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Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Four-enth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley. Ogden—D. L. Boyle. Omaha—Barkalow Broz., 1612 Farnam; agenth Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam; 246 in Fourteenth. mento, Cal. Sacramento News Co., Sait Lake News Co. 77 West cet South; Miss L. Levin, 24 street South; Miss L. Levin, 24 i street. Angeles B. E. Amos, manager seven wagons; Berl News Co., 3264; South

idway.
in Diego—B. E. Amos.
isadena, Cal.—Berl News Co.
in Francisco—Foster & Orear, Ferry
in Francisco—Foster & Orear, News Stand, Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-sylvania avenue, PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF IT. "Emancipation of labor" is the cry of Socialism. It is assumed that the economic dependence of the working man upon the owner of the tools and materials of production forms the basis of social dependence and misery. Hence the essence of Socialism, as a theory, is public ownership and control of the neans and Instruments of production, including land and machinery; and distribution of the product on equitable principles, in payment of labor.

For adoption of such theory, with attempt to put it into practice, no country is yet ready; perhaps never may be. But there is a phase of the subject which seems to be growing in favor, in many or most countries. Our great public utilities are almost wholly in private hands. They are natural, inevitable, monopolies, based on public franchises, or on occupation of public property, for use of which little or nothing is paid.

It is not necessary to contend for state absorption of all private enterprise, that the root of this evil may be cut off. We may have the "co-opercommonwealth" ative commonwealth" some time,—though most persons think it impossible; but it is not hazardous to predict that operation of municipal utilities will not always be left in private hands, or at least without close regulation, so that the people may have the service for just what it is fairly worth, and no

Whether there should be public ownership and operation of these public utilities, or close regulation of them, so that the people may not be robbed; or again whether the state should own them and provide for their operation under the lease system, are questions to he worked out, And they will be worked out, certainly; and so will the problems that have arisen and are yet to arise from gigantic combinations yed in production and distribution

None of these combinations, or undertakings, are to be permitted hereafter to go on as they please, or with- glimpse of the error of its ways. No ments derogatory to Mr. Bailey and his out control. The beginning made by the present Administration at Washington, and extending to the states, will thropy in the making of tariffs, either pursue its way with accelerated force. This country has been nearer a plutocracy than ever it will be again.

A CONGRESSIONAL ABUSE

Congress ought to begin an investigation of one of its own abuses that has become a very heavy burden, namely, the printing and distribution of private literary matter at public expense. Perhaps with all the other investigans undertaken this session it is too late to do anything effective before adjournment, yet a committee appointed w could collect a lot of facts in vacain to be used at the next session. Under the present abuse a lot of money is uandered-this year far more than

"Leave to print" is an old and venerable privilege accorded to members of Congress. An innocent and confiding constituency held to the natural supposition that this courtesy was confined to men whom they sent to Washington; that anything any one said or wished to say on the floor of either house could printed in the Congressional Record and then carried free in ton or carload 1 over the country. But the use of the Government presses, ink and paper, and the Congressional frank, esn't stop here. Members accomme date their friends by asking and obtaining leave to print speeches made elsewhere and then "deadhead" the utterances. Here are recent facts that illus-

Under the frank of a Senator there was mailed a pamphlet entitled (in large letters) "Producers and Consumers, Speech of Hon. James S. Sherman, of New York, in the House of Repreentatives, Thursday, May 31, 1906." His remarks in extenso were:

Mr. Sherman—I ask unanimous consent to print in the Record some remarks made by Mr. Shaw. Secretary of the Treasury, at St. Louis, which I append. Before the Missouri League of Republican Clubs, Hon. Lesie M. Shaw. Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on National Issues, in part said:

All the remainder is Shaw. Almost simultaneously there comes to hand the Congressional Record of June 14, containing "Speech of Hon. William Alden Smith, of Michigan." This address, nominally delivered upon the postoffice bill, begins eloquently: Mr. Clairman—At a time like the present, then so much misinformation regarding the onduct of public officials is being recklessly circulated, it is indeed refreshing to listen to the clarion call of one of America's most in-teresting men, whose private life is without reproach, and whose public service is one of the most striking illustrations of the possibil-

This man is the Hon, George B. Cortelyou, and-

Addressing thousands of his countrymen up the occasion of the last annual cele-ation of Lincoln's birth held at Grand Rap-Mich. Postmaster-General Correlyon spoke follows:

Mr. Cortelyou has no right to speak

free use of the Government printing plant and the United States mails for circulation of purely private matter.

In 1892, on the fourth day of July, the people's party in convention at Omaha dopted its first National platform. That year its Presidential candidate, James B. Weaver, polled over a million votes. In the next two Presidential campaigns the people's party united with the Democrats in support of Bryan, polling each time about 6,500,000 votes all together. In 1904 the populist candidate, Mr. Watgon, of Georgia, polled only about 115,000 votes. Thus do the fortunes of parties wax and wane. This year the populist party again holds a National meeting at St. Louis, and from the tone of its address to the American people one easily gathers that the same old spirit which in 1892 defied the money power and denounced the hosts of corruption still flames in undiminished spiender. as the Republican League the other day at Philadelphia ascribed everything good in our recent history, hardly excepting the changes of the seasons and the conviction of Dr. Crapsey, to the

Dingley tariff, so the populists at St.

principles which they enunciated in 1892. These beneficent principles, they declare, have been gradually and more or ss clandestinely swiped by the other parties, some making away with one of them, some with another, until the popillats have scarcely anything left which they can call their own. This Omaha platform was one of the most thrilling political documents ever written. "We meet in a Nation," it began, "brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, Legislatures and Congress, and tinges even the bench. The people are demoralized. The fruits of the toli of millions are boldly stolen to build up olossal fortunes for the few." After this fearsome preamble the platform declares that wealth belongs to those who create it; asserts that the rallroad corporations will either own the people r the people must own the railroads; demands the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and a universal eight-hour

All these principles the populists declare have now been almost universally adopted. While we cannot admit that this is wholly true, still it comes near enough to the truth to be interesting. The free coinage of silver has not been dopted. As for the wealth of the country, we all admit today that it ought to belong to those who create it, and we are discussing how to get it into their hands. It seems to manifest an ineradlcable tendency to slip into the hands of the millionaires, just as it did in 1892, but somebody, Mr. Elkins perhaps, is sure to find a way to scatter it abroad. We no longer shudder at the income tax. A Republican President has actually advocated its first cousin, the inheritance tax, with no protest from anybody in particular. Government ownership of railroads still scares us a ing in that direction, like Josiah Perkins toward his Sally.

law for labor.

The populists claim a little too much do, but they did stir things up at the psychological moment and set the country thinking. We should have reached the same point in any case, very likely, but we should not have reached it quite so soon if these brave and demented first Senator to rise in his place and pioneers had not promulgated their lurid platform.

WALLA WALLA RATE HEARING.

making of new rates for the State of Washington, and it is to the credit of the commission that it has caught a one has ever suspected the railroads of exercising any great degree of philan-'distance" or local. There has been a vast amount of criticism over the late C. P. Huntington's famous "all-thatthe-traffic-would-bear" principle of establishing rates, and yet that same article, or of Mr. Hearst, who published Huntingtonian system is today one of it, may have been; if it is true, they are the greatest factors in ratemaking. Before attributing to that system too great a degree of selfishness-although selfishness is the basic principle of all buying and selling, regardless of whether the commodity is transportation or the freight to be transported-it should be remembered that the railroads must always make something at least approaching a fair division of the profits

with the freight producer. If the latter cannot secure a freight | can put them in jail, as the Kaiser does, rate that will admit of a profit in produeing or distributing the freight, ourse, abandons the field and the railroad loses not only the excessive profits which it attempted to wring from him, but all profits. The profits of a railroad can be increased only as the profits of the farmers and business men along its lines are increased. It is not to the interest of any of the railroads which reach Walla Walla to have the growth of that prosperous city stunted by unreasonable railroad rates. With the warehouse, trackage and motive equipment and staff of employes now available at Walla Walla, a greatly increased volume of business could be handled without a proportionate increase in the expense at that particular point. This is a condition so plainly in evidence that it requires no argu-

ment to prove it. From this assumption it naturally follows that it was from no desire to restrict the growth of Walla Walla that the railroads protested against establishment of a new distance tariff which threatened to change all existing rates in the state. It is impossible to secure any great amount of flexibility in a railroad rate. The entire structure is built of parts so interdependent that, when one is disturbed, everything tumbles like a house of cards. This is the reason why Walla Walla has for several days been entertaining the greatest aggregation of railroad legal and traffic talent that ever assembled in the and criticism is the very best of all pos-Pacific Northwest. These railroad men, sible evidence that such investigation while considering how Walla Walla and criticism are necessary. might be aided by the application of a were nothing to hide no effort would be new distance tariff, have also been obliged to earn their salaries by considering the possible harm which might he would be laughed at, not vilified. come to some other community, it it Mr. Balley's reference to the investiwere not included in the new rate. The gating committee of the Texas Legis-era of town-building by railroads has lature which whitewashed him after he

in their existence Walla showed that, through estab- and who really desired an effective in

proxy; much less ought he to be allowed the jobbing trade in agricultural impleucts and a number of other great staples. These rates were not all granted lie. If Mr. Bailey has a genuine oped a demand for these staples, there ed in their tender bud. was recognition of the importance of Walla Walla. That there will be further growth of the city and country and further recognition by granting special ommodity rates is a certainty. They are due Walla Walla, the railroads express a willingness to grant them, and the Railroad Commission, after its narrow escape from the disastrous conse quences of a new distance tariff which rould have caused general demoralization, will undoubtedly acquiesce heart-

ly in the proposed change. With the completion of the roads now building down the Columbia River and the opening to navigation of that further reductions and readjustments as it has already secured the concessions which it now enjoys and which were not conferred by a Railroad Com-Louis give the credit of it all to the mission.

MR. BAILEY'S DEFENSE, Senator Bailey's reply to the article in the July Cosmopolitan by David Graham Phillips is notable for two rea-In the first place, it is the second direct appeal which those enormous consolidated interests known collectively as "Standard Oil" have deigned to address to the public. The other was made by Mr. Archbold and his colleagues after the publication of the Garfield report. Hitherto the combination has left its defense before the public to its paid attorneys or parasites like Dr. Day and its retainers in the pulpit. The fact that great financial and legislative dignitaries have at length broken silence would seem to signify that the trust discerns a real danger in awakening public opinion and thinks it wise to take active meas ures to allay the gathering storm. One can hardly reckon Senator Spooner's speech made during the pendency the rate bill in defense of himself and his colleagues as a trust-inspired utterance; it bore all the marks of genuine feeling. Whether that feeling was one of remorse inspired by a guilty conscience or one of injured innocence, of course, nobody but the Senator himself could say. Like Mr. Balley's speech its burden was a lamentation over the tendency of our times to dwell upon the shortcomings rather than upon the perfections of public servants. One cannot help sympathizing with their grief. Flattery even to a man in private life is much sweeter than hostile criticism; but it should console these eminent statesmen to recollect how often defamation has been the penalty of greatness. "He who surpasses or subdues mankind," says the poet, "must look down on the hate of those below.'

The second notable feature of Mr. little, but the Nation is gradually edg- it was written out, at least in part, and Bailey's defense is its weakness. Since spoken with unusual deliberateness, one must conclude that it was the best the for themselves, as we are all inclined to in reply to Mr. Phillips' onslaught in the Cosmopolitan; and it can hardly fail to be the verdict of unprejudiced persons after reading both that the Senator would have been better off if he had kept sflent. Mr. Balley is not the publicly proclaim the virgin purity of his soul. Others have preceded him in that pathetic and futile demonstration. Senators than to that of a common man, nor is the Cosmopolitan Magnzine likely to be cast out of decent society because it has admitted statecolleagues.

Concerning these statements, the only question of any importance is whether they are true or not. No matter who made them. No matter where they were published. No matter what the motives of Mr. Phillips, who wrote the article, or of Mr. Hearst, who published public benefactors. If it is false Bailey has his remedy in court. Hearst is financially responsible, and a successful action for damages would not only vindicate Mr. Bailey's good name, but would also add a substantial increment to that mysterious fortune of his. The method of answering charges by persecuting and vilifying one's accusers is very ancient and has often been effect It succeeds even better when one or cut their heads off, as still more for tunate dignitaries have done. Mr Balley's suggestion of scourging and outlawry as a punishment for his audarious accuser is entirely characteristic platonic friendships. of the disposition of predatory privilege when it is assailed. Were such wholesome discipline possible in America, what a world of trouble it would have saved our Senators during this session of Congress.

In a Democracy, however, it would scarcely do to adopt the theory that our rulers can do no wrong and exempt them from criticism. Mr. Balley blames his accuser for attempting to destroy faith in public men, but assuredly the less faith we have in public men of a certain type the better for the country. History shows clearly that the safe attitude of any nation toward its rulers is one not of too much faith, but rather of vigilant suspicion. The public man who pleads for exemption from criticism is in all probability already a riminal. The statesman who talks udest about his austere virtue and his to the next question. lofty motives is the one to watch day and night. The record of public vants in all nations is that they will betray their trust if they have a chance to do it. The rule has its notable exceptions, but what makes them most otable is their rarity. The effort making at present by the trusts and their attorneys in the Senate and elsewher to check the tide of public investigation made to hide it. If the investigator were not likely to discover anything,

departed, and the transportation com- had been instrumental in readmitting panies today come nearer to attending the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to that strictly to the business of carrying state is particularly unsatisfactory. It freight and passengers than ever before is well knows that this committee was composed of his own creatures and that The testimony introduced at Walla the man who moved its appointment lishment of special commodity rates, vestigation was not named among its on the floor of Congress in person or by that city was in a position to control members. The reports of committees vard-Yale boat race.

of this sort carry no weight with thinkments, machinery, packing-house prod- ing men, and are only quoted by those who despise the intelligence of the pubat once, and none of them were ordered fense against the charges of Mr. Philin by a Railroad Commission; but, as lips he should hasten to make it known; the city and surrounding country grew otherwise there is reason to fear that in wealth and population, and devel-

Grainbags have soared to the highest coint reached in many years, and, as there is an insufficient supply on the Coast and en route to handle all of the grain now promised, still higher prices may prevail. The high prices will work hardship on the farmers, as 11-cent grainbags reduce the farmer's profit on wheat about 5 cents per bushel. The scarcity and attendant high prices are due to failure of the Indian jute crop, just as the high prices for wheat two years ago were due to failure of the American wheat crop. This is a cause which cannot be removed, as proposed there will undoubtedly follow by some farmers, by establishment of a bag factory at the penitentiary, for in of rates, and the growing prestige of the present case it is the raw material, Walla Walla and the rich country with and not the manufactured product, which it is surrounded will enable it to that has made the abnormal advance, secure better rates naturally and easily, although the exorbitant ad valorem tariff on grainbage is, of course, a contributing factor.

> Eighty per cent of the New York policemen are naturalized citizens, and an investigation is on foot for the purpose of determining whether it was American race suicide or naturalization frauds which caused such a preponderance of foreign-born coppers on the force. The proportion of foreign-born masters and mates on Pacific Coast vessels became so noticeable a few years ago that an investigation similar that now under way in New York landed a number of candidates for American citizenship behind the bars. The emigrant ships bring a great number of men who, after their arrival heome excellent American citizens, but there is no logical reason why the naturalized citizen should be shown any preference over the native son regardless of whether he desires to be a po man or a master mariner.

The people's party is firmly, unalterably and irrevocably convinced that the money question is paramount, and that the way to get money is for the Government to make money. The poplists can get some valuable pointers on the true principles of flat finance onsulting Mr. Coon, now in the Multemah County Jail. Mr. Coon is a martyr to his beliefs who, unfortunately got into conflict with a despotic Govnment by starting a private mint of his own near Huntington, Or. Every-thing would have been all right if the minions of the law hadn't discovered that his money was counterfeit. So it is with flat money. It would be perfectly good if the public didn't know better.

The unique political nomenclature of he State of Washington is no longer onfined to particular countles owns, but is spreading. It has been nore than two years since the Republican party of Walla Walla split asun der and lost its identity under the soulstirring titles "Boxers" and "Holy Rollers"; but the breed is on the increas and these two divisions of the grand old eminent Texan had to say for himself party are now to be found lined up against each other in Whitman County The names certainly bear what the recount lawyers up at the Courthouse would term "distinguishing marks," but, from present actions and ultimate fate, the name "Kilkenay Cats" might

The wheat market yesterday showed decided weakness on account of a re-It has, in fact, grown a trifle stale. The public is prepared just at present to al. United States would this year break all boy could be. The Washington Railroad Commission has apparently backed down from low rather less weight to the word of previous records. Unless the signs the year fall, today's market should be a little stronger on account of an increased output from the chinch-bug incubators "down in Kansas."

> The members of the First Presbyterian Church need not despair. They can get a very good view of the Holy Land for the small and inconsequential sum of 10 cents, or a tenth of a dollar, by interviewing Mr. Hale, who conducts justly celebrated "tours of the world" on Sixth street. Wait till the bell pings.

"Royal" Anne is the proper name for them this year. The price is up in the royalty figures, which would be gratifying to the cherry-growers if there were only a full crop at the same time. And the Royal Anne cherries are being gathered without injury from rain.

Mr. White, the late friend of friendess but comely chorus girls, had a room at the roof of Madison-Square Garden where he gave his entertainments' to his lady friends and others. What cay iler will doubt the pure character of his

Mr. Thaw appears to have killed Mr. White because he had learned that he (Thaw) was not the original discoverer and patron of the Nesbit chorus girl, and that White was. When a man's married his trouble begins-if he marries that kind.

The citizen who doesn't value his right of suffrage highly enough to register ought not to be permitted to vote. Voting by certificate is a premium on fraud, indifference and neglect. There should be an end to it.

The Railroad Commission emerged from the Walla Walla hole without a scratch, by the skillful expedient of leaving it to the railroads to settle. When in doubt, back up, and pass on

'President Roosevelt," said Senator

Joe Bailey, a week ago, "has cost more and is worth less than any President we have ever had." Joe believes in giving value received. Hence the \$250,000 Texas farm. Salem gets \$15,000, Baker City \$65,000 and Eugene \$50,000 in the public build-

places in Oregon where the pork bar'l The populists at St. Louis rejoice in the prosperity of our great Nation, and all is well. While the lamp holds out to burn, even a populist may return-if

ings bill. There are at least three

he gets a railroad pass. Little Johnny Wiley died Sunday in Baker City, the first victim of the toy pistol this season. Now is a good timto stamp out the pest, lest the harvest

Harvard is again in the ranks of the great universities. It has won the HarTHE REAL MUCK RAKE MAN.

Greedy Money-Chasers, With Eyes Fixed on Things of This World. From Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Bacca-

laureate at Princeton University.) The real muckraker is not the honest critic of abuses, not even the malicious assailant of vested interests and invested oliticians; but this busy, silent, indefatigable fellow, whose eyes are so fixed upon the things of this world-golden dust and husks of pleasure and withered straws of notoriety and brittle sticks of official power-that he cannot even look, much s think, on the celestial crown of virtue

Yes, you are the man, you money-spin-ner; hasting to be rich and forgetting to be honest, generous or kind; bending your conscience to your dealing if need be to succeed; putting all your energy, all your ambition into the service of the least erected spirit that fell from heaven"; counting over your golden dollars as if they were sacred beads in a new sary of devotion, and congratulating curself upon the pile of dust that you have raked together-you are the muck-

You are the man, you pleasure-seeker fixing your desires upon sensual ease and luxury; racing to and fro in your costly chase after new excitements; measuring everything unconsciously by its power to minister to your personal gratification, and thinking yourself fortunate according to the quantity of husks, clean or dirty,

that you have gathered into your trough— you are the muckraker.

You are the man, you lover of place and power; clutching at every petty distinc-tion and paltry office that comes in your way; sacrificing your peace of mind and your independence of thought in order to win favor with those who can help you; making yourself the most servile kind of a follower in order to be called a leader; letting yourself be used by everybody for fear somebody may turn you out; spend-ing infinite pains and care to build your platform of dry sticks a little higher, not that you may look up at the stars, but that you may look down on the rest of the world-you are the muckraker. That is the symbol and ensign of all you

great ones who have fatally succeeded, and of the lesser ones who totter after you, and gape at you, and try to imitate you with their poor little tools, broken-toothed, short-handled, pitifully inadequate—that is the sign of you all who know nothing higher than wealth and pleasure and place and power; the sign of the muckrake. In that sign you improved muckrake. In that sign you imperil the Republic.

the Republic.

How? By looking only downward, never upward. By bending high faculties to low ends. By corrupting the minds of youth with fale standards of success and lying maxims of self-interest. By drawing the thoughts of men. by the glitter of riches and the glare of fashion, to rest on you, and the like of you, instead of on virtue and praise. By making your lives one long denial of the things that make life worth living—honor, kindness, self-sacriworth living-honor, kindness, self-sacrifice, integrity, faith and love. The man who suspects you, watches you, exposes you if you have stolen your muckrake or hurt other people with it, or used it for a rake-off, is justified. What you need in that case is to be discovered, punished and forgotten, and the sconer the better, for the Republican can learn nothing from you but shame.

Was This Ox Like a Politiciant
Washington, D. C., Despatch.
Senator Scott waxed cloquent in his few
remarks on the livestock bill. His feelings swept him on into a narration of
some personal experiences
"Our Western brethren saw we back

"Our Western brethren say we back here in the East know nothing of the hard lines of life in the stock business," said the West Virginia Senator

"I have come up through tribulations,
Mr. President. Oh! if they could only
look back, as I do, to my life as a boy
on the plains driving my ox team between the Missouri River and what is now the city of Denver, a place then without a name. My best friend in all that time was that magnificent old near ox. He was the wisest friend I had. Why, that old fellow knew which way the wind was going to blow every night, and lay down with his back to it, and I stept in his lee as warm and happy as a

When "Scotty," as the Senators all call him, alluded to the old ox knowing which way the wind was going to blow, they pricked up their ears.

Knute Nelson, who sits a seat or two back of Scott, whispered, "That ox was

a pretty good politician. You must have taken lessons from him."

Sick of Seeing His Name in Print. Washington, D. C., Despatch. It is not often that an American politician gets sick of seeing his name in print. Yet Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, got more clippings a few days ago with his name in them than he cared to see. This is the way it happened. Beveridge has his share of vanity and the

day he introduced his meat inspection bill he telegraphed an order to one of the New York press clipping bureaus to send him all clippings on the Beveridge meat bill. Every paper in the country printed something about the packers and the Beveridge bill. The first day following his order Beveridge received severa thousand clippings and an enormous bill The next day the clippings and the bill were trebled. The third day brought Sen-ator Beveridge's finish and gasping over the amount of his indebtedness to the man with the shears he telegraphed as follows: enough." "Cancel my order; have had

Election Expenses Thirty Cents.

Thomas Lawly, Democratic nominee for the State Assembly in Blair county, Pa., filed a statement of his election expenses in court today. He makes out that the honor of the nomination cost him 30 cents, his specific expenditures co of 20 cents for trolley car fare and 10 cents for peanuta.

The Cowpuncher's Elegy. Denver Republican

I've ridden nigh a thousand leagues up bands of steel, The ranches dot the strongholds of the old

The ranches dot the strongholds of the oldtime saddlemen.
And the glory of the cattle days can
ne'er come back again.
O, the creak of saddle leather—
O, the stink of upland weather.
When the cowmen roamed the foothills and
drove in ten thousand steers;
Through the years, back in the dreaming,
I can see the campfires gleaming.
And the lowing of the night herd sounds, all
faintly, in my ears.

faintly, in my ears.

There's a checkerboard of fences on the vast and windswept range,

And the haystacks and the windmills make the isndecape new and strange;
And the plains are full of farmers, with their harrows and their plows;

On the robdsides lotter kidlets who are "driving home the cows!"

O, the quickly faced glory
Of the cowboy's brief, brief story!

How the old range beckons vainly in the eunshine and the rain.

O, the reek of roundup battle,
And the thund'ring hoofs of cattle—
But why dream a useless day dream that can only give one pain?

Where have gone those trails historic.

where have gone those trails historic.
Where the herders sought the mart?
Where the herders sought the mart?
Where have gone the saucy cowtowns,
Where the gun man played his part?
Where has gone the Cattle Kingdom, with
its armed, heroic strife—
Each has vanished like a bubble that has
lived its little life,
O, the spurs we set a-jingling,
And the blood that went a-tingling
When we rode forth in the marning, chaps
clad knights in cavalcade;
And the mem'ries that come trooping.
And the spirits, sad and drooping,
When the cowman looks about him at the
havor Time has made.

THIS GIANT OVER NINE FEET.

A Russian Visitor Who at Once Sleeps History Test for State Certificates Ton in Three Beds.

New York Herald Released after an examination by the Ellis Island medical adthorities, who decided that he was mentally sound. Theo-dore Macknow, Russian giant, was ush-ered into New York by way of West Thirty-fourth street. The glant, his wife, Mr. Gest, representing Oscar Hammer-siein, who is responsible for the advent of the biggest man that ever came to of the biggest man that ever came to New York, and a Russian physician, who accompanies Macknow constantly, left Ellis Island on board the Fletcher, which had been chartered for the trip

Before the Fistcher cast off Mr. Gest
had telephoned to the Waldorf-Astoria and engaged rooms for "Mr. and Mrs.

Macknow's entrance created a panic among the clerks and a hurry call was sent for Mr. Boldt, Mr. Barse and Oscar. It was their verdict that Mr. and Mrs. Macknow could be better accommodated elsewhere, and Mr. Gest was informed that the suite he had engaged had been previously taken by an Indian prince or someone equally important. Finding a haven in the Saranac, at Broadway and Forty-second street, the

Broadway and Forty-second street, the Russian said he was thirsty. Six glasses of lemonade were set before him, and he drank all six without taking a breath. The lemonade was followed by eight cuts of roast beef,, a yariety of vegetables and a full quart of strawberries and cream.

After dinner the giant received visitors. After dinner the giant received visitors. He proved he was nine feet three inches high. Then he put one of his shoes on a marble topped table and pointed out that there wasn't room left on which to set a teacup. After that he placed the flat of his hand on the eleven-foot high ceiling. He weighs 365 pounds, and his trousers cost \$8 a leg under contract.

Mrs. Macknow is a pleasant-faced Russ.

Mrs. Macknow is a pleasant-faced Rus-tian of medium height, and weighs about 25 pounds. She appears to be very proud of her big husband. She ordered three beds set up side by side, and said he would be very comfortable lying across

Senator Platt on His Retirement.

New York Exchange.
"When ought a politician to retire?"
said Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday,
in response to a question by a reporter
"He ought to retire when he feels d good and ready.

"I presume you put that question to me as a hint that I ought to retire from the Senate. Well, I would like to. My Senatorial term, however, as you know, won't expire for some considerable time, but when it does, I'll be deep glad

to step down and out."

Aside from the political life, however,
Mr. Platt believes that in large cities, where competition is keenest, the business of professional man who has reached the age of 60 and has accumulated a bank account yielding him an income of \$3000 or \$4000 a year, or even less, ight to retire, so as to make room for

"In the large cities of the country," aid the Senator, "there are thousands said the Senator, "there are thousands of more workers than are needed, and of more workers than are needed, and for that reason the young fellows not be hampered by the old ones.

"Uncle Joe" Sees Imaginary Hats.

Exchange.

The House was voting on the motion to go into committee of the whole and John Sharp Williams was continuing his gentle, Summer-day fillbuster. There were perhaps 100 members present, about half a quorum. Williams demanded a division and the "yeas" stood up to be counted. With a rapid sweep of the gavel around the Republican side Uncle Joe went through the motion of counting. "One hundred and forty-one in the affirmative," he declared, "He's worse than Ton Read." clared. 'He's worse than Tom Reed,' said a laughing Democrat, who was looking on from the gallery. "Reed used to count the hats in the cloak-room, but Uncle Joe can imagine hats to count."

Stands by Hls Rights as Male.

Pittsburg Despatch. Millionaire-Congressman Morrell, of Pennsylvania, recently advertised for a stableman and specified that all applications should be "by mail." Mr. Morrell was just out of bed the next morning when he was informed that

"Did you advertise for a man?" was the first question asked of Mr. Morrell when he came down.
"I did," he said, "But I distinctly

said that all applications must be by mail."
"Yes, sir," answered the man. "Tm a

male and I'm applying now.

Knew John D.'s Time Came High.

Paris Cable Dispatch.
A reporter of the Matin, with a check for \$1000 in his pocket, has been hunting for John D. Rockefeller, in the hope of is complete, offering to accept the income purchasing 15 minutes' conversation with him. The amount the Matin expected to pay for his time was calculated on the supposition that his income is about \$4000 hourly. Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law met orter and refused his request, with

Bright Mechanic at 93 Years Old. Philadelphia Record

John Breisch, of Lower Macungle town-ship, Lehigh county, Pa., who is 23 years old and has but one arm, has recovered from recent illness and resumed his work of making sedge and pick handles for the furnaces and mills at Alburtis and Emaus. He makes the handles with as much skill man half of his age who possesses as a man o

HARD QUIZ FOR TEACHERS.

Severe for Many. Spokane Chronicle.

United States history questions puzzled most of the applicants for teachers' cer-tificates at the May examination. Less than half the number of applicants re-ceived certificates, and generally it was

history in which they falled.

The papers were examined and marked by several teachers specially selected for the purpose by the State Superintendent. The marking was completed a few days The marking was completed a few days ago and the disappointments are many. A great number of the applicants received only 30 or 40 per cent, states an Olympia report. An examination of the questions suggests that to give correct answers would not so much require a drilled-in knowledge of dates as it would a broad knowledge of United States history.

A few years ago it is said that the ques-tions prepared by the State Board of Education were such as could be answered by the average boy or girl that had finished the first textbook in history, but since that time the character of questions has been changed in order to make the win-ning of a certificate more difficult and to

test scholarship rather than ability to cram for temporary uses. The history questions at the May examnations were as follows: How many can you answer correctly?

1. Contrast the liberties of the English colonists before the American Revolution with those possessed by American nists of other European nations at that 2. Give a brief sketch of the framing of

the United States Constitution and tell how it was ratified. What is meant by Kentucky resolu-tions of 1798? Name two other important movements of a like character before 1856.

 Name in order of time five political events growing out of the existence of slavery and show how each was connected with that institution What were the respective attitudes

5. What were the respective attitudes of Lincoln, Johnson and Congress toward reconstruction? Describe the chief steps in the process actually adopted.
6. Was the governmeng of England favorable to the North or to the South during the Civil War? State facts to support the answer.

the answer. -7. Name the political party which advocated at the Presidential election specified the following measures: The re-establishment of the United States Bank in 1840; the extension of slavery in the territories in 1860; the reduction of the exist

ing turiff in 1888. 8. State an important historical event connected with the name of (a) Commo-dore Decatur; (b) Stephen A. Douglas; (c) Roger B. Taney; (d) Sam Houston; (e) John C. Fremont.

9. What was done by each of the following named men for the development or improvement of the commercial interests of the country: (a) James B. Endes: (b) Ell Whitney; (c) George Clinton; (d) John A. Roebling; (e) Cyrus W. Field.

10. (a) Name five historians of the United States, not merely writers of textbooks. (b) Name the epoch or period that each treats of each treats of.

Monument to Yale Boys' Heroism.

New Haven, Conn., Dispatch. A piece of statuary unique in the his-ory of sculpture is in process of comple-ion in the studio of James Edward Kelly. It will be known as the Defenders' monu-ment, and commemorates the defense of New Haven against the British by the students of Yale College July 5, 1779.

The statue represents three figures, beardless youths, operating a piece of field

artiliery. They are typical American youths of the period. The unveiling will take place July 5, 1997. The statue will have cost, when com-

1907. The statue will have cost, when completed, about \$30,000.

The figures, which will be cast in bronze, will stand eight feet high upon a pedestal of granite. The monument will be placed upon the spot at West Bridge, where 127 years previously the Yale students met the British and repuised them. The resistance by the cilizens of New Haven to the British invasion to 1779 was Haven to the British invasion in 1779 was the only instance in the Revolutionary War when a town, unsupported by out side help, without military leadership or general military organization, pitted itself against a British detachment. The British force nearly equaled in numbers the whole population of the town. These unthere was a man waiting who insisted disciplined citizens repulsed veterar soldiera.

Boston Newshoy to Go to Harvard.

Exchange The Boston Newsboys, a protective union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has voted to send one of its members to Harvard University in the Fall. The union some time ago starta scholarship fund, hoping to raise 60. The fund now amounts to \$2500, which yields an income of \$100. President Eliot, an honorary member of the union,

ed by competitive examination. Francia Scott Key's House May Go.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch.
The Key mansion, the former home of
Francis Scott Key, author of the "StarSpangled Banner," probably will be sacrificed in the near future to make room for a row of stores and dwellings, historic house is situated in Georgeto the western part of the city, which many other landmarks and points of historic interest.

The mansion was the home of Mr. Key when he was United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, which office he held just prior to his death in 1848.



-From the Denver Republican THE IDEA OF THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DANCING MASTERS DECLARING THAT AMERICA HAS NO NA.

TIONAL DANCE.