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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 31, 1909.

POLITICAL FACTIONS AND THE PUB-LIC WEAL

If a body of four hundred men is to be selected by the Republican committee of Portland for the purpose of suggesting candidates for nomination at the primary, the first inquiry will be as to the personality, the char-acter, the relations to affairs, the antecedents and present standing of the committee or body of four hundred; and after these matters have been considered, the next thing will be an inquiry as to the personality and character of the men whom they may tame or suggest as candidates for the primary election.

That the candidates thus offered may be denominated the candidates of the Republican party will have no weight whatever, unless their fitness for the places named shall first be recognized by the electors. It must be apparent and indisputable. Of course there is no man against whom some will not urge one objection or another; but petty objection, based on the personal feeling of the objector, may not amount to much. Everything depend on the general estimate of the candidate's character-of his public spirit, his unselfishness, his grasp of affairs and his general reputation. No political hack or professional politician wanted.

The citizens will not deem it important to vote for candidates so named merely because they are Republicans, for the Republican party has practically ceased to exist in Ore gon; and even when it was still strong and aggressive, it was not possible to unite it in local elections. It is probable, indeed, that even if the candidate were unexceptionable, he would ose votes rather than gain them by being known as a Republican candidate, or as the candidate of the Republican party. For the animosities of Republican factions never were deeper or deadlier than now; their survival is apparent on all sides, for revenges are not complete, and every movement in politics adds further exacerbations. Republicans are divided into factions, either of which uld find Democratic success preferable to loss of any opportunity for revenge for the past, or to defeat of the hope or prospect of the opposing faction for the future; and, moreover, the primary law, by stimulation of the hope of every office-seeker, makes an enemy to the successful man of his party of every rival candidate and all his friends. Under the present system men don't vote because they want to elect the candidate they vote for, so much as they want to defeat somebody else's candidate who has obtained the primary nomination

wouldn't matter if the city and state should get the services of best or fit men; but the chances always are that it will not Novem ought to be made to secure co-operation of citizens who desire the obtainable administration. The Oregonian is not at all assured, however, that the effort can be advantageously made in the name of the Republican It will be necessary to await development of events now just be ginning. Portland ought to have an excellent municipal administration; but there is difficulty in the fact that personal and factional animosities are likely to guide large numbers of its ers as heretofore, instead of the principle of co-operation for the best common ends.

THE DUTY ON COAL. Representative Cushman, of Washington, made an eloquent plea for a duty on coal, and it is probably true that a considerable number of his constituents on Puget Sound are much exercised over the prospect for free coal. At this distance it is not clear that their fears are well founded, actransactions in foreign coal within the past year failing to show where any great hardship would be incurred by admission of the muchneeded fuel. During the past nearly every tramp steamer loading at an American port on Puget Sound, and many of the regular liners loading at those ports, steamed over to ox, on the Canadian shore, to fill the people. their bunkers after completing cargo

The duty on bituminous coal is cents per ton of 2340 pounds, and, as these steamers required from 600 to 1000 tons for filling their bunkers, it is easily understood that the saving of the duty of 67 cents per ton would be insufficient to offset the time lost and imposed on tea and coffee. Many cost of pilotage and other expenses. In such circumstances but conclusion can be reached, and that is that the supply of coal availat American ports on Puget Sound was insufficient, or was held at a price far in excess of any difference warranted by a duty of 67 cents. only do the Puget Sound ports fall to coal the merchant vessels, but even the American battleships were product that was

brought from the Atlantic Coast, another economic feature of free coal which can hardly fall to appeal to Mr. Cushman's constituents in the eastern part of the state. heavy importations of coal from Australia two years ago not only supplied consumers with much-needed fuel at a reasonable price, but the transpor-tation of that coal brought to Portland a large fleet of grain vessels that there are a great many duties which otherwise would have been which increase the cost of living withobliged to come here in Carrying cargoes both ways, these ships weer enabled to accept very low outward freights on grain, the reduction from the average rates of former years being from \$1 to \$2 per ton, the saving thus effected all going to the no revenue to the treasury because

producers of the grain, who from a numerical standpoint were more enti-tled to consideration than were the few coal mineowners. Unquestionably the voters in the immediate vicinity of | them. Mr. Cushman's home will object to free coal, but the farmers who desire

SPENDING AND PAY DAY.

The General Government is in straits for money, and that is the reason why troubles arise in the readjustment of the tariff. Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, said:

We have been passing through a wild orgy of extrawagance. In which very much has been consumed in freworks and fustian, and great burdens of expense have been unnecessarily fastened upon the country. Now we are to have taxailon of a sort such as the country has usually known only as a result of war, and the people will have an opportunity of paying the bills.

The remark applies as well to

The remark applies as well to state and municipal as to National affairs, Extravagance never yet failed to react upon the individual or upon the peoole betrayed into it; nor can there be greater mistake than the supposition ntertained by many that since they have little or no property directly sublect to taxation, therefore, extravagant public expenditure cannot injuriously affect them. Excessive burdens upon property and business obstruct industry, raise prices and diminish the re wards of labor.

In public expenditure, as in all other concerns, the judicious course is the middle one. But there is always danger of doing too much, rather than too little. It is as easy for a state or nation as for an individual to live too fast and run into debt beyond reason and judgment. It is fine for a city or state to have everything it want at once and without waiting; but that is the road to a result like that scribed by the Massachusetts Congressman.

"BUSINESS MAN" FOR MAYOR.

The business man knows that most the seekers after places in his establishment are unfit. Therefore, he prefers to do his own seeking, when he engages employes. The business man accepts for a responsible place a man who has stood the test only for efficiency and responsibility, in his own, or some other establishment. He rejects an applicant whose first merits are ability to "mix" or round up votes or "run" with the boys. He rejects the seeker who says he is a by man, but who has nothing but words to speak for him.

A number of aspirants for Mayo of Portland say they will give the city business administration. Few them have ever been able to give their wn affairs a business administration Their appearance is no new spectacle, and their voice is no new sound. Two years ago all the candidates for office from Mayor down, stood on "busines platforms, yet the city has not had a business administration.

It takes business sense to choose right servants. The plain evidence is that the city voters have not exercised business judgment in choosing city office-holders. Will they exercise that judgment this time? We shall see.

FAIR TAXATION.

There is much truth in President Taft's opinion that the Dingley tariff weighs heavily upon the poor by increasing the cost of the necessaries of life beyond all reason, while it per-mits the rich to evade their proper share of the expenses of government. In the American Magazine for April, Miss Tarbell has cited numerous in stances where, by craft and guile, the schedules were manipulated so as to burden the workingman and relieve the wealthy. The schedule for woolen blankets is a case in point among many others which she mentions. On blankets of an inferior grade which are used by people of small means, the duty is almost double that on the more costly ones which millionaires in speaking for a tariff which shall bear lightly on the necessaries of life and touch more severely upon luxuries, Mr. Taft displays admirable sense of justice which has commended him to the confidence of his countrymen in many previous instances, but it is not so certain that he fully comprehends the stern laws which govern the production of rev enue.

A tax on luxuries is paid by the rich who are best able to pay taxes. Such a tax is, therefore, more justifiable on ethical grounds than one which falls on the necessities which the poor must buy in order to live. If rich people were so numerous that the treasury could be supplied by taxing their tuxurles, everybody of sound judgment would say let it be done and remove all duties from the necessaries of life. But, unfortunately, although we have many millionaires in this country, we have not enough of them to make such a scheme for raising revenue practicable. A tax on luxuries is us-ually very productive as far as it goes, but it does not go nearly far enough. The expenses of the Government cannot be met by taxing the luxuries of the rich. The undenlable fact is that the only sources of tariff revenue which can be depended on in all emergencies are the necessaries of life, the goods which must be purchased in good times and bad by the masses of a sinister aspect. It reads like a new application of the hard maxim that he who has much shall have more and he solving the problem of raising a revenue many sinister devices seem to be

unavoldable. Mr. Taft is reluctant to see a duty kindly persons feel exactly as he does about it. The Oregonian did not favor the coffee tax as it was proposed on former occasions by Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, and others. Considered by themselves, such taxes are singulary iniquitous, since they take from the masses of the people with a high hand the funds which are used largely to is possible, however, to introduce comnsatory measures which shall operate to counterbalance the For a tax on tea and coffee, taken by itself, there would be no defence except the mere fact that it would yield the balance might swing even again. The treasury would be enriched and the people would not be impoverished. It may as well be admitted frankly out benefitting the Government. duties on goods which are produced in the United States are of this character. They enable the trusts to

revenue comes only from imports. From such taxes nobody except the trusts receives any benefit, but the trusts are enormously enriched They impose a heavier burden cheap fuel and cheap freights will tage he obtains from them is the poor consolation of seeing our millionaires develop into billionaires.

There is no reason in the world why these taxes which go into the pockets of the rich and do not benefit the treasury at all should not be removed They are so unjust that humanity revolts at them. The best that car said for them is that they are legalized obbery. Perhaps such robbery is a little preferable to that which the lone highwayman commits at the point of his gun. If it is, well and good. But when one has said thus much for the schedules which plunder the consumer and swell the fortunes of the trusts, he can say no more. Congress, in caneling them, would be doing nothing else than Its plain duty to the country while, at the same time, it would more than compensate the consumer for the contemplated taxes on tea and coffee. The relief which the consumer would obtain by the cessation of the trust extortions would be enormous. It would be felt in almost every department of life. It would cheapen all sorts of iron ware, build-ing materials, fuel, paper, clothing, kitchen utensils, farm machinery, and so on, without end. On the other hand, the tea and coffee taxes would impose burden which everybody would feel, but, after all, it would be light. omparison with the heavy weight the trust extertions it would scarcely be irksome. If at the same time that the breakfast table is taxed by levying duties on tea and coffee, it is also freed from the tribute which it now pays to he trusts, The Oregonian has nothing to say in opposition. The breakfast table is under as much obligation to support the Government as the dinner able or the wheat bin is, but none, them is ethically bound to contribute to the support of the millionaire trust magnates. "Tax us when and how please, to any reasonable extent, for the support of the Government," seems to be the sentiment of the plain chtizen just now, "but pray cease to tax us for the enrichment of the

A PERTINENT EXAMPLE.

The man John Branton, who, failing to effect his escape from the Peni-tentiary at Salem Monday, took his own life in a most savage manner, was a degenerate of the most hopeless and dangerous type. A man whose tendencies were toward lawlessness avarice and savagery, he was serving a term of ten years, nearly half of which had expired, for assault with intent to kill. Of his three wives, two died under suspicious circumstances, their lives having been insured for a few hundred dolars in his favor. His brother, Claude Branton, was hanged at Eugene a few years ago, the mur-der of which he was convicted having been committed under exceptionally brutal circumstances. These two men, known in earlier life as the Branton boys," cost the taxpayers of Lane County dearly in court expenses, the state at least one worthy citizen and the community some scandal and great unrest. This is the debit side of their life record; the credit side is

practically without entry. were easy to preach a sermon with these lives as the text, but it is useless, since in a general way the reation of cause to effect in such cases s well understood-understood, but for all practical or remedial purposes ignored. Criminologists of the State of New York some years ago traced the descendants of a reckless and abandoned young woman through among these descendants were or had many of the most desperate criminals of the long period covered, including a number of murderers, robcriminals of the lower class-men and vomen who were at war all along the line with the decencies and wholesome conventions of society The effort was undertaken for the purpose of showing that it is easier and vastly wiser and cheaper to deal with the question of the multiplication of crim inals by preventive than by remedial measures. The first process can be made absolute while the last is at best

but a series of costly experiments. The subject is one from the con-emplation of which society naturally shrinks, but with the consequences of which it is constantly brought face to face in the courts, through the newspapers, in the jalls and penitentiaries, in the insane asylums and not infrequently at the gallows. Yet as long as it is shunned, we must continue to imprison, if we do not hang, our Traceys and Brantons and the Increasing horde of criminals of whatever name who are in revolt against the social under which human life is held sacred and property safe

GRAIN INSPECTION FARCE.

State grain inspection in Washington has from its inception been a farce so far as it concerned the inter ests of the graingrowers, the buyers, or the consumers. The only people who have profited at all by establishment of the inspection service This fact is not devoid of the few politicians who secured handsome salaries at the expense of the growers who paid the fees. The Washington Grain Commissioners, after one who, has little shall lose it, but in or two attempts to establish a standard at variance with that established by the grain committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, abandoned the effort, and for several years have adopted the standards made in Portland and recognized in all of the

world's markets. All of Washington's wheat that was exported was bought and sold on this Portland standard; but the Washington Commission has continued to collect from the farmers an annual toll which in the aggregate amounts to many thousands of dollars per year. protect the property of the rich. It At the recent session of the Washington Legislature a bill was passed making the State Grain Commission a part of the Rallroad Commission, and calling for inspection and weighing of grain in cars before it is turned to the warehouse companies. In orrevenue; but if, when this tax were der to provide additional funds, pre-imposed, certain others were removed, sumably for additional officeholders sumably for additional officeholders the formed inspection fee of 75 cents car was advanced to \$1,25 for sacked and \$1 per car for bulk grain. In amending the bill an error made and the fee now stands at the old rate on sacked and \$1 per car on bulk grain. A Tacoma dispatch yesterday's Oregonian says that the new law "may tend to send the grain to Portland, where the state does not charge a higher price than would take a hand in the weighing and in-otherwise be possible, but they yield spection of grain."

This has been the principal effect of

the old law, since it was first place on the statute-books, and for that rea son the only serious criticism made of it has been for the purpose of wardthem. They impose a heavier burden on the consumer than an honest revenue tax would, while the only advanspected grain in Washington is accept ed by the foreign buyers until the official inspectors for the Portland Chamber of Commerce have tested it. The quality of the wheat, and not a state inspector's certificate, determines the value of the cereal, and, so long as wheat is sold on sample, as it always will be, no difficulty will be er tered by the farmer who produces sixty-pound wheat in securing a better price than will be paid the man who

The big oats growers in the Duwamish country, on Puget Sound, have al-ways ignored the State Grain Inspectors. When Perry Lawrence, the first State Grain Commissioner in Washington, attempted to force insp on them, he was advised by the Attorney-General to abandon the attempt for the reason that the law was so utterly useless that it was unconstitu-Washington wheat in the future will come to Portland in steadily increasing quantities without the assistance of a trade-hampering inspection farce in Washington; but even that would hardly justify Portland dealers in commending perpetuation of the grain-inspection service ritory tributary to this city but not under Oregon legal jurisdiction.

With the death of Rev. R. C. Ramsby at his home in this city Monday sed a man who for half of a life time, covering a period of four-score and six years, was a prominent figure and factor in the religio-political circles of the state. A Methodist minister by profession, a politician of sturdy aggressiveness by occupation for many years, a temperance advo-cate of unyielding purpose, an example of domestic faithfulness, and withal a kind neighbor and friend, Mr. Ramsby was well and widely known and universally respected. He was the friend and coadjutor of the late William R. Dunbar, when the latter was the head of the Good Templars' organization in Oregon, and materially assisted in the work of that order. All of this sounds like ancient history, the last line of practically the last chapter of which appears in the announcement of the death of R. C. Ramshy and his association with the work of an almost forgotten temperance organization, to which, thirty or thirtyfive years ago, a large proportion of the young men and maidens of the state, as well as middle-aged men and women, were members.

The law prohibiting importation of moking opium in this country becomes effective April 1. Such a widespread demand for this stuff, from which dreams are made, has grown up all over the Pacific Coast that the effect of this new regulation will be awaited with considerable interest The change will probably be followed by a skyrockety advance in the price of the drug, and, when it is found that there is a demand that will pay any old price asked, there will undoubted ly be a revival of the old smuggling business which flourished prior to reduction of the duty. The Canadian law prohibiting importation of the ecomes effective simultaneously with the American law, and the smuggling industry will accordingly be much more hazardous than ever be-fore. The new law suggests great opportunities for the California gamblers who are starting a little hell of their own just over the Mexican line. muggler is in many respects a better citizen than the gambler, but they can probably work together to advantage three generations, and found that in the field made possible by the new

law. Now that Mr. James J. Hill, speaking for himself, and Mr. J. P. O'Brien, speaking for the Harriman lines, have both denied that there has been any agreement reached in their disputes North Pacific Coast matters, it would appear that Louis W. Hill got the wrong impression of what actually happened at the California meeting. As a son of his father, young Mr. Hill shoulders the cares of his position quite gracefully, but on all matters of importance in connection with the Hill roads, the public still has a habit of waiting to hear from Papa Hill before accepting at par value the statements which the young man makes. Portland like to see Mr. Hill and Mr. Harrimen get closer together on the ter-minal question, and the Portland gateway and remain farther apart on some other matters. At present, however, the dove of peace seems to show no inclination to alight.

Too much water in Portland goes where it isn't peeded, or where wasted. Meters are said to be curtailing the waste. There would probably be no scarcity of water in the high suburbs in Summer if the waste in the low parts of the city were stopped.

Some of the actions of Crazy Snake tend to the belief that he has been reading too many yellow-back novels. Only between the pages of such books to be found Indians of the type that Craby Snake accepted for models.

An Atlantic liner reports sighting record iceberg of the season, 300 feet above water. Now if they could run it into cold storage against next July's weather, icebergs would be found of use.

If there are to be as many changes in the race for the new Federal Judgeship in Oregon as in the race for other Judgeships, lawyers should be very careful to "land" right with their recommendations

Gross earnings of the Bell Telephone companies in the United States for the year 1908 reached the prodigious sum of \$127,117,200-a gain over the preceding year of \$6,364,000. A Portland mercantile concern in creasing its capital stock to three and

one-half millions is simply a sign that Portland in a business way is doing pretty well, thank you Fighting Bob Evans is here peaceful errand today. His fighting days are over; but it may not be so

with Uncle Sam; it may not be so. There are fifteen cars of onions left of last year's Oregon crop, just enough to add flavor to the needed

The butter market is not as strong usual, neither is some of the butter with new grass coming on apace.

HATS OFF IN THE WHITE TEMPLE! OUR NEW STATESMEN ARE MODEST Not Yet, but Soon, Is the Word Passed

Not Yet, but Soon, Is the Word Passed Down the Line.

PORTLAND, March 20.—(To the Editor.)—It was Sunday morning in the White Temple. Rev. Mr. Moody, for 12 years a missionary in Central Africa, was to deliver the sermon and the auditorium was filled with women and men—five women to one man. Dr. Brougher, sitting ten feet from the missionary, arose to introduce him to the waiting multitude and for some unexplained or, perhaps, unexplanable reason a woman sitting in a front pew changed, her location six inches, whereupon the trouble began.

The resiless sister had on her head a covering at least 20 inches in diameter, surmounted by plumes and other remains of departed fowls towering in places at least a foot above the main frame work. Of course, this change of position threw out of line the viewpoint of two women who sat immediately behind her and who had so located themselves that they had peekholes through which to view the speaker. No doubt if Mr. Moody had risen speaker.

peckholes through which to view the speaker. No doubt if Mr. Moody had risen first all would have been well and the original platting of sitters would have worked out successfully. But Mr.

original platting of sitters would have worked out successfully. But Mr. Brougher, as is so characteristic of him, proved himself an innovator, and any auditor naturally wants to see the speaker even though he is as homely as sin. Having secured a new advantage ground the two sisters, who were plainly annoyed at the change of base of the first offender, became reconciled, but this threw two other female pillars of the church out of line, and made necessary a re-location in the third pew. This was followed by an angry commotion, and a re-location in the third pew. This was followed by an angry commotion, and like the toppling over of a row of domi-noes, the flutter of head gear proceeded in regular waves to the rear row of seats 50 feet away excepting when, now and then, the presence of some offenseless man broke the continuity of the pro-ceeding through the sheer lack of ability occuppy space.

As the general commotion was at its neight the smile of Dr. Brougher, ac-companied by a temporary cessation of his remarks, betrayed his humorous aphis remarks, betrayed his humorous appreciation of the trouble, but he said nothing. Of course, when a few minutes later the speaker of the occasion arose and stood ten feet to one side, the rearrangement was necessary and it took place—always accompanied by an expression of disgust on the face of the sister with the thoughtless obstacle in front of her, but wholly indifferent to the wishes of the helpless victim, or victims, in her rear.

It was a pretty sight to the student of human nature—and of the excesses

feminine vanity.

At the beginning of the evening service.

Dr. Brougher remarked that every woman was expected to remove her hat, if sitting in front of anybedy, out of re-gard to the suggestion of the golden rule, whereupon one man and woman promptly arose and left the church. And why no What is a sermon in value in comparise with the satisfaction of showing one new hat? The minister added that rule would soon be enforced in his chu requiring women to remove their hats during the morning service as well as in the evening, which remark brought forth the most fervent "amen!" of the hour. Verily, the world moves but at times with exasperating deliberation. LET US PRAY.

YANKEE STORE-FIGHT IN LONDON Mr. Selfridge, of Chicago, Continues His Revolution in Advertising.

London Dispatch to Chicago Record-Herald. Herald.

The first big dry goods store in London, run on American lines, which was opened by Harry Gordon Selfridge, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. in merry with marshall Field & Co. in Chicago, has stirred things up in this metropolis of conservatism. A desper-ate fight for existence is now being made by the rest of London's shop-

repers.

The new store, in Oxford street, has aroused extraordinary curiosity, with the result that all the long-established and world-famous houses along Oxford street and Regent street have been compelled to get busy in their publicity departments. The newspapers have been reaping rich harvests from Self-ridge's daily page advertisements. Mr. Selfridge has engaged a score of the most famous black and white artists departments.

advertisement columns of the news-papers, and it looks as if this pub-licity campaign will lest many months. licity campaign will lest many months.

For London some extraordinary schemes have been devised to attract customers. When Mr. Selfridge announced the opening day the managers of other stores found all sorts of excuses for holding celebrations and bargain sales. The biggest effort, perhaps, was put forward by Harrod's, in Brompton Road, which has a shopping area of 36 acres. Richard Burbridge, manager and director, arranged that the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the store should be celebrated during the opening week of Selfridge's. The great balt held out was free daily concerts of a high class. concerts of a high class.

Giant Solons From Pennsylvania.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch.
They are calling Dr. Andrew Jackson
Barchfeld, of the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, who used to be the biggest man in the Pennsylvania delegation "Shorty" Barchfeld now. "Shorty" is so much above six feet that he makes John Dalzell look like a dwarf beside him but he is now outstripped by two other members of the Pennsylvania delegation. One of them is Representative John K. Tener, and the other is Representative Alfred B. Garner, new members. Both of them are taller than Barchfeld, who is of them are taller than Barchield, who is himself a giant of the "Cr" Sulloway class. It used to be that everyone in the Keystone State delegation kotowed to Barchfeld, but now they have quit doing Barchfeld, but now they have quit doing it since Tener and Garner came on the scene. Tener used to be one of the crack baseball players of the country, and made a name for himself with the Chicago

Speaker Cannon's Cold Bath, Daily.

Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, who is classed as a "reactionary" in the Republican party, takes a reactionary Republican party, takes a reactionary cold bath every morning, and by that means manages to keep young. The Speaker is 73 years old, but he has a step as firm and agle as that of a young man. Today he was asked how he man-aged to keep young, and it was suggest-ed that he must do it by walking a great "No," said Uncle Joe, "I can walk 20

miles, but I don't do much of it. I take a cold bath every morning and I exercise with dumb-hells." with dumb-bells."
"Isn't a cold bath a great shock to the system?" he was asked. "Oh, no! It's great when you get the reaction. It keeps me young."

Humorous Owl Plays Possum. Greenwich (Conn.) Dispatch to New York World. Charles T. Hotaling, tree warden of this town and president of the Connecticut

Tree Wardens' Association, says that "as wise as an owl" is no meaningless figure While treating a tree recently he found

While treating a tree recently he found a small hoot owl in a large hole in a dead limb, he says. It was rigid and he made up his mind it was doad. Climbing down the tree with the bird he showed it to a friend. A workman called Mr. Hotaling and he laid the bird on the ground and started away, but the owl didn't lie there an instant. As soon as it was released it was on the wing. It had been "playing 'possuum' all the time Mr. Mr. 'playing 'possum" all the time, Mr. Ho-

Congressional Directory Dissects Sen-ator Wesley L. Jones, and Others.

Washington (D. C.) Special to Chicago Tribune. Some of the autobiographies of new nembers in the Congressional Directory are refreshing.

Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washngton, who with Senator Burton of Ohio, was promoted from the House, pays a warm tribute to his wife, an unusual contribution in official publi-cations.

The sketch of Mr. Jones says The sketch of Mr. Jones says no was married to Minda Nelson at Euticid, Ili., in the Fail of 1886, and whatever suc-cess he has attained is due to her earn-est, faithful help and cheerful self-de-

mial."

Mr. Jones also unfolds an unusual professional experience—"has never acted as attorney for any railroad, telegraph or express company, or for any public-service corporation."

The House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress embraces in its membership the champion legislator in American history, for Edward Thomas Taylor, representative at large from

American history, for Edward Thomas Taylor, representative at large from Colorado, says of his 12 years' service in the Senate of his state;

"Has the reputation of having been the author of more important laws and constitutional amendments than any person that ever sat in any legislature of any state of the Union during the history of the Government—over 46 general statutes and five separate constitutional amendments that

over 40 general statutes and five separate constitutional amendments that were adopted by a vote of the people."
While serving as postmaster at Caruthersville, Representative Crow of Missouri relates that "several times he called the attention of Congress to the manner of weighing mails; Congress finally revised the method, whereby it is estimated that a saving \$10,000,000 a year was effected."
An interesting figure in the House is Delegate Cameron of Arizona, Republican. He defeated veteran Mark Smith last Fall, whereupon the story went the rounds that this result was a part of a scheme to secure statehood—allaying the Republican opposition by the idea that two Republican Senators would be chosen by the new state. But Mr. Cameron has a better claim to fame than any based on politics. He located and built the "Bright Angel" trail into the Grand Canon of Colorado and still maintaine. trail into the Grand Canon of Colorado

trail into the Grand Canon of Colorado and still maintains it.

The baby of the House is Palitte El-vins of Missouri, who was sworn in on the day on which he completed his 31st year

Secretary Dickson of the War De partment makes no reference to his politics in the sketch of himself. The one political fact stated in Secretary MacVeagh's biography is that he was a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in the 90's.

HINT OF A DEAL IN TARIFF BILL Disagreeable Charges Relating to the Oil Schedule and Beer Tax.

Oil Schedule and Beer Tax.

Washington (D. C.) Correspondence New York Journal of Commerce.

In connection with the apparent defects of the bill as a revenue producer, ugly charges are flying about the Capitol. If is alleged that the duty on beer was to have been increased, but that this was refrained from in return for votes cast on the side of the House organization refrained from in return for votes cast on the side of the House organization in the rules fight. One member of the House, who claims to have been approached by representatives of the brewers, said: "A representative of beer mentold me on the eve of the contest over the organization of the House that if Cannon rules should win, the beer tax would be unchanged. If Cannon was defeated, the tax would be put up to the would be unchanged. If Cannon was defeated, the tax would be put up to \$1.50. He wanted me to vote for the old rules. He seemed very positive in his information, and at that time I understood it had been determined to make the tax \$1.50. The inference would seem to be justified that the restoration of the tax to \$1 had some relation to the fight over the rules."

The Congressmen who made this statement would not permit the use of his ment would not permit the use of his

ment would not permit the use of his name, but he is said to have made it to a number of members, both Democratic and Republican, and the matter is expected to be the subject of further in-

quiry. most famous black and white artists in England to design cartoons, classical in effect, and this dignified method of attracting attention has created quite a sensition.

Every West End shop has been compelled also to resort lavishly to the pelled also to resort lavishly to the The countervalling duty on and its products was also the subject of and its products was also the subject of and investigation. Until placed actually on the free list, instead

of only nominally.

At noon on Tuesday a Western oil man who was in Washington in the effort to get the countervailing duty restored, made the positive statement that the duty had been stricken out and was out. He regretted the fact on the ground it would be a serious blow at producers in this country, because it might let in the oil of Russia and Mexico and injure the market for that product at home.

Bad es it was been stricken out and was still in the regretted out at the market for that product at home.

Bad as it was, however, the oil men said the countervailing duty was removed. It was expected at that time that the tariff bill would be reported within an hour or two. Instead, delay was taken for one day, the bill being held for 24 hours, and when it was reported it contained the provision for the countervailing duty.

it contained the provision for the countervailing duty.

Democrats and a great many Republicans threatened to insist upon defailed explanations as to when and why these changes were made, charging that both the beer tax and petroleum duty were involved in the deal-for support of the Cannon rules. Of course, there is as yet no positive evidence on any of these points, but the charges are being freely made and are as yet uncontradicted.

Nature Fake: High Wind and Ducks. Ellersville (Mo.) Dispatch to New York World. To doubters of his story, Jules Buer-

To doubters of his story, Jules Buermann, constable of Meramee township, shows his broken store window. He was sitting, he says, in the front part of his store watching the approach of a storm, in which the wind was hlowing with great force, when he suddenly noticed a flock of ducks blow over the large lake in front of his property. The ducks were driven onward by the flerce gale, and as they neared the Buermann store the constable noticed feathers flying from them. Then there was a crash, and three of the ducks were driven through the front window were driven through the front window of the store, falling on the floor, al-most entirely stripped of their feath-Buermann sal all he had to do was to draw and cook

Buermann found two more of the flock of ducks minus their feathers hanging on a barbwire fence back of his store. The ducks had beer I take into the fence by the wind and killed.

Ambiguity Is Dangerous,

Ambiguity is Dangerous.

Cleveland Leader.

"The simplest proposition," said Senator Beveridge, in a recent address, "must be set out with the utmost care in the wording, or misunderstanding, dissent, even anger, may result.

"Thus as a train was moving forth from a Cincinnati station a man stuck his head far out of the window.

"Keep your head in there," a station attendant shouted in warning, "or it will be knocked off!" shouted the passenger. "Knocked off shouted the passenger. "Knocked off by anybody the size of you, you bandy-legged shrimp."

North Dakota's Whiskerless Senator. Washington (D. C.) Dispatch. Washington (D. C.) Dispatch.
Senator Martin H. Johnson, of North
Dakota, used to be a member of the
House, and wore a copious set of long,
black Dundreary whiskers. North Dakota wouldn't stand for them, and now
he is smooth shaven.

EDWARD FITZGERALD'S CENTENARY [Edward Fittagerald, born March \$1, \$105, was an Englishman of property who acquired fame by translating the Rubsirat, or quartains, of the Ferisan poet Omac Khavyam. The translation is really as crisinal English poem of great beauty, the style of the thought being Fits-terald's. The following extracts intemise some of the famous passages of the posuri-Now the New Year reviving old desires. The thoughtful soul to solitude retires. Where the white hand of Moses on the bough

bough Puts out, and Jesus from the ground sus-

Iram indeed is gone with all his tose. And Jamabyd's sev'n-ring'd cup whege no one knows;
But still a ruby kindles in the ville, and many a garden by the water blows.

And David's lips are lockt; but in divine High-piping Pehlevi, with "Wine! Wine! Wine! Red wine!"—the nightingale cries to the That sallow cheek of hers to incarnadine.

Come, fill the cup, and in the fire of Spring
Your Winter-garment of repentance fling;
The bird of time has but a little way
To flutter—and the bird is on the wing.

Whether at Naisbapur or Babylon. Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run, The wine of life keeps coxing drop by leaves of life keep falling one by

Each morn a thousand roses brings, you say; Yes, but where leaves the rose of yesterday?
And this first Summer month that brings the rose
Shall take Jamsbyd and Kaikobad away. Well, let it take them! What have we

to do With Kaikobad the Great, or Kaikbosru? Let Zal and Rustum bluster as the Or Hatin call to supper-heed not you. With me along the strip of herbage That just divides the desert from the

sown,
Where name of slave and Sultan is forgot—
And peace to Mahmud on his golden throne!

A book of verses underneath the bough, A fug of wine, a loaf of bread—and thou Beside me singing in the wilderness— Oh, wilderness were paradise enow!

Some for the glories of this world; and Sigh for the Propbel's paradise to come; Ah, take the cash, and let the credit g Nor heed the rumble of a distant drum:

Myself when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and saint, and beard great argu-About it and about; but evermore Came out by the same door where in I went.

With them the seed of wisdom did I sow, And with mine own hand wrought to make it grow; And this was all the harvest that I reap'd-"I came like water, and like wind I go!" Into this universe, and why not knowing Nor whence, Mke water willy-nilly flow-

And out of it, as wind along the waste, I know not whither, willy-nilly blowing. What, without asking, hither burded whence? And, without asking, whither hurried Oh, many a cup of this forbidden wine Must drown the memory of that inso-

lencet Up from earth's center through the seventh gate
I rose, and on the throne of Saturn sate,
And many a knot unravel'd by the road; But not the master-knot of human fate There was the door to which I found no key; There was the vell through which I

nlight not see: Some little talk awhile of me and thee There was—and then no more of thee and me. O threats of hell and hopes of paradise; One thing at least is certain—this life files; One thing is certain and the rest is

The flower that once has blown forever Strange, is it not? that of the myriads Before us pass'd the door of darkness through,
Not one returns to tell us of the road,
Which to discover we must travel, too.

The revelations of devout and learn'd rose before us, and as prophets burn'd. Are all but stories, which, awoke from They told their comrades, and to sleep

return'd. We are no other than a moving row Of magic shadow-shapes that come and go Round with the sun-illumin'd lantern In midnight by the master of the show;

But helpiess pieces of the game he plays Upon this chequer-board of nights and days: Hither and thither moves, and checks and slays, And one by one back in the closet lays.

The ball no question makes of Ayes and Noes, But here or there as strikes the player goes; And he that toss'd you down into the field, He knows about it all—he knows—he

The moving finger writes; and, having Moves on; nor all your plety nor wit Shall lure it back to cancel half a line, Nor all your tears wash out a word of it. And that inverted bowl they call the sky, cunder crawling coop'd, we live and Wherev

Lift not your hands to it for help-for As impotently moves as you or L.

Would but some winged angel, ere too late Arrest the yet unfolded roll of fate. And make the stern Recorder other-

Enregister, or quite obliterate! Ah, Love! could you and I with him con-

To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire.

Would not we shatter it to bits—and Re-mould it nearer to the heart's desire! You rising moon that looks for us again— How oft hereafter will she wax and wane; How oft hereafter rising look for us Through this same garden—and for one in vain!

And when like her, oh Saki, you shall pass Among the guests star-scattered on the grass.
And in your joyous errand reach the spot Where I made one—turn down an empty