'line's busy" that one cause for it being

busy is waste of words by those who are using it. So don't waste words.

Every one else is going to heed this

hint, and thus each will contribute to

the other's comfort and equanimity. Of

elephone have come to stay, and no

one can put you in jail for holding the

three or four times, and it doesn't mat-

ter if his lawyer is waiting to talk to

father or the president of her club is

anxious to get a message to mother be-

Every telephone is a part of a public

utility. Selfish disregard of the privi-

ege and convenience of others works,

in the end, its own punishment. House-

grocer and the meat market six mora-

ings in the week ought to remember

that there are neighbors doing the same

thing at the same hour. A written list,

slow speech and clear enunciation serve

and temper, very necessary to domestic peace when the day's duties begin. Re-

form can be worked by individual re-

While the average man and woman

is not inconsiderate, there is a tend-

ency toward "roasting" the impersonal

servant "central." When ten tele-

must wait. We take our place patient-

ly in line at the theater box-office, at

the paying teller's desk, at the glove

counter on bargain days, and in the

barber shop, but we can't see "cen-

tral's" swtichboard, therefore we chafe

blame "central." A very large share of

theory that the telephone is a com-

munity institution. "Don't waste

words" is a good motto to hang over

every transmitter, and today is a good

Bavaria seems at last to be in a way

rid-without violence or unseemly ac-

tion-of a line of insane rulers whose latest representatives were King Lud-

wig, who drowned himself with his phy-

sician in his arms some years ago, in a

lake near the royal castle, in which he

was detained a prisoner, and his brother, Otto, who has spent many

years in a retreat for the insane, care-

fully and affectionately guarded. The

kingdom is peaceful and united, and

strong in its simplificty. It is governed

by a regency, the present ruler being

Prince Luitpold, now in his 85th year.

It is reported that he is soon to resign,

in which event he will be succeeded by

his son, Prince Ludwig, a man of sim

ple habits and plain exterior, who is

past 60 and has a family of sons of

great mental and physical vigor. This

branch of the family is entirely free

from the taint that has written tragedy

urts, and its full accession to the

upon the records of so many European

throne is only delayed by the whimper

ing life of the mad King. The Bavari-

ans are too loyal to wish for the demise

of their insane, imprisoned King, but

they will hall the day that ends the

regency and seats upon the throne a

Lou Dillon will do well to keep in

ondition, for the star of a new Queen

of the turf is rapidly rising. Sweet

Marie, the California mare, won the big

Transylvania stakes at Lexington yes-

terday in the fastest five-heat race ever

all previous race records for the first

two heats, the wonderful daughter of

the great McKinney took the last three

heats in an average of 2:07%. It has

Portland horse, won the fastest heat

of the famous Transylvania race in

2:10%, but yesterday Tiverton set the

mark at 2:04%. A year ago Sweet

ington tracks with nothing that looked

like world's records coming her way.

Shades of Maud S., Goldsmith Maid.

Flora Temple and all of the rest of the

seas men and the laboring men of the coun-

the colored people is the failure of the Republican party and the success of its Dem-

The efforts of vandals to damage the

battleship Connecticut, under construc-tion at the New York navy-yard, are

as inexplicable as they have been per-

sistent. That the perpetrators are men

skilled in working steel and thoroughly

acquainted with the vital spots of the

vessel's keel is apparent. The payroll

of the Government at the navy-yard

contains many such men, but it is in-

conceivable that any one of these

should thus turn against the hand that

feeds him. It is clear, however, that the holes so artfully drilled in the bat-

tleship's steel keel and the bolt placed

to obstruct her launching were not the

work of a novice. It is hoped that the

miscreant will yet be detected and suit-

Recent measurements of depressions

in the floor of the Pacific Ocean have

disclosed one which is at least 29,000

feet deep. In this great submarine val-

ley the highest mountain on the surface of the earth would be completely

NO EVASION HERE.

for special privileges?

ably punished.

submerged.

was racing on Oregon and Wash-

been less than ten years since Altao, a

rotted. After making Tiverton break

monarch worthy of their fealty.

ecause we must walt our turn and

clubs may expedite it.

time to begin.

fort she starts down town in the morn-

ing. Don't let go for anybody.

course after-dinner "visits" over

The Oregonian

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southerly

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1904. PORTLAND'S LATEST MONUMENT.

It is needless to multiply words in praise of the Thompson monu velled yesterday in the City Park, or in recognition of the public spirit which has prompted its donation to public use. It is a work of art that would confer distinction upon any city in the land. Supremely fortunate in its inspiration, in the rude pedestal in spiendid keeping with its theme, in its marvelous execution and in its ideal setting forest and sublime eminence, Mr MacNell's creation will take its place among the really notable statues of the Portland may justly be prouder of her beauty and grandeur today than ever before.

What a multitude of thoughts crowd upon the mind in the presence of such scene as that unveiling! There is the artist's theme-striking home upon consciousness the glory and the tragedy of civilization's onward march. There is the sacred realization of what art, in all its beauty and holiness, means to the awakened mind. There is the emotion of civic pride, rejoicing in the concourse of earnest and active minds, all moved with a common impulse, and in the added dignity and grace thus imparted to the community life. There is he secret joy that wells in the heart at the sight of any supremely beautiful objector at the cadences of all beautiful There is the recollection of the donor's desire to do something for his city-a desire which is so often, as in this present instance, bequeathed to those who can better bring it to fruition. It often befalls that the temple which David plans must be left for build.

Portland is ornamented, from the Skidmore fountain to the City Park and the Library to the Plaza blocks, with the artistic flowering of the early struggles of her ploneers. The foundations of these fortunes which are now enlisted in statues and monuments were laid in the hardest and homeliest kind of toil. There was no art in the rude beginnings of those early years. Stephen Skidmore came to Portland a poor and almost a friendless boy. H. W. Corbett slept on the counter in the country store where he began as a clerk his mercantile career. W. S. Ladd was up at 4 o'clock in the morning to begin his hard day's work. D. P. Thompson tramped day after day and year after year, carrying his transit over all these Washington and Idaho hills. It seems like a far cry from that hard and homely toll to these images of beauty which they and those they left behind have reared for the delight and the uplifting of thousands yet to be; and yet not so; for labor and love are

There is no beauty like that of duty well done. There is no art so supreme as the art of living true and facing the difficult task with manly resolution. The noblest use of a great monument is its reminder of a great life. The hardest granite is ephemeral compared with a grand achievement. Citles fall into ruins, columns crumble to decay; but character is eternal. The gifts of the great are mere incidents and ornaments upon careers that were built up through poverty, patience and resolution. They are as frescoes on the walls whose foundations are laid deep in the solid rock of toll and sacrifice. The memory of heroic deeds and generous self-denial will be fresh and potent for inspiration of the race when our children's children shall have spent their earthly day and monu ments of bronze and marble have moldered into dust.

CIVIC CO-OPERATION.

The meeting at Appleton, Wis., recently, of 150 officials of the cities of that state in eighth annual convention to consider questions of importance to the municipalities represented is regarded by the Outlook as an event that is at once striking and encouraging. The questions presented and discussed took a wide range. They included the abolition of the contract system, the improvement of the educational system, charter reform and uniform municipal

accounting. The important feature of this meet ing and others of like character that have preceded it is not in the presentment of those new-old questions, but in the fact that the league of Wisconsin cities, when it has agreed upon measures necessary for improvement in municipal government, set to work in earnest, methodical way to have their programme carried out. Looking to this end, arrangements were made upon this occasion, as in former years, to sepure the legislation agreed upon as

necessary to the attainment of the objects in view at the next sitting of the Legislature at Madison.

Wisconsin is by no means alone in supporting "a league of cities," formed for the purpose of municipal improve-ment. Iowa has a similar league, as also has California. The power of ganization of this character is noted in the fact that of twelve measures presented by the Iowa League to the Legislture of that state last Winter eleven became laws. The Mayors and Councilmen who combined in this effort were practical men; many of them practical politicians as well, and knew now to go about the work that they set themselves to do. Equally conscientious effort, urged upon a sentimental basis or along impracticable lines, would have failed to secure results. But here were men of knowledge and power who were willing to use these forces to bring about conditions that experience and observation had convinced them would conserve the general welfare.

There is a rebuke in this of the high and mighty and consequently impracticable methods by which sentimentalists approach the subject of municipal re-"Keep municipal elections out of olitics," say the sentimental ones. "Make political elements serve our puroses," say the practical men of the civic reform leagues. The wisdom of the latter course is witnessed in the enactment of laws that it would have been impossible to secure had legislators been antagonized by impolitic demands or disgusted by the sentimental efforts of would-be reformers,

HOW TO AVERT A DANGER.

Ex-Premier Meline, of France, deunces the American peril. He says it is in the direction of the Far East that America is evidently turning its commercial ambition. England, he says, will prefer to throw itself into the arms of the great American Republic, which is close to her and may render her service. After having seized a portion of the trade of South America, the giant is now preparing to deprive her of that of the yellow races, which is the most important in the world. "The issue. says M. Meline, "promises to leave to Europe the negroes of the Soudan and the vast regions of Africa, but until that proves profitable poor Europe will have time to stew in her own juice."

All of which depends. There will be no decline in European commerce with Asia unless there is increase in the trade of Asia with the United States; and there will be no increase in our trade with Asia unless our commercial rights and privileges there are looked after with acute discernment and firm resolution here. Any demand we make on China or Russia, Germany, Great Britain or Japan, for treaty rights in China and for the maintenance treaty rights we already have, or for equal opportunities there for American trade, will not be worth the paper it is written on unless we have the men and ships and the naval bases necessary to back it up.

Speak softly but carry a big stick. That is how you will get the trade of Asia. We know how the Democrats would do it. First, abandon the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii, and fix it so we can't operate a fleet in the Pacific if it comes to a showdown. Next, abandon the Panama Canal because we are on the isthmus only through fraudulent tenure. Then cut down the Army and Navy so that even poor old China will feel free to defy us with impunity. Pull up the Pacific cable because it costs money, and to spend money is ex-

Pardon us, says President Parker, fo being on earth. In a moment I shall conduct the Nation out of your way. I shall not butt in on the isthmus, as I recognize it may suit France better to own the canal herself. I shall retire from the Pacific, as I could not as a gentleman stand in Germany's or Great Britain's light. I must re Hawaii, as I have conscientious scruples against the possession of non-con-tiguous territory not immediately available for states. Independence must be given to the Filipinos, in keeping with my party's attitude toward the negro in the South. In this way, I trust, men of Europe, you will find no further cause of complaint. If you don't see

what you want, ask for it. There will be no American perli if the antis get into power. M. Meline should vote for Parker.

TURNER'S RAILEOAD RECORD.

On September 26 The Oregonian printed some extracts from the official record of the Washington Constitutional Convention showing the attitude of Geoge Turner on matters pertaining to railroad legislation. The extracts printed in The Oregonian quoted the page in the "Proceedings Washington Constitutional Convention" in which Turner's votes and motions, etc., were recorded, and the information was strictly official and ausceptible of proof by the official records. These extracts showed that Turner voted against the adoption of the anti-pass provisions now incorporated in the state constitution, and moved to strike out the provision afterwards adopted which declares that the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged so that the property of corporations may not be subjected to publie use the same as that of individuals. In the face of this official record a Vancouver correspondent of the Spokane Review states that Judge Turner "denounced as maliciously false the statement in The Portland Oregonian that he worked for the railroads in the constitutional convention," and that "he denounced The Oregonian and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as printing maliciously false statements which they well knew to be false." The Spokane Review, which is nearly as shifty on its political feet as Judge Turner, heads the story of the Vancouver correspond-"Judge Turner Exposes a Lie-Falsity of Oregonian Story Is Proven at Vancouver." Now will the Spokane Review, or Candidate Turner, or some of the rest of the political turncoats and jumping jacks of the State of Washington, be good enough to point out wherein The Oregonian "lied" in printing the official record showing that Turner was working in the interest of the railronds at the constitutional con-

All of the "denouncing" that Mr. Turner can do between now and the time he tumbles into his political grave in November will not explain away that official record, which is on file at the office of the Secretary of State in Olympla. In the days of the territorial con vention it was no secret that George Turner was a railroad man. It was unnecessary for him to offer an apology for voting down a bill for the abolish ment of the pass evil, one of the best weapons the railroad lobbies have in their fights. His friends and colleagues expected him to stand in and vote it

That was what he was there for. For the same reason his action is noving to strike out the provision enabling the state to subject the property and franchise of incorporated companies to public use the same as property of individuals was not even criticised at that time, nor would it have been today had Mr. Turner retained

possession of that jewel of consistency. "I am a railroad man and I am proud defiantly shouted the late Senator Ed Hamilton on the floor of the Senate at Olympia two years ago. "I am a railroad man, but don't give it away," seems to be the policy of Wash-ington's Democratic candidate for Governor. Perhaps this is the reason that even the anti-railroad men admired and respected Hamilton while many of them have nothing but contempt for Turner. Before Judge Turner and the Spokane Review "expose" any more "lies," it might be well for them to refresh their memory regarding the Turner record at more than one session of the State Legislature. That record possesses the two chief characteristics of the deceased mackerel.

LAUNCH OF THE NEBRASKA, The thrill of pride which Seattle and

Washington will feel over the launching of the battleship Nebraska today will not end with the state lines. Wash ington and her metropolis were a portion of that "Old Oregon" whose fame in history grows brighter as the years roll by, and commercial rivalry has never been so great as to eliminate a feeling of pride whenever the rustlers of the new state carved from Oregon accomplish something of special merit And the building of one of the finest battleships affoat out on the shores of the pacific Puget Sound is an accomment of which the entire Pacific Northwest may well be proud. Despite all of the advertising that has been given the North Pacific States, the effete East still has much to learn of the wonderful country lying out here almost at the gates of the Orient. The products of our fields, forests and farms shipped beyond the Rocky Mountains in such enormous quantities have called attention to the prodigality of Nature in this land, but have not entirely removed the old impression that much of this portion of the Far West is still practically uncivilized.

The building of the Nebraska will do more to remove this impression than anything else that has happened in recent years, for \$4,000,000 battleships are not built in ports that are not pretty well advanced in the ranks of modern civilization and enterprise. The Ne-braska should, and it is to be hoped will, carry the American flag around the world, and will not infrequently line up for grand review along with other ships of our new Navy that have been built in ports that were old in civilization and its methods when the region bordering on Elllott Bay was a howling wilderness. The completion of this magnificent fighting machine is a high tribute to the enterprise and public spirit of Seattle, and it is doubtful if there is another city on the American continent where the builders could have received the financial as well as the poral support that has been given the Moran Bros, in this mammoth undertaking.

In contributing \$100,000 Seattle paid handsomely for the world-wide advertising which she will receive through the Nebraska. Her returns on that large sum cannot, however, be reckoned by the direct benefits through advertising the city, for in addition to the good thus accruing she has made it possible for the Morans to build and equip a plant which would be a credit to any port in the United States, and which will yet be a powerful factor in the shipbuilding interests of the entire country. Portland would be proud to have such a shipbuilding plant on her list of taxable property, but because we are not so fortunate as Scattle in that tion for the swift young city that has it, and the congratulations which the Oregonians will today extend to our neighbors on the north will all bear the stamp of sincerity.

The manager of the enormous plant where the Nebraska was constructed appeared before a legislative committee two years ago and testified that money to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars had been supplied him by a Seattle bank, and the bank he named is today, and has for many years been, ontrolled by Portland capital. It will thus be seen that Portland has a financial as well as a sentimental reason for rejoicing with Scattle in the big event that is to reach a climax today. The children of "Old Oregon" and the money of "New Oregon" are both assisting the newcomers of more recent years in making Seattle a wonderful city, and Portland and Oregon are certo shine at least a little in the reflected glory.

NEW TELEPHONE RULES. In the interests of better service, the telephone company has established several new rules for "central" in its employ. Some of them must be observed by subscribers as well. The sooner the better; for the telephone nowadays has come to play so important a part in the business, professional and social life of a community that nothing should be disregarded which tends to save time and minimize the annoying delays due in part to the agency that makes connection and in part to those at the other end of the line; for it must be remem bered that he who originally calls "central" is never at fault.

If to each of the 100,000 persons in Portland who use the telephone there was given the opportunity of making a suggestion for more expeditious service, a valuable list of "dos" and "don'ts' would be forthcoming that every one would read-and forget. At the risk of meeting a similar fate, The Oregonian ventures to offer two hints, which, if adopted, will eliminate from every con versation at least one question and one answer. The wonder is that they have not been in universal use these twenty-

five years past. When you call up any one, whether you are personally acquainted or not, open the conversation with your name: "This is John Smith," and if it is necessary, add your address and vocation. Speak slowly. It takes far less time to say something once so that it may not be misunderstood than to say it twice, not counting the time occupied by your listener's request to repeat. When you are called up, open your end of the talk not with "Hello," but with "This is Mr. Smith," or "The Black Coal Company," and state specifically the department if there are several. Here is the saving of one question and one answer. If your maid answers your tele-Smith's residence"—on second thought, perhaps she should say "house." Remember when "ceatral" tells you | Pro

THE WEST AND THE OPEN DOOR.

Chicago Tribune.

The people of the Pacific slope fully salize the importance of the "open por" in China and the development of Oriental trade. They realize its im-portance in their industrial future. Their business men form associations whose objects are the study of Orient-al trade, and one of the leading uniline half an hour or three-quarters until you and Gladys have talked it all over versities has lately established a college devoted to Oriental languages, sea transportation, international law, and cognate studies. There is the American-Asiatic Association, composed of men who direct a large com-merce with the Orient, and there is the Manufacturers and Producers' Asso-ciation of California, which has sent a special commissioner to Asia to in-

restigate trade conditions.

The reason for this intense interest in the Orient is not far to seek. There wives who have occasion to call up the are already 16 lines of steamships operating between the eastern and western shores of the Pacific. New lines are being added and larger vesels engaged. Among the vessels now under construction for the Oriental trade are the two largest ships ever built in the United States—displacing 38,000 tons apiece. Each vessel will the mutual good purpose of saving time 38,000 tons apiece. Each vessel will carry a cargo equal to that of a train solve, though telephone improvement

These fiests are being built because the trans-Pacific trade is increasing by leaps and bounds. From July to October, 1903, Seattle shipped 135 per cent more flour to the Orient than it did the four months of the preceding year. From San Francisco, Tacoma, Portland and Seattle the increase in phones signal at the same instant, nine the shipments of the same commodity

But it is not the present but the future trade with the Orient which interests the Western States most deep-ly. When irrigation has developed them and brought increased wealth and population, their industries are going to become diversified. They will pro-duce commodities of all kinds for ex-port. The Panama Canal will bring annoyance can be permanently elim-inated by putting into practice the the European markets nearer to them, but their most natural market will be the other side of the Pacific, for they will have the advantage of a location nearer to that market by several thou-sand miles from their European com-

out the Oriental market it is doubtful if the industries of the orn States can ever become greatly daversified, for they do not have the proximity to the European markets which the Eastern States enjoy. Moreover, new industries to compete with

over, new industries to compete with older ones need some natural advantages. The West has these advantages in the Orient, but nowhere else.

The open door, like the Monroe Doctrine, should be taken out of politics and made a fundament of the foreign policy of each party and every Administration.

When its importance is istration. tration. When its importance is ore fully realized this will happen. But at present, while the Republicans are outspokenly for the principle, the Democrats seem to regard it as a matimportance-which it ost emphatically is not,

A PREMIUM ON TEMPERANCE.

Chicago Journal. The practical application of temperance work is shown in a recent statement by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright that 75 per cent of the employers of skilled labor and 50 per cent of the employers of unskilled labor in the United States require total abstinence on the part of their

The attitude of the railway managers of the country has given abstinence its greatest impetus. Nerly all of the railroads have adopted rules giving preference to men who abstain from the use of intoxi-cating liquors. In addition to this, the American Railway Association, which covers 190,000 miles of the 200,000 miles of railroads in the country, and which has ap-proximately 1,200,000 men within its sphere of influence, has adopted a rule prohibiting the use of intoxicants by its employes

on duty. leading temperance organizations and the cessation of the old-fashioned appeal to sentiment in temperance reform possess a peculiar significance in view of these facts, as showing that theory has given way to practice in the treatment of the

Thus, by placing a premium on abstinence, the business and industrial interests of the country appear to have accomplished more in a decade for the cause us near to the Far East as he can without the moral crushders. liave been able to accomplish in 50 years.

Democrats on the Trusts.

The National Democratic platform of lateral-gaited equine wonders! Where 1904 offers nothing new-nothing helpful or even suggestive. It denounces "rebates and discrimination by transportation com-panies," but falls to state that the Elkins is this record-breaking going to cease? Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, haw was passed by a Republican Congress for the very purpose of preventing re-bates and discriminations. It declares that "a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable." but falls to state that whose noble career has just closed, There is left on the statute book no trace of any Democratic legislation during the whole period of 32 years except the repeal and intolerable. But fails to state that under the Republican administration such monopolies have been brought before the courts and suppressed. It demands an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but fails to state that a Republican Congress has extended the powers of such Commission for the production of testimony, and that of the laws intended to secure honest elec-tions. The two administrations of Presi-dent Cleveland are remembered by the busitry only as terrible nightmares. Whatever has been accomplished in this period, which seems to me the most brilliant period in legislative history of any country in the for the production of testimony, and that a Republican Attorney-General has acted world, has been accomplished by the Re-publican party over Democratic opposition. The failure to secure honest National elec-tions and the political and civil rights of under such law. It demands "a strict en-forcement of the existing civil and crimnal statutes against all such trusts, com binations, and monopolies." but it falls to set forth the many instances where Republican administrations have enforced the existing laws. It demands the enastment of further legislation to effectually suppress trusts, but falls to state that a Republican Congress has enacted a law under which all information necessis. And yet Judge Parker, in his letter of acceptance, asks: "Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or sary for such legislation can be and is obtained.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency has said that trusts have multiidency has said that trusts have multi-piled in number and increased in power because "of the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgments of the courts in the appropri-ate jurisdictions," thus wilfully ignoring the long list of successful prosecutions which have been conducted by the ex-ecutive officers of this Administration.

Wisdom's Goal.

By the Emperor of Japan.

The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup, changes its form to its receptacle. And so our plastic souls take various shapes and characters of good or ill, to fit the good or evil in the friends we choose. Therefore, let your special love be given to those whose strength of character may prove the while that drives went acter may prove the whip that drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.-Translated

Might Be Specific. San Francisco Call. Judge Parker has expressed his trust in a "navy of respectable, but not men-

noing proportions." Let him confe with the Russian Admiralty if he would be more specific. Fairbanks a Vote-Getter.

New York Tribune. Senator Fairbanks is now demon strating to the Nation what Indianians have known for a long time—that he is a great campaigner and vote-getter.

Taggart's Famous Siege.

Sioux City Journal.

Taggart's operations in the vicinity the Davis bar'l may eventually be cluded in the "Famous Sieges of His-

NO EVASION HERE.

It is difficult to find out from the otterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and sooil and strength.

The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and sooil and strength.

The policies we have pursued are those which we carriedly hold as essential to the National welfare and repute.

We inteed in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.—

President Roosevelt. A Frank Admission. Springfield Union.

The Democratic party may be "safe and sane," but on its own admission it hasn't been out of the asylum long.

Chicago News.

Judge Parker will not make speeches. If he has anything to say he will telegraph.

THE DECADENT NATION AND THE MUSICAL NEIGHBOR.

New York Sun, Judge Parker's letter of acceptance has Judge Parker's letter of acceptance has been received patiently or apathetically by the general public. It has made no Republican geosefiesh. It hasn't stung or quickened the poor old Democratic corpus. Yet not in vain was that letter written. It has kindled ecstasy in one fond becom. From the music-room of our neighbor the Times come songs and chants and anthems, hymning reverently that grand, sweet song. Here are some passage's from Monday's service:

It is a letter to be read out once but more

It is a letter to be read not once, but many times. The voter will be repaid.

It exirs, it moves, it inspires, it gives the needed forward impulse.

Only a nation with a profligate carelessness of the future, a nation already decadent, could fail to give heed to these words of magistral wisdom.

If he (Roosevelt) is elected, Judge Parker's

letter ought to be the Bible of his fait daily guide and counseller throughouterm of office.

Tuesday the high lyric rapture continues, but it is blended with a note of pain and rage, a sound of sobbling, a bitterness against the infidels. A voice oracular has pealled; a hero's banner is unfuried, and nobody cares a rap, a continental, a campaign text-book. The Tuesday service paign text-book. The Tuesday service celebrates the letter as "a warning, a strong voice through the darkness and storm, telling of peril and how to escape it." It is also "a first-class test of the Yet some, many or most people are dull and unequal to the test: We pity the duliness that does not see that it is a great paper, an eloquent, sobering and saving appeal to the American people no

longer to permit themselves to be fooled and missed. Will the people get sober? Will the peo ple consent to be saved? Will stop being fooled and misled? Will the people

Judge Parker would be elected President by a hundred majority in the Electoral College, if every voter in the United States would read with close attention and openmindedness his attention and oper

It is all very well to say that the voters "will be repaid" for reading the stirring, moving and inspiring letter not once, but many times. Why not pay the voters to read it once? Could the permecratic campaign moneys be expended more fruit-

Even then the people may be dull, un-worthy, unsobered and unsaved. They seem to care little for strong voices in the darkness and storm. Ephraim is op-pressed and broken in judgment, and he seems to be glad of it. The Nation is profligately careless and already decadent. But no matter what may be the popular deafness to the grand, sweet song, the music-room will not cease to vibrate with the intellectual motion and emotion stirred, moved, inspired.

ORIENTAL INFLUENCE ON AMERICA

Chicago Chronicle. great deal has been said of the growing power of Japan and of the pos-sibilities that may follow if its success shall continue until the close of the war. The subject is looked at chiefly from political and commercial points of view, but there are other things to be considered which are of no

less importance. The last three years have brought the East and West into very close relation. America especially has been actively interested in every movement whether in India, in China, or J that has taken place in the Far It is but reasonable to suppose that in

It is but reasonable to suppose that in the changes that are to come she will reap advantages in many ways, and not the least perhaps by the infusion of new thought and new ideals. William R. Alger said years ago: "America, in her hasty and incompetent contempt for the dotage, falls to appro-priate the wisdom of the Orient, More priate the wisdom of the Orient. More of their humanity, leisure, meditation reverence, aspiration, mystic depth of intuition, will do us as much good as more of our science, ingenuity, independence and enterprise will do them. Rev. Heber Newton has strong faith that the East is to be an enormous help to the Western world. The qualities which the Western world lacks, he says, "the Eastern world holds in excess. What we may reasonably expect is that the East will help us in many ways to better conditions for the reli-gious life. Our occupation amid external

Pacific Slope." He might also have addby comparison with ed that the revival would probably prove as advantageous to us as to foreigners. We who have sent missionaries to the East for so long may yet reap benefit to ourselves from the Orientals.

We may find they have as much, even in the matter of religion, to give us as we to give them, not in the form of tenets and doctrines, but that which makes for spirituality, reverence and

Overabundance of Qualifying Phrases New York Sun. Truth bids us say that there is little more spunk in Judge Parker's letter of acceptance than in any preceding doc-ument of his composition since the campaign begun. A little more, but not much. It is easier to read than its predecessors, because Mr. Parker himself or some useful friend, has edited away the overabundance of qualifying overabundance of qualifying ses and modifying words with which the excellent gentleman has been accustomed in his political manifestoes to ballast both sides so impartially that when you get to the end of one of his complicated sentences you do not know whether tweedledum or tweedle-

Caught With the Goods. Johnstown Republican.

Johnstown Republican.
In the second Cleveland Administration the farmers could not sell their
products because the idle wageworkers
had no money to buy. The savings
hank deposits were \$1,748,000,000 in
1894, but now are \$3,000,000,000. The
savings bank deposits in New York
State increased \$55,000,000 from June
30, 1903, to June 30, 1904. There are
more savings bank denosits in New more savings bank deposits in New York and New England than there were in the whole country in 1894. If protection is "a robbery," as the Dem-ocratic platform says, the goods are found on the people

A Second Hague Conference.

New York Evening Post. In acceding to the request of the Interparliamentary Union that he invite the nations to a second Hague conference. President Roosevelt has taken a step worthy of all praise. It may be impossible to reassemble the peace congress soon—Russia and Jap-an could scarcely send representatives at present—and the unsettled questions may not be disposed of even when the delegates do find themselves at The Hague: but the President has, at any rate, shown his hearty good will, and, by so much, officially committed the United States to disapproval of war.

All in the Family.

"Oh, of course you know it all," sneered old Roxly. "When I was your age I thought I knew it all, too; but now I have reached the conclusion that I know nothing."
"Right you are, dad," replied Roxly, jr.,
"I reached the same conclusion about you a long time ago."

Will Telegraph.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It's a case of "O Central."

A lucky Friday to the Nebraska!

A merchant in Vancouver, B. C., is advertising "frostproof nightshirts."

We hope the statue of Chief Multnomah comes within the W. C. T. U. drapery reg-

Cows have now been barred from the streets in Chehalis. Probably in too

much danger from aut For the sake of the composing-rooms of the United States, we hope the Jans

will push on from Bentsiaputze. After a man loses \$3000 on a sure-thing footrace, it must be hard for even him to sympathise fully with himself.

The most melancholy thing about this season of the year is that the jokes about cold drafts from the radiator are due.

California Chinese have now a society of Native Sons of the Golden West-and golden complexion, they might have added.

It gives one a distinct shock to read

that Max Heinrich is to marry Anna Held. "the German philanthropist, student and musician." However, it is another Anna Held. The tourist who wrote to the Newport

(R. I.) Herald about the view from Portland, with Rainier, Hood, St. Helens and the sublime Shasta in sight, is the kind we want out here.

A Texas paper says: As sovereign rem edy for boll weevil a Corpus Christi man is seeking some liquid in which cigarette suckers may be dissolved. He hopes by this means to create a demand for otherwise useless persons.

One strange result of the war in Manchurla is that it has made the London skeleton market slump. A trade paper notes that the Boer war sent first-class skeletons down to \$17.50, and a further detrease in price is now regarded as inevitable. We hope the Peace Congress will pause to consider the feelings of skeleton bears should war be abolished or even the present war ended prematurely.

La Grande points with Rooseveltian pride to a 15-year-old cat which has added 300 kittens to the Nation. Supposing a fair percentage of the kittens have emulated their mother in borning four litters of five kittens each a year, the La Grande cat's descendants must be up in the millions, more cats, indeed, than there are in the country, and as for the mice and rats destroyed by them, they are as the sands of the seashore.

Commenting upon the advice given Radcliffe College girls by the dean, the Baltimore Herald offers an explanation of the point which puzzled us yesterday. ne dean's advice, it may be recalled, was "stand up straight, don't look at the boys, and keep your shoes tied." Herald sees in the part relating to shoes an ingenious hint not to have any strings out. Take care of the shoestrings, in other words, and the others will take care of themselves.

One of Simeon Ford's latest stories is about a Pennsylvania school, says the Boston Record. A young lady with philanthropic motives was teaching a dozen or two little ones in the mining district. "Now, where did I tell you the Savior

was born?" she asked one morning. "Allentown," shricked a grimy 12-year "Why, what do you mean, Johnnie? I told you he was born in Bethlehe

"Well," replied Johnnie, "I knowed 'twus some place on de Lehigh Valley Railroad." The "ice-cream social" in the "church

out leaving the American coast, says
the West has become the gateway of
the Orient, and "the next great revival,
ethical and religious, may begin on the
Theories Store." He might also have add. by comparison with the amusement described in the following paragraph from

The "goaling gatherium" means a midnight eupper served by a high-priced caterer, who will arrange a table in elliptical form, so that 60 diners may be seated comfortably. The inner part of the ellipse will be a shallow pool of water, in which 60 downy little geese—hatched about two weeks—will swim about. Each bird will have a sliken necklace in a combination of colors which will correspond Each bird will have a silken necklace in a combination of colors, which will correspond with the colors worn in the corasges of the women at the table. The fun will be for each woman to catch the goaling wearing her colors, and to use its fluffy back in lieu of a napkin. She may wipe the drops of mayon naise from her cherry lips, or fleck off the dew of the champagne from her chin, and then set the little goose free. The first instinct of the bird, laden even with the most infinitesimal burden, will be to dive, flap the webbed feet and plungs the flat bill into the young feathers, and so restore them to their pristing freshness. Nothing more shockingly funny could be imagined. There is quite a serious difference of opinion as to whether the "goscould be imagined. There is quite a serious difference of opinion as to whether the "goa-ling gatherium" is quite as appropriate as the "swimming mapkin." At all events, the grabbing of the little goosles was to have been kept a profound secret, but when the Lehrs let the public in on their dinner to Mighty Atom, and other dogs of high degree, the story of the gooselets was bound to leak

Oh, the poor geese-we mean goslings WEX, J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Is der any mention of 'possum in de Bible?"
"Go 'long, man! You don't s'pose day had all
de good things in dem days, does you?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Small Margie-What is a glacial period, Uncle Bob? Uncle Bob-li's the kind Boston girls use in punctuating their love-letters.— Chicago Daily News. Mrs. Node—The cook refused to get up ear-lier than 7. Todd—Ask her if she won't do it for a couple of days, until I can rearrange my business.—Brooklyn Life.

Buxley-War aeronauts tell us that a wom-an's voice can be distinctly heard at an attitude of \$500 yards. Trimble-Great Cacage! It must have been my wife!-Town and Country.

Madge-In what way is she such a clever girlly Marjorie-Well, she always knows how many times she can safely refuse a fellow's proposal without lesing him altogether. Judge, He—Is it true that you are engaged to the angel? The Actress—No, indeed. If I were, you can bet your last dollar I wouldn't allow him to weste his money on this old show.—

Cholly-I did think of going in for politice, but I was afwaid I wouldn't know just how to treat my infewiaha, don't y' know. Peppery-Your inferiors? Oh, you wouldn't be likely to meet any of them.—Philadelphis Press.

meet any of them.—Philadelphis Press.
Burly Party—Are you aware, sir, that you deliberately placed your umbrella in my earlast evening? Little Bifferton—Very careless of me. I'm eure! I wondered what became of it, and—Would it be too much trouble to ask you to return it?—Th-Bits.
Instructor (at night school)—What are the chief curses of American civilization? Shaggy—Haired Pupil—Bout the same as the English, only we use 'em more freely in our common talk than they do. You don't expect me to blurt 'em out, do you?—Chicago Tribune.
"I've had dealings with a good many show

"I've had dealings with a good many show people," said the mistress of the theatrical boarding-house, "but I never met a more impudent man than that acrobat who came reciteriay." "Yes," said the comedian, "some acrobats are fresh and somesmuit,"—Philadelphia Ledgar.