The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1906.

THE LAW AND THE TRUST.

Most readers know that for some time a lawsuit has been pending at Findlay, Ohio, wherein the state of Ohio was plaintiff and the Standard Oil Comany defendant. The charge against the trust was that it had conspired to destroy competition and thus create a monopoly, which, under the status of Ohio, is a criminal offence. The case was begun with a certain parade. The trumpets sounded, the tomtom was beaten and proclamation went abroal that at last the great octopus was to be brought to justice. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Rockefeller himself was worried over the affair. At any rate he went to the trouble of deploring in the newspapers that such an attempt should be made to discourage what he was pleased to call "development." In his vocabulary "development" seems to be a suphemism for

The Socialists however who with their faults, must be credited with no little astuteness, were never in the least impressed by the pomp and promise of this prosecution. Their organs prefrom the beginning that it was all a farce. It would be carried just far enough, they asserted, to make a colorable pretence that something had been attempted and then an excuse would be found for dropping it. Either an opportune flaw would appear in the indictment: or some rule of immunity vould turn up; or, in case things began to look really black for the monopoly, would exclude evidence enough to break up the prosecution. In some way the trust would be cleared, alists predicted; and it turns out that they were right.

The Standard Oil Company was res cued from the clutches of the law by a happy thought on the part of the presiding judge. The thought was not only happy but it was also original. It overturns an ancient principle of the law which no court ever before thought of questioning; but the law is a small matter when the interests of a trust are at stake. The state offered evidence to show that the Standard Oil Company had paid rebates to a retail grocer through its agent. Such rebates would of course demonstrate to any cane mind that the monopoly was fighting a competitor by its well known methods and endeavoring to drive him out of business. There could have been no other motive for paying them. The judge must have feared that the jury would take this view, for he excluded the evidence of the rebates. This rulsaved the trust from conviction but it did not save the judge from susplaion of bias. Nor does it save his

Judge Banker excluded the evidence that the agent had paid rebates on the ground that the prosecution had not shown that the Standard Oil Company ordered him to pay them. Since such orders are always given secretly and will never be confeesed under oath either principal or agent, they never can be proved. Judge Banker's ruling therefore, should it be followed, would forever put an end to all prosecutions of this sort against the trusts. previous presumption of the law has always been that what an agent does for his principal is authorized unless there is clear proof of the contrary. In the contemplation of the law the prinspal knows the acts of his agent and is bound by them unless he can show that he forbade them. Even then he is still bound in many cases unless he can show that third parties also had notice that the act was forbidden.

This rule is clearly demanded by sound public policy. A principal can not safely be permitted to shield himself from the consequences of his agents' acts by claiming that he did not know of them or that he did not authorize them. He must be able to prove that they were done contrary to his wishes and orders. The burde proof is always on the side of the principal who wishes to repudiate an agent's act. The maxim of the law, "Qut facit per allum facit per ee" identifies the principal with his agent; treats them as one individual in their relation to the public. The public cannot know what their secret agreement may be and no court before Judge Banker's has ever held that it was would be easy. It must be admitted, necessary to know in order to establish however, that the transfer of the body

the principal's responsibility Why did he not require the monopoly to prove that it had repudlated its light to move the body, if he did move agents' rebates? Such proof would be it, but, unless there is strong evidence

would settle the point at once. Was that Hutchinson managed to drag him- known to this community-a few years the agent's account for the rebate disallowed? If it was not disallowed, then the company had full knowledge of it and assumed all the responsibility for it. It is a principle of law that failure to repudiate an agent's act amounts to ratifying it. What evidence did the Standard Oil Company that it had repudiated the agent's re

But it is idle to reason upon this matter. Judge Banker's extraordinary ruling was made simply for lack of some plausible way to break down the prosecution. To demonstrate a corporadon's innocence by denying the state the right to prove it guilty is a little rude, but it serves when there is no petter way. The case against Standard Oil Company must now fall completely and the Socialiste have one ere instance to point their contention that the Government has neither the ability nor the wish to control trusts. Judge Banker's ruling discredits all that has been promised by recent legislation in the public interest Phis man should be impeached, or inlicted and removed from office. offense is one of the most flagrant yet committed for defense of the illegal and oppressive methods of monopoly.

TO STAY IN CUBA?

It is little believed in the United tates that we shall ever be able again withdraw our authority from Cuba The people cannot govern themselves; and by this token it is manifest that we hall have trouble in governing them if that undertaking shall fall into our

There was civil war in Cuba. Secretary Taft was sent to interpose be-tween them. In taking measures for acification of the Island, he was bliged to rely upon his own judgment, To The Oregonian it has seemed that he was too much inclined toward the insurgent party and its claims, and that injustice was done to President Palma and his party. But Secretary Taft appeared to believe that the shortest and easiest way to a settlement was to take the side of the insurgents, peraps because that was the readiest way to induce them to dishand and give up their arms and bring about a settlement without sacrifice of Amercan lives. He found the insurgents wouldn't yield, but the Palma government, not supported by the United States, would be compelled to yield. So the insurgents got rid of the govern-ment against which, because they had been beaten in an election, they took up arms. What's next?

The military forces of the United States occupy the Island and a "Governor" from the United States to in charge. Palma, to whom more than other man, the island owes its deliverance from Spain, proudly refused to act the part he was urged to take; that is, to remain nominally at the head of affairs while the insurgents under protection of the United States vere to be given a free hand to organize a government against him. therefore peremptorily resignel, and doubtless will spend the short renainder of his life in exile. Now is to ollow the farce of new elections in Cuba; to which the beaten party will be as little disposed to submit as the nsurgents were to Palma. Secretary Taft was unwilling to com-

mit the United States to war in Cuba, an! so took the only course that seemed o him likely to avert such conse nuence. However, unjust to Palma and his party, it was probably wise. We didn't want to jump into war and subdue the rebellion. But the trouble is by no means over. We probably shall ot be able to get out of the island; and if we do get out, we shall have to go back again. Yet we certainly do not want to annex Cuba. We have troubles of our own-race differences, industrial and electoral difficulties. tariff disagreements, representative problems and a whole line of troubles and complications to which annexation of Cuba would bring unwelcome additions. And yet we pretty certainly are That is, we shall not be "In for it." hereafter.

NEED OF BANK SUPERVISION

Need of state supervision of private oanks and trust companies is opic with members of the American Hanker's Association, now in section in St. Louis, just as with members of the state associations of Oregon and Washington. This need is recognized by all progressive bankers.

Clark Williams, President of the American Association and Vice-President of the Columbia Trust Company, of New York, urged it in his annual address yesterday. He said:

Some good may come from the entastrophe of the Real Estate Trust Company failure at Philadelphia and the Stensland bank at Chicago, if only the practical lessons we may learn are of lawling benefit. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the wistom of the policy in advocating adequate State supervision. It seems to have been so lacking in this n. It seems to have been so lacking in this ansylvania are considering the advisability f calling a general convention to demand re lef from present unsatisfactory conditions

The bank depositors in Oregon and Washington have no laws to protect them against the looting of banks o the abuse of the banking privilege by unscrupulous or negligent bankers. The criminal law punishes offenders when they can be caught, but does not restore losses. Besides, sharpers evade the criminal penalties. There is need of law to prevent bank fraud, through supervision by a state officer.

THE SPOKANE MURDER.

The hypothesis that Reno Hutchinson was murdered by a highwayman may be dismissed as extremely improbable. The murder was committed in the full giare of an electric light. A highwaynan would not have chosen such a spot for his attempt. Moreover, if Hutchinson was shot by a robber why was no robbery committed? It may be replied that the thief was frightened before his work was complete; but this supposition is untenable, since he had time to place the body on a lawn bordering the street. He could have rifled the pockets in much less time than this act consumed.

If the motive was not robbery, what was it? But, first, why was Hutchin son shot in the full glare of an electric light? Evidently, because the person who did the deed wished to make absoitely sure of his aim, for one thing Besides that, a man shooting into the glare from a dark nook would be comparatively safe. Persons passing in the light could not discern him in the sheltering darkness and his escape to the lawn is a difficulty here. criminal must have emerged into the

As to the motive, it is not always wise to seek for something which seems adequate. Any motive whatever is sufficient to a mind criminally disposed. The most trifling incentives

may account for crime.

ROOSEVELT, THE CONSERVATIVE. Revolutionary is not the proper term apply to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas upon the regulation of swollen fortunes. His purpose is threefold and each branch of it is conservative. It is conservative, at any rate, if we use that excellent word, not in the false sense of reactionary fetich worship, but in its true meaning. The President's purpose is, first, to check the power of certain fortunes, which has grown to be a menace to Republican government secondly, to rescue the institution of private property from destruction; and to compel millionaire wealth to hear its just share of the expenses of government. All this is eminently onservative. To accomplish it some changes in our laws are necessary; but no change can be called revolutionary uless its purpose, or effect, is revolu tionary.

Observers have long foretold two opposite dangers to this republic; one from the passions of the hungry and unreasoning mob, the other from wealth concentrated in a few hands. Which is the greater were hard to decide; but comparison is easy, for the dangers are upon us together. From one side march the snarling cohorts of unreason with Hearet, for the moment, at their head. On the other stands the phalanx of the plutocracy. Should either definitely prevail the country is lost. The Wall Street Journal quotes Horace Mann's well-known warning against concentrated wealth and tries to parry it by saying that, while wealth has increased since the day of the great schoolmaster, it has not become more aggregated. But this is an error. The authorities all agree that the proportion of the national wealth aggregated in a hands is now greater than ever be fore, while the tendency to concentrate stronger yearly. We have always known that money means nower commerce; we are just learning that

it means also political power. The authors of the Constitution made ample provision against any person obtaining too great political power by election; against the equal political menace of money they took no mea sures whatever. To correct this lapse in the wiedom of the fathers is not revolution but preservation. It is an save their work from essential step to ruin. The political power of wealth is exerted in every city to grab franchises, to corrupt the councils, to debase the electorate; in every state to thwart wholesome legislation and hire the serrants of the people to betray their trust; in Congress it has for years de fled the will of the people and substituted special privilege for the general velfare. In interstate commerce concentrated wealth has shown its nowe by gathering the profits of industry in to the possession of an oligarchy, destroying competition and substituting the code of the Black Flag for com

This perlious drift Mr. Roosevelt has aiready checked by the railroad rate law. Now, it is said, he purposes to do more. In his next message he may definitely recommend new legislation to control money employed in interstate commerce and lay the axe to the root of plutocracy by a proposal for both an income and an inheritance tax. There can be no doubt that practical measures of this sort have become nec essary to protect the inetitution of pri vate property.

Property stands in peril from two sides. On the one hand are the trusts which have devoured the fortunes of the middle class at a fearful rate in the last two or three decades. They are also transforming workmen into homeless, migatory, disinherited mob. The worst enemies of the home and domestic morals in this country today are the tender On the other hi ption of the injustice of piratical wealth endangers honest wealth, until it is remedied. For the masses cannot draw fine distinctions. They are likely to see all fortunes looking black be cause so many undeniably are black. The feeling that wealth itself is concrete wrong is abroad and finds its disciples. So long as crying evils are left unremedied these disciples will multiply and the time may come when will control the government. Therefore, we say that Mr. Roosevelt by his proposals to control, limit and diminish exaggerated fortunes shows himself the wise and vigilant protector of private property.

The overgrown wealth of the country never has paid its just chare of the public burdens. We say nothing of its tax dodging, which is scandalously flagrant. The railroads are perpetually at work upon assessors for partial ratinge. Millionaires perjure themselve without shame to escape their taxes. Some corporations, like Mr. Hearst's publishing company, hide every penny of their wealth from the assessor. this is not the point. Even if the plutoc racy paid its full tax on a fair aesessment, still it would not bear its just share of the public expense. The rea-son is this. The militia, the federal courts, the federal deputy marshals, are principally employed in protecting the property of the trusts and in set tling their disputes with one another The ordinary citizen has no direct ben efit, commonly, from all this machin-Yet he it is who must pay for it. Again, when the navy or army must intervene in some foreign difficulty, it is usually to protect millionaire inests. We do not suggest that this protection should be denied them, but certainly they ought to pay for it. And the only way to make the millionaires pay anything like what they owe the upon them. Many states of the Union already have done this. It is the ac cepted policy of France and England An income tax, an inheritance tax and a just code of laws to govern wealth in commerce would very soon take the wind out of Mr. Hearet's sails. On the other hand, the prolonged denial of afford the price.
such legislation will send him prosperous breezes and add vessels to his That New Jer fleet until it victoriously sweeps our

political seas. Among the many crimes perpetrated in the name of reform and religious faith is that of starving infants on a "Brotherhood of Light" farm in Col-orado. A large number of infants have died on this farm who were unable to live on a diet of thin milk, given three times in twenty-four hours, supple mented by reading to them out of a so-called "holy book." Cranks who "go through the wilderness," L. e., refuse to eat for forty days and nights in order very easy. A reference to the books to the contrary, it seems more likely to purify their bodies, were not un-

self upon the lawn after he was shot, ago. Several of them died under the What is the fact about this? when hunger pressed too sorely those who survived fell away from their fanatical belief after their leader had perished in the "wilderness." This Colorado contingent seems to have gone a step farther in this line and practiced its cruel belief upon infants instead of upon themselves. Short shrift and ong rope should be given to the leader n this crime, and even then the slaughter of the innocents of which he has een guilty would be scantily atoned for. A fanatic who practices the black arts of a so-called religion upon himself and his adupt dupes may become monster of whom a community feels called upon, in the name of decency to rid itself by imprisonment in the asylum for the insane or the state's But when he makes helpless infants and children his victims a charge of murder sustained by evidence easily adduced should give him exit at rope's end.

> This Autumn rain is the magic of field and forest, weather and content in Oregon. It brings the temperature of night and day close together and makes grass and trees jump upward, after summer dryness. It brings joy to farmer, dairyman, logger and steamboatman and soon will fetch in more ordwood to Portland homes from up the streams. Rain takes the place of snow n Oregon and the Chinook south wind, the place of the blizzard. When the south wind blows from the shores of Coos, Tillamook and Clatsop it brings louds that bathe the country in warm cean mists of the summer's sun. That s why Oregon Winters are mild, without extremes of cold. Last Sunday the variation in temperature was between 62 degrees maximum and 50 degrees minimum; Monday it was between 59 and 52 and yesterday between 60 and 53. This same evenness of temperature is a characteristic of Oregon Winters, especially west of the Cascade Moun-

At the University of Washington omplaint is made that the students are lacking in "college spirit," as evidenced by their failure to contribute iberally to the expense of maintaining a football team. Perhaps the students are so buey mustering the intricacles of dead languages and higher mathematics that they have no time for football. They may be laboring under the leiusion that an educational spirit is of more importance than a college spirit. Get the rooters' club after them, haze some of the worst offenders and put them on the general black list. If this does not suffice, organize a pitched battle and try to drive them out. If this also fails, leave them to their fate and start a university somewhere else, establishing as one of the requirements of dmission that a young man or woman shall always subordinate his educaional spirit to his college spirit.

"The revelation" which was vouchsafed to a certain lame evangelist in Portland bears many evidences of be-ing genuine. After twenty-four hours of fasting and prayer an angel appeared to him and ordered him to look up a job in a sawmill. He obeyed the Both angel and evangelist appear to have been guite unusually sen-Perhaps the revelation was intended for other evangelists also. It s scarcely credible that such an exceedingly salutary bit of counsel was intended to be confined to one man when so many need it.

Should the public ever desire to get ossession of the waterfront it will find the owners in no wise willing to give up without a big price. It matters not if they grabbed the frontage for nothing, or if the public gave it to them as a gift, they would hang on just as greedly as if they had bought it. The public will consider well before giving away a strip of river frontage between Burnside and Steel bridges, on the west side of the stream, as the Port of Portland Commission has rece

The Dallas apple show November and 3 will be timely. Give Polk County show and Rogue River and Hood River will not by themselves fix the high grade of Oregon apples. Polk has any amount of land for the purpose Apples will make it high-priced, as at Hood River and Rogue River.

Mr. Hill proposes to name his new own St. James. It's Mr. Harriman's next move. How would St. Edward de for his new town, wherever it might be? The people would behold eaintly qualities more readily if the two raiload kings would stop the "cussin' by supplying cars.

And now it is denied that consolidation of three Republican clubs in Port-land into one has been effected. Will the brethren ever dwell together in peace and unity? Still, the two Demcratic clube have their troubles Only the Democrats don't have a Mr. Lockwood.

It is unfortunate for a lot of Puter's diterary critics that he was not sen enced to the rock pile or to McNeil's Island, so as to deprive him of leisure for writing a book. But many of them are not in position to advocate hard labor for land thieves.

Civilization advances in Russia. Cos sacks are now encouraged to choot young girls who offend them. This is much more humane than whipping them to death, which has hitherto been the practice of the Czar's gallant

Many political skeletons have lain bleaching on the strand since the city primaries of 1905 and the county and state primarice of 1906, but the ead spectacle seems to be no deterrent to Government is to impose an income tax | the rush for the city primaries of nex

> Those precious Hood River apples would be a myth were they not ex-hibited at the fruit fair before shipment away. Oregonians are lucky have a sight of them, even if they can't

That New Jersey town that thinks it has a female burglar should try leaving a new bonnet beside a mirror in each house. The millinery will catch

In the opinion of a good many persons the best way for fuel dealers to disprove the existence of a trust, would be to cut present prices.

Will the wees of the common people

never cease? Diamonds have gone up twenty per cent. Taft's next job may be intervention

in Georgia.

THE CONTEST IN NEW YORK. Democratic Opposition To "Make It Haif a Million." To Hearst.

New York Times, Dem. Republican votes saved this city from alling into the hands of Hearst last Fall Democratic votes must preserve the State of New York from a like disaster this year. The Democrats will do their part. He is not a Democratic candidate. In this city and in the interior cities and counties the lenders and chief men of that party have repudiated him. They will vote for Hughes, and openly say so. It vote for Hugnes, and openly say so, it is no local revoit, it is not confined to habitual independents, it is a great movement of multitudes of Democrats over to the Republican camp. The host is swelled every day by the announcement names of Democrats never re known to have voted a Republican

The old-time Democratic strongholds will be Hughes strongholds this year. It remains for the Republicans to do their duty. Amazing as it may seem, there is the only weak point in the Hughes campaign. After all excuses have been made for the disjointing of have been made for the disjoining of the Republican organization through the neglect and disuse incident to the ousting of Odell, it is still apparent that the work of the Republican committee lacks in activity and effectiveness. That will never do. Mr. Hearst's efforts and ex-

never do. Mr. Hearst's efforts and expenditures have been directed to the gaining of Republican votes up the State. There is a danger point in the Republican farmers who are venal or can be fooled by his plausible deceptions. If the Republican organization will keep its rural vote solidly in line the Hughes Democrats will take care of the cities.

The whole Union looks to the Empire State to make an end of this offensive pretender on November 6, to remove him from American politics, and to destroy his polsonous influence. No ordinary majority will suffice. Let us make it half a million. That would be exemplary. Surely in this greatest state in the Union, against the unworthlest nominee that ever ran in this greatest state in the Union, against the unworthiest nominee that ever ran for Governor in any state, the greatest state majority known in our political history ought to be recorded. The hair million mark can be reached if the Republicans will give their candidate the hearty, energetic, and unanimous support of which by his character, his record, and his ability he is in every way worthy.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE." The London Times Yields to American

The London Times Yields to American Methods.

Chicago Evening Post.

Your Englishman seldom does things by halves. He may be a trifle slow in deciding upon a course of action, irritatingly cautious in giving or withholding praise, but when he does actor does speake it is in a spirit of wholeness that is refreshing.

The British Publishers' Association may not have intended to pay a high compliment to the methods of the American advertiser when it took the old "Thunderer" to task, but we on this side of the pond are privileged to read into the scolding something distinctly gratifying to ourselves.

We recall with what dublousness we viewed the task assumed by four Americans who a few years ago un-

Americans who a few years ago un-dertook the gigantic work of modern-izing The Times of London. To swerve that staid British publication from the To swerve

that staid British publication from the beaten path of a century's making was considered an undertaking for some agency other than human.

Now, in the protest of the British publishers, we have abundant proof that the task has been accomplished, the impossible has been achieved. The "Thunderer" has capitulated, surrendered horse, foot and dragoons, to the wiles of the American advertising writer and the consequent shower of British sovereigns. British sovereigns. Because of this shower-registering

in the counting-room gauge of The Times as high as \$150,900 in a single Jay—the British Publishers' Associa-tion is mad clear through. The Times tion is mad clear through. The Times has been uncommonly successful; hence its dire offending.

"It pays to advertise," was coined in America. It is one Americanism that the most conservative of British journals does not hesitate to borrow and to repeat in the loudest black-face

Uncle Joe Cannon Versus Sleep.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. cle Joe" Cannon has been his Missouri admirers that late to bed and early to rise has been the rule of "Uncle Joe" scoffs at the old couplet, Early to bed, early to rise,

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

He believes with George Ade that
"early to bed, early to rise, and one
meets few prominent people." He indorses the theory of the Rogers Brothers that "early to bed, early to rise,
makes, a good milkman." ors that "early to bed, early to rise, makes a good milkman."

"Uncle Joe" has slept little, Like Napoleon, he gets along without it. Like Cassius, he is lean, hungry and wakeful, the type of man feared by good politicians like Julius Caesar. He has exploded the Gladsonian theory that eight hours of eleen a day are essential to ours of sleep a day are essential to

greatness.

For is "Uncle Joe" not truly great, and is he not the one man in this country for whom the newspapers waive their strict rules against the printing of those impolite words — and —?

Washington, D. C., and-Elsewhere,

Philadelphia Record.

The cost of the Capitol at Washington,
D. C., which covers four acres, was a
little over \$12,000,000. The cost of the Congressional Library, covering three and one-half acres and undoubtedly the finest structure in the country? with all its beautiful adornments (including \$885,000 paid for the site), was \$6,002,125. These great buildings, paid for out of the com-mon purse, furnish a means of com-parison with our costly State Capitol which covers two and one-half scree of ground which was already owned by the state. But-"comparisons are odorous." state. But—"comparisons are ode as Mrs. Malaprop observed.

Mr. Hughes Is Not Wealthy.

Mr. Hughes is Not Wealthy.

Yonkers Statesman.

It is no discredit to Lawyer Hughes that he is rated poor in this world's goods, notwithstanding the fact that he has been successful in his profession. The biggest fee he ever received was the \$25,000 one paid him for his services in connection with the insurance investigation. It was pretty generally reckoned inadequate compensation for the services rendered, but it satisfied Lawyer Hughes, who evidently is not one of the grasping kind. Besides, there was the glory and its subsequent developments. opments.

Crown Fashioned From Cannon. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Peter's regalia-crown, so, with a fine buckle for the and orb, with a line balase of the same mantle thrown in—was made by a Paris jeweler from a portion of a cannon used by the Servians during a struggle for freedom under His Majesty's grandfather, Karageorge, Artistically enriched with enamels and aundry precious these regal emblems are not these regal emblems however, of very great market value

One Place For Reformed Spelling. Cleveland Plain Dealer,

An imposing name is that worn by the aged Sultan of Borneo. In full he is alled Sri Paduka Bawa Duli Sultan of Hashim Jalii-Ul-Alam Akamadin Ibni Almerhum Sri Paduka Manlana Sultan Omar All Salgudin, His Imperial High-ness, the twenty-fifth of his dynasty, is 83 years old.

No, But Give Her n Little Time. Chicago Journal.

Cuba hasn't had time as yet to begin to bother about what she shall do with her ex-presidents.

EIGHT-HOUR DAYS ON STATE FARM Perplexities of the Law in the Case

Observed in Minssnehusetts. The Massachusetts Agricultural College one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, is in a quandry this year. The Massachusetts Legislature has pass ed a law limiting to eight hours the work of all employes of the state. The agricultural college finds it necessary to em ploy a number of helpers in the stables and on the land attached to the school, and under the law none of these helpers must work more than eight hours. The authorities of the college have not yet hit upon a program which permits all farm labor to be done within the eight-hour mit without causing an expense not contemplated in the last annual appropriation, and in any case there is a waste of time which is not relished by the men any more than it is by the managers.

more than it is by the managers.

For example, it is twelve hours between one milking of a cow and the next milking. If the same man has been set to milk the cow both times the law has been violated unless he has been in a state of enforced idleness during four or five hours enforced idieness during four or live hours of the intervening time. Contemplate the feelings of the farm superintendent when a summer thunder storm is muttering in the distance, at, say, I o'clock in the afternoon, and the hay must be left exposed to the rain because the men have already worked eight hours. Fines and imprisonment are the reward of the man who tries to save the state's property under such conditions.

Other compilcations, such as can read-ily be imagined by any one who knows of the manifold duties of life on the farm, are not jesting matters to the unhappy state officials. It has needed only revelation of the actual workings of the eight-hour law on the farm to set the Massachusetts farmer to thinking. In the last analysis it is the farmer who pays the taxes. The farmer works all himself, and when he is driving along the road and sees the farm laborer, whose wages he pays, swinging in a hammook, reading novels or playing golf for coise, while the sun is still high in heavens, he may well begin to wonder why his representative in the Legislature is so much more sparing of the paid em-ploye of the state than of the hard-workng taxpayer. He may even whether a farm can be considered a mod whether a farm can be considered a node for his sons to study where the law com-pels the hiring of twice as many men as the farmer himself could afford to hire for the same work. First lessons in bank ruptcy should not be substituted for instruction in scientific agriculture.

Haby Taken As Security For Rent Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Cor. North American Falling to obtain several months' back ent in any other manner, Jacob Temerer who owns a tenement house at Milvale seized the two-weeks old baby of Mrs Michael Koch and ran away with it. H went to the house with a constable, bu He little furniture there was not tenth the value of the rent due-\$50. Fill take your baby then," he cried, and, seizing the infant, ran out. The constable advised Mrs. Koch to have him arrested acvised Mrs. Roch to have him arrested for kidnaping, but she was afraid of the law's delays, and sped in pursuit. When she overtook Temerer she paid him \$25 and promised the other \$25 soon if he gave the child back, and he agreed

And Lives to Tell the Tale.

Hon, C. S. Rolls, of London, who i Hon. C. S. Rolls, of London, who is only 29, has had many and varied experiences as a motorist. As he once told the members of the Automobile Club, he has run into a tree at 70 miles an hour, has pushed a car three miles in dress clothes, has had to walk nine miles for petrol, has five times been run away with (twice forward and thrice backward), has been overturned twice, has had a horse on top of him, has twice had his car burned, and has been run over by his own car. over by his own car

Reflection of Another's Greatness. Chicago Chroniele.
The Duke of Weilington, who recently celebrated his 57th birthday, is Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands. He is beke of Ciudad Rodrigo and a grande of the first class in Spain and Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimjero in Portugal; also Earl of Mornington and Viscount Wellesley of ype that its waning conservatism will Danagan Castle, in the Irish peerage.

Passing the Love of Lovely Woman. Springfield (III.) Sun.

Murphy says in the future nothing can separate him from the love of Hearst, no matter what he does.

Cleveland Just Keeps On Fishing. Philadelphia Press.

Grover Cleveland has gone fishing, and the chances are he will just keep on fish-ing until after election. Rosa's Parrakeets.

Rosa's Parrakeets.

Catholic Standard and Times.
Rosa, with her parrakeets,
Tal da fortune sen da streets,
Geeve her fiva cent an' see
Wint your fortune gona be.
Leetla birds so smart, so wise,
Heet cen cage an' weenk detr eyes;
Seetla' sen a row dey wait.
Teell she ope da heella gate,
An' she tak' wan on a steeck.
Keem heem an' mak' heem peeck
Fortune card out weeth hees besk.
W'at do card ees say to you,
Mebbe so ees gon' com' true.

Som' day, mebbe, I weel see
W'at my fortune goin be.
Eef I could be narrakeet.
Dat she cesa keess so sweet.
I am sure I would be wise
Jus' for lookin' een her eyes;
Mebbe so I be so smart.
I find fortune een her heart!
Int sa kinda fortune, too,
Dat I weesh ees gon' com' true.

"JOE" CHAMBERLAIN, INVALID.

Great British Unionist Politician Thought To Be Nearing Death, London Despatch,
Joseph Chamberlain, the "strong man
f England," is said to be a hopeless and
elipless paralytic, with death not far off.
A severe stroke of paralysis came three

onths ago, and the great tariff advocate has been incapable of resigning his seat in Parliament, even if he would, since he could not make the formal application As night is dropping its curtain around the picturesque Unionist leader, his American wife, who was his comrade in his battles and victories, is giving him the comfort of her constant companion-

She was Mary Endicott, of Salem

ship. She was Mary Endicott, of Salem, descendant of the first Governor of Massachusetts. Their love has touched the hearts of all England.

Breakdown of Joe Chamberlain promises to take with it his party. At this moment a strong section of the Unionists is making determined effort to force Baifour from the leadership.

That Joe Chamberlain has not reaped his harvest of physical neglect scomer has been a marvel to those who knew his

been a marvel to those who knew his habits of life and work. He always re-fused to exercise, rode in a closed car-riage and smoked many long, strong clgars daily. When his first symptoms of gout appeared, and he was ordered to give up smoking, he replied that life would not be worth living without his

rigars.

He was given to worry, and the crushing disappointments of the last few years weighed heavily upon him. First came the disasters of the Boer war, with the consequent strain upon him as Colontal Secretary. The hopelessness of the outlook when he visited South Africa added to his burdens. Then his gruelling cam-paigns for fiscal reform were enough to kill a man of ordinary endurance. Through these battles his wife, as has been her custom for years, accompanied him and sat on the platform to encourage

him when he spoke.

Doubtless a disappointment, it was not Balfour's elevation to the Premierable that broke down Chamberiain so much as his overwhelming defeat in his campaign for a protective tariff policy

Bourke Cockran's Hearst Pill. New York World's Report of B Cockran's Buffalo Convention Spe Bourke

"I don't think any of the harsh things, said in a campaign hurt any one. "I was in hopes when I came here that

we would find another than he whom we are tonight forced to support. "But," he cried out, "what is the al-ternative? Admit that on the one side

we have communism, socialism and all these evils that my dear Democratic friends have mentioned on the other side we have the unspeakable corruption through all our public and bustness life If I must choose between rottenness and riot, I regret the choice, but give me riot. Riot will cure itself in time, but rotten-ness once entered into the body politic, that body can never again be

"We are supporting Mr. Hearst, at we are supporting Mr. Hearst, at least I am, because as a Democrat I cannot help it. I am here to make no profession of personal friendship or liking for him. He has struck me some hard blows: I have not failed to strike one or two back."

Kniser Drinks Milk and Sugar Soup.

Vienna Despatch.

A story is being told to the effect that Emperor William while on a hunting expedition lately in North Germany toek breakfast at the castle of a young newly married couple.

The soup was served en tasse (in a cup) and the Kaiser, who was busily engaged in conversation, asked the servant for will and sugar, thinking it was ten.

milk and sugar, thinking it was tea.

The hostess was too shy to call attention to the mistake. The milk and sugar were brought in and the Kaiser added

them to the soup. When he stoped it he discovered his mistake, but rather than embarrass the hostess he herolcally drank the whole lot.

Able To Take a Little Nourishment.

Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.
The Atlanta Constitution prints a fac-The Atlanta Constitution plans a minimizer of the order check for Mr. Bryan's breakfast at the Pledmont Hotel in that divided the condition of the Colonel's appetite seems to cod. The Colonel's appetite seems to continue fairly good in spite of his ram-bles over the face of Mother Earth.

The Devil En Tour.

Baltimore Sun.
The devil came up from his real below
To Washington city some time ago blistering, blazing summer day, It matters not just in what month and year, Though historians all on that point are clear. "I'm up here on business a little while."
He said to a journal, with quiet smile.
"When Congress and President both are here
My interests are safe and I've naught to fear.
In stirring up mischlef and making strife
They are fully my equals, upon my life.
As agents of mine they are hard to beat,
And never in Winter or Summer heat
Allow an occasion to pass them by
Of playing the devil as well as I."
Just here said the journalist man to him:
"In Summer news items are few and silm
Pray give me a brief little interview—
Some 'hot stuff' that's racy and crisp and I'm up here on business a little while,

new—
To let every one of my readers know
(Before to the old resorts you go)
If all of your interests far and near
Are prospering well, as they prosper here."
"Not now," quoth the devil, "my friend, not

And, pausing and panting, he mopped his

THE HOLE UNDER THE FENCE



-From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.