which once was reserved martyrs, but which in the South is

considered fitting for bad negroes. The lynching of men whose graves were soon to be dug by the officers of the law puts a quietus on the explanation that the slow processes of the law provoke an impatient people into making themselves executioners. The law was swift enough in this case, but it did not disarm the synchers. Men take the law into toelr executioners. own hands, as in this case, not so much to expedite punishment as to have an op-portunity to administer it themselves. Not even the pleadings of the brother of the murdered farmer could persuade the lynchers to desist. They were crazy to do ome killing.

Governor Terrell, of Georgia, took all the precautions which he thought were needed to secure respect for the law. He ordered militia on duty at Statesboro as soon as the negro murderers were caught and was able to prevent their lynching be-fore trial. It was not his fault that adeuate precautions were not taken after trial. He was not responsible for the unloaded rifies of the militiamen. It retrial. nains to be seen what he will do or attempt to do to vindicate the outraged law and to wipe out a deep stain on the repu-tation of the state. Probably there is nothing he can do ex-

ept express horror and indignation. Public sentiment in the community where the negroes were burned is such that to bring any of the lynchers to justice is im-

Thought There'd Be Enough. Kansas City Journal.

A Columbia woman was recently reading to her young son the story of a little fellow whose father was taken and died, after which he set himself diligently to work to assist in sup-porting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story, she asked: "Now. Tommy, if father were to die wouldn't you work! ouldn't you work to keep mamma?" "Why, no," said the little chap, not relishing the idea of work. "What for? Ain't we got a good home to live in?"

"Oh, yes, my dear," said the mother; "but we can't eat the house, you know."
"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" continued the young "Certainly, dear," replied the mother,

but they would not last long, and what

Origin of Fashion.

Atchison Globe. Barly this Spring a society woman in New York lost her servant girl. She was known as a hard woman on servant She tried for weeks to hire a servant girl in her kitchen. n vain. She was compelled to do her own kitchen work. Therefore when her in vain. fashionable friends called she had to receive them with her sleeves rolled up. The fashionable people thought this must be a new style, and began appearing the streets with their sleeves rolled up. Thus you have the fashion being practiced so generally in Atchison of the searing on the streets with their sleeves colled up.

Fish In Crater Lake. Klamath Falls Republican. W. F. Arant says that quantities of fish have been discovered in Grater Lake. Before he came down some of the boys went out in the boat and as they were leaving the shore saw several large trout coming from the deep water, and a few minutes ward and applied a match"; the manuscross over the negroes and they uttered a after there were several more, and the simultaneous groan." "Cato seemed to a large beauty, about 20 inches long swam simultaneous groan." "Simultaneous groan." "Cato seemed to by. On Sunday the boys went across to by. On Sunday the boys went across to be a large beauty, about 20 inches long swam and the trout were quite thick there; so it has been proven that trout will live and increase in Crater Lake. eral times since, but this is the first year any number have been seen in the waters.

Direct Evidence.

Youth's Compani The lawyer shock his finger warningly at the witness and said: "Now, we want to hear just what you know; not what someone clee knows, or what you think, or anything of that kind, but weat you know. Do you understand?"
"Wal, I know," said the witness, with emphasis, as ne lifted one limber leg and laid it across the other, "I know that Clay Grubb said that Bill Thompson told

him that he heard John Thomas' tell Sid Shuford's gal that her husband was there when the fight tuk place, and that he said that they slung each othe around in the bushes right consid'able.

They Do Not Cut a Figure.

Baltimore World, "You talk about women being smart," said Smithers, "but I notice they don't cut much of a figure in finance." "Humph, have you ever heard of any man any sharper than Hetty Green?" saked Mrs. Smithers. "Oh, she's an isolated case. But a

woman in a financial institution. as a stenographer, is an exception." 'The day will come when women will be employed in banks."
"If they ever are they'll be there as tellers." and then the incident was closed for half an hour.

> You Never Can Tell. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

You never oan tell when you send a word-Like an arrow shot from a bow By an archer blind—be it cruel or kind, Just where it will chance to go. It may pierce the breast of your dearest friend, Tipped with its poison or balm;

a stranger's heart in life's great mart It may carry its pain or its cal You never can tell when you do an act

Just what the result will be, But with every deed you are sowing a seed, Though its harvest you may not see. Each kindly act is an acorn dropped In God's productive sell: Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow And shelter the brows that toll.

You never can tell what your thoughts will In bringing you hate or love; For thoughts are things, and their airy

wings-Are swifter than carrier doves. They follow the law of the universe Each thing must create its kind;

And they speed o'er the track to bring Whatever went out from your mind.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Topic. I saw some mining delegates that stood around the door, They argued, and they squabbled, and then

they talked some more; I wondered what the matter was that had ome up to yex Men from East and men from North, men from El Paso, Teg.
I guersed it must be something big, some mon-

ster mining scheme, Or news of some rich strike that beat the miner's widest dram, That's what I thought until I heard, when just about to go,

fellow holler in the crowd, "Why, Jeff'll EAT Munroe." saw a crowd at Irvington attracted by the races, And all of them were arguing, with anger in

The horses start on even terms, the pace is bot and fast. grandstand doesn't stop to look as they go flying past; Instead the crowd kept arguing, I knew not what about,

And let the winner's number show without an answering shoul I asked a man what next was good to play for poked at me and hoarsely said, "Why.

Jeff CAN'T beat Munroe." I met a crowd of baseball fans returning from the ground, I saw a thousand business men in streetcars

homeward bound; Two preachers on the sidewalk and some teamsters in the street. A cop upon the corner—he might talk but must

score of little newsboys and a bunch of A Sheriff and his prisoner a-headed for the And sure from every knot of men these words "The champ, will get it in the neck," or

'Won't he KILL Munroe

Samovar and Samisen.

Our great serial story of the Russo-

Japanese War: (Summary of previous chunks-Michael Popoff 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 is a Terrific Explosion and Popoff is thrown into a Cloud which carries Him to St. Petersburg. He wakes the Earevitch, and his Fate in Crarevitch, and his Pate is Trembling in the Balance when Port Arthur Falls. Sliding into the Yellow Sea, Popoff discovers a Mine, the eale of which brings him a Fortune, and he proceeds to Japan to buy a sult of Satauma Ware. By settling a disputed race between Kuroki and Kuropatkin, Popoli wins Great Honors from the Czar and the Mikado, meantime Count Serge-Suit, the dreaded Chief of the Third Section, forces his Attentions upon Mrs. Popoff. Furious at his Rejection Count Serge-Sult visits the Popoff cuttage, and raisee his pistol. Popoff in the meantime is reminded of his Wife by a blow on the head.

and plunges into the Trackless Forests of Cer tral Wisconsin.) CHUNK VIII.

Wrapped in his costly moulik, Popoff braved the biting blasts of a Wisconsin Summer, and was rapidly making his way to New York, thanks to a book on woodgrafting by Seton Thompson Seton and an O. R. & N. timetable. All was going well when the daring Cossack met an automobile. By virtue of an iron constitution -steel preferred-Popoff was able to leave the hospital in six months, the automobile continuing its Mad Career until arrested by Sheriff Brown, of Baker County, for exceeding the speed limit. On his arrival in New York, Popoff took passage by the French line for Havre. the voyage he was monopolized by Miss who would be the chief beneficiaries by his election, will stand out among the historically notable events of the canvass of 1964.

"Well, ma." said the young incorrigi.

Standardia Rockflinger, who had inheritble, after thinking a moment, "wouldn't de the monopoly habit from her immenses there be enough to last until you got another husband?" to be a Grand Duke and made violent love to him, taking advantage of moon light evenings to flash her roll until the

Cossack's eyes were popping. "I love you ever so much," whispered the fair Standardia on one occasion. You are triffing," answered Popoff. thinking of his own dear boss at home. "Trifling!" answered Standardia, "I love you \$1,500,000, cash down on our wed-

ding day." It was soon after this that Popoff, fearing lest Standardia should become hopelessly infatuated with him, resolved to end the affair, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself, he Gently but Firmly picked up the helress and dropped her overboard in mid-ocean. "Better death than a broken heart," muttered the Cossack huskily, for beneath his costly moujik beat a Warm Heart.

But Standardia did not die. Long familiarity with stocks had made her too familiar with water, and she was now more than ever in the swim. She struck out boldly for New York, and was soon in the embraces of her father, who, as an octupus, was well equipped for squeez-

Popoff sailed on and on, although he suffered from the motion of the vessel off and on. On landing at Havre he was confronted

(To be Continued.)

It's about time references to contraband were declared contraband.

The delegates from El Paso don't use those hats of theirs to talk through. We have a nice new phone directory now, but the "line's busy" just as often

as before.

The "Blue Cossacks of the Don" present at the christening of Czarevitch should have no monopoly of the title; their comrades out in Manchuria are probably just as blue

Apropos of Sheriff Brown's advice to Baker County citizens to have obnoxious laws repealed, it may be remarked that a law on the statute book is like a mustard plaster on the chest, easier to put on than to take off.

An instance of faithful effort to "follow copy" occurred in a New York newspaper office. The reporter, who wrote a very bad vertical hand, put it down that rigrag finshes of lightning played among the clouds, and in the proof it came out that "319,309 flashes" played

among the clouds.-Catholic Standard. This recalls a similar error that found its way into the Tacoma News some time ago. The copy read: "He made goo-goo eyes at her," but in the paper, because the reporter put no loop on his gs, it appeared, "he made 900,900 eyes at her."

WEX. J. OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Marin-What be the attractions at the ope house, this week. Joshua? Joshua-Electric fans, Maria.—Yonkers Statesman. "Paw, what is the 'Eastern question?"

"Any headline you see over an item of news concerning the war in the Bast, my son."—Chicago Tribune. Chloago Tribune.

"My husband says if you want to be successful when you're fishing you mustn't talk." "Of course, that's true." "But suppose you're fishing for a compilment?"—Philadelphia Press. "Darling," he asked, "has any man ever tried to kiss you before?" "Well," she indig-mantly replied, "do I look like a girl who wouldn't have to fight them off?"—New York Herald.

"A man's wealth ought not to keep him of jail," said Plodding Pete. "No," answered Meandering Mike. "If I had my way I'd make t a regular annual resort for de rich. Den it id git more comfortable an' luxurious fur other boarders."-Washington Star,