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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

CONCERNING PRAYER. The Oregonian prints today two let

ters which have been received in answer to a recent editorial on "The Power of Prayer." Both letters differ omewhat from The Oregonian upon this important topic, but we hope to show that Father E. V. O'Hara, who contributes one of them, is not nearly so far away from the light as he seem to be, or as he thinks he is. The other lefter is from Mr. J. J. Johnston, who writes in crass ignorance of the sub-ject, and is scarcely worth attention His remark that "this cry of self-relie is all bosh" stamps the man and his thought for what they are. Let mankind give up self-reliance definitively and take to prayer to supply its and the consequences are not at all doubtful. The truth of the matter is that common sense has long since rejected prayer as a means of lishing anything and turned to the investigation of natural causes. more we investigate and follow out the results of investigation the more we accomplish. To deny this is simply to substitute senseless words for acknowledged facts. Mr. Johnston can gasily test the matter for himself. Let him stop work, order his family and servants to stop work, and trust to prayer to supply his household and fill his stomach. He will then perhaps perceive something of its value compared with the self-reliance which he madly decries.

Mr. Johnston is mistaken entirely in thinking that we must believe in the "supernatural power of prayer" else give up our faith in God. Such logical futilities used to frighten people, but they have long since lost their magic. There are millions of people who never pray for rain, money, food, or anything of the sort, and yet they believe in God probably with a much stronger and certainly a more intellisent faith than Mr. Johnston could Looking at the matter squarely, and for a moment sweeping our minds free from cant, let us ask what the delty does to relieve the dis tress of the woman who makes shirts in a sweatshop, of the man who is out of a job, of suffering humanity in gen-The truth is that he does nothing. All the relief these people get comes either from their own efforts or from the aid of their fellow-men. This political economy in the world. Imagne what would be said of a professo who told his pupils that they could

doctrine is taught in every solve social problems by prayer, or of a book which taught that all a poor man has to do to get his wants supplied is to kneel down and pray. Such a doctrine is worse than absurd. It is If prayer will supply our wants, then we ask Mr. Johnston ngain, Why not stop working and all go to pravine? Father O'Hara's letter is of a different stamp. Of course he is not a man to be accused of ignorance. It is not

his facts that are awry so much as his interpretation of them. For example to show that we are wrong in calling the time from Aristotle to Bacon a age of faith, he cites the Stoles, the Epicureans, the Pyrrhonists, the nec Platonists, and he might have added the witches, the alchemists, the as-trologers and the magicians, for they all flourished in that bilisaful period. It fairly reeked with ignorant and futile faiths, one just as useless for complishment as the other. why it is properly called the age of People thought they could find happiness and solve their problems b contemplating the insides of heads or by dwelling on the beauties of another world. The real things of the earth were neglected. Nay, they were despised. During most of the period under discussion, up to the triumph of Baconism, the philosophy of Aristotle dominated the thought of mankind. Of course there were reb-els against it, and they were the salt of the earth, but they did not get be-yond the status of rebels. It was an age of airy speculation. For the gennine betterment of mankind nothing was done, although many things were begun. They were begun and they would have been finished if the mass of mankind had not been taught to rely on prayer instead of their own

powers.

To prove that prayer moved the world during the time which we have called the age of faith, Father O'Hara cites a number of things which hardly need comment. It is not necessary to point out that the Benedictine monks did not clear any land by prayer, nor was it prayer that carried Patrick ncross the sea to Ireland. If he had sat on the Scottish shore and merely offered up petitions he would never have reached his goal. Truly, as Father O'Hara says, schools and univer-sitles were established in the dark uges, but nothing worth knowing was taught in them and the evil custom of teaching worthless trash which they established has persisted down to our own times. The blight of the age of faith is still felt in our primary schools. One may add that the Gothic cathedrals were built with good lime and stone, and not by prayer. spire ever rose to heaven through the power of prayer, but every one was built by diligent masons,

Father O'Hara's remark that "an age of faith is essentially an age of action" illustrates his dependence upon a priori logic instead of facts. age of faith was what it was, and it is a commonplace of history that it was stagnant so far as progress was con-There was plenty of action of a certain sort, but, like the cru-sades, it was for the most part foolish

and futile. In spite of themselves the crusaders somewhat modified the cur-rents of commerce, but they caused immense suffering and bestowed not the slightest intentional benefit on the world. The contest for the Holy Sepulcher well illustrates the general aim of the efforts of the ages of faith. of the efforts of the age.

Father O'Hara may believe if he likes that "no other epoch in historic times has been characterized by so much creative effort as the age of faith," but he will find it exceedingly difficult to square the facts with his conviction The age of faith created the witcheraf mania and it created the inquisition. Its other results were scanty. As to the art of the Renaissance, we are juite willing to leave it to the historans to decide whether it was at botm pagan or not. What was the en tire Renaissance but a revival of pa-Early Christianity sought to stroy the very art which Pope Alexder VI, that eminent Christian, patonized. As for the work which the onasteries did in "science," we willingly leave it to Father O'Hara to say what it was, while if he will seek the beginnings of modern civilization in the work of the early investigators, whom the church persecuted, he will be a good deal more likely them than by rummaging in monasteries.

CAN THE CITY AFFORD IT?

The new initiative measures prop the addition of more than \$8,000,000 to the debt of Portland. If carried, they will make the debt of the city

It is a sum in excess of prudence. Voters ought to study each and every measure and reject all superfluous ones. Among these especially are the proposal of \$2,000,000 for a municipal ighting plant, which will only increase the cost of public lighting, and the bridges at Sherman and Market streets, which are not needed at this time. If all these measures are voted they

will carry the city's debt above the legal or statutory limit.

ENGLISH INCOME TAX.

The Dreadnoughts, they say, are making terribly high taxes in the United Kingdom; yet the country must pay the money for the feeling of security it brings. The main resource for the new revenue is the income tax; yet it is predicted that this tax, if pushed further, will produce a reactionary effect on prosperity, by checking industrial enterprise and stopping the em-ployment of labor. English journals already tell about incidents of this

The effect of an income tax, if ushed beyond narrow limits, does, indeed, directly touch the production of wealth. In Dr. Petrie's little book, "Janus in Modern Life," there is a short discussion of this subject, which makes the matter very clear. Applied to England the result is shown to that investments will be increasingly made in foreign countries, whose dividends will be paid abroad. This is noted already in England, where large estates are named which are being sold out, for investment of the proceeds Heavy death duties are mentioned as producing similar effects

An income tax much less than that of the United Kingdom should suffice in the United States, where there are sources of public revenue unknown Yet in the United States a heavy income tax would undoubtedly have an adverse effect on commercial and industrial activities. A moderate income tax could, however, be posed, without serious detriment, and it would be regarded as a just contri-bution by capital to its share in support of the National Government.

A PITIFUL CHEAT.

"The mysterious Mr. Raffles" is a device of the strap-game order. It is at, humbug, delusion and fraud. It has been "worked" in many cities, but can be worked only where here is a faking newspaper to pro

It had a run in Pittsburg a year or two ago, was attempted at Buffalo, appeared at Los Angeles, and migrated to Seattle. Now it has moved on to

Reputable journalism is ashamed of it. It's a gambling or cheating device. The very name "Raffles" gives it away. It is a worse cheat than many s proscribed by law. Yet it may not fall directly under the penalties of the The District Attorney perhaps could give an opinion. But whether he take notice of it or not, don't forget that it's a fraud and a chest,

RECORD COLONIST MOVEMENT. The Pacific Northwest, and especially the State of Oregon, has had ex cellent reason for censuring the Harriman, lines for their dilatory move ments in railroad butiding in this territory. The Harriman dines and all other lines, however, are immune from criticism and entitled to naught but praise for the wonderful publicity campaign that has resulted in bringing into the Pacific Northwest In the past two months more than 60,000 new settlers. No such movement in so brief a period has ever before bean known, and it cannot fall to prove highly beneficial to the entire territory favored by the newcomers-

All classes seem to have been well represented in the movement. The Williamette Valley and the older-settled farming districts of Eastern Oregon and Washington have attracted large numbers of wealthy farmers who were quest of a "finished" farm or orchard already in condition for making immediate returns on the investment, and in Central Oregon and over in the coast regions, where rall facilities are as yet missing, a younger, hardler class has settled and is having farms and orchards out of the unbroken prairie or forest. The poorest agricultural opening that can be found in the Pacific Northwest is so much better than most of those still available in the crowded East or Middle West that it presents opportunities that are no longer available in the older-settled

portions of the country. Oregon is not a land where people amass riches without hard work, and it is not a land where the idler, the spendthrift or the unworthy can progper or will be tolerated. For such there is no welcome here, but for the honest, hardworking individual, regardless of the amount of money he brings with him, there is always an opening. Oregon, with nearly 100,000 square miles of territory, can support a population more than twenty times large as that which now lives

eral prosperity of all of our people.

The new settlers which the railroads are bringing into the isolated portions of the state must be provided with transportation facilities or the railroads will reap no benefits of consequence by bringing them here at low For this reason the new arrates. rivals will serve to hasten the muchneeded extensions of our railroad systems,

PAILURE OR SUCCESS?

The Oregonian has a letter from Mr. J. B. Ziegier, known as an "agitator,"

in Portland, which opens thus: In this morning's Oregonian in answer to the cialm of the State Grange that farmers In this morning's Occasions in answer to the claim of the State Grange that farmers pay more than their just share of taxes. You say, "Oregon's farmers has year produced more than \$60,000,000 worth of products. Assuming that this sum represented the very satisfactory profit of 10 per cent. It would seem that the farmers had shout \$600,000,000 worth of property that ought to be taxed." Now, do reu not know there are hundreds of thousands of acres of farm lands in the Pacific Northwest, as well as diseaseers, capable of producing, and do frequently produce, 100 per cent of the market value of the land? But as that is gross value and is often entirely alsoched by cent of Broduction, it has no each significance as you indicate. It myself, have produced 1400 bushels of grain, sold for about \$600, on 40 serus of land which I could not get in the market \$10 an acre for, and at that price the crop would not represent even 3 per cent profit.

Mr. Ziegler then proceeds to say

Mr. Ziegler then proceeds to say that he has "lived in sections of the state where never an incident occurred in which the functions of th state or county were exercised in the interest of said sections." Why was it not done? Why was Mr. Ziegier so remiss in his civic duties? Had he no He seems to have ubandoned the effort to live in the co because the country wouldn't do for him more than he did for it; and then he came to town, where the conditions for the kind of life he desired might perhaps be better.

Here, of course, his profession is that of an "agitator" and "apostle of discontent"-one of the kind who get out of society all they can, but put nothing into it but their complaints and their advice. Had Mr. Ziegler remained in the country and worked and planned as many others are doing, and grown wheat and sheep and wool and and steers and hogs for these high markets, he might be making as much money as others are, who right now have bank accounts, and in auomobiles are running to the country town or visiting their neighbors. But it seems to sult Mr. Ziegier better to be an "agitator" in Portland

Many persons who fall in industry seem to think they may become auc-But there is reason to believe that of those who make the change, more fail than succeed.

SCHIVELY'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Governor Hay, of Washington, has a cally great scheme. He purposes to call together the Washington Legislature in special session, partly to propose a constitutional amendment that shall provide for election of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and for nomination of all other state officers by the Governor. It will be obvious that Governor Hay got his wonderful idea from careful perusal of the Federal Constitution, for that is about what we do in our National Government. He is not dismayed by the fact that no other state has attempted to model itself after the Federal Government. That is no reason, of course, why a beginning should not be made.

It is not difficult to surmise why Governor Hay has undertaken this great reform. He looked around him at Olympia and it is quite obvious that he felt that with half an eye he could see and with one hand pick out state officers who would just about doublediscount the present outst. But, of the mine made not profits of \$120,000 course, Governor Hay will not always remain in office, since he cannot live last year, and he is accordingly destrous. There may be other reasons stroug of securing the state's share of the bullion. If a similar but let them pass.

But how would the Hay plan work out in practice under the direct pri-Last year Brother Schively, whose record was then well known, ran for Insurance Commissioner. newspapers were attacking him and he wanted to be vindicated. Brother Schively was nominated, receiving a larger vote in the primary than any andidate for any other office. Now, uppose Governor Hay's cabinet shall be adopted. It is easy to see that Schively will find then his great opportunity. He will run for Governor. Why not? He will, of course, be nominated, since he will demand vindication from his friends, the people. Why Then where will Governor Hay and his great reform be?

WE ALL "ADVERTISE."

Some years ago "an old settler," standing on a promontory in Yamhili County, where there was a wide view, not only of Yambill, but of Polk and Marion, and of distant hill country and lofty mountains, and of farms and orchards and villages, and of unlimited "pleasure sliuate in hill and dale." drew a long sigh, and said: "Here stood fifty years ago. It was the most beautiful country that eye ever beheld It was covered with tall grasses and flowers, with knots of woodland. The freshness of the air and the grasse and the woods comes to me even yet you could ride miles and miles withou meeting a fence. Now you are stopped everywhere, and have to turn this way or that, and make your way through dusty or muddy lanes; and nobody asks or expects you to come in and stay over night." The sigh was pro-The sigh was pro-

Yes; there has been transformation But we are not yet content. We have but just begun to "boom" and "boost." The supreme effort is to attract more equiation. We study with eagerness the statistics of the emigrant and the ourist movement. The record of colo nist travel is given most prominent

But in this effort to boom the coun try we may not be so absurd as the good old-timers may think. For here Rhode Island calling for new set tiers and more population! The Gov-ernor of the state, in a recent speech declared his purpose to "advertise the state's resources widely and seek to bring immigrants to the many farms of the commonwealth instead of letting them go to the western sec ion of the country when development of agricultural pursuits is needed so near home and with such ample facilities for disposing of the products." Now what do you think of that? And the press of Boston is "boosting" Bos-ton as never before. The editor of the Boston Globe, Charles H. Taylor, says within the state lines. As this population increases, more careful methods of tilling the soil and conserving our in her greatness, and in the detail of

natural resources, will add to the gen- her development, every day of the year. So in booming Oregon and Port-land we are not so absurd, so superrogatory, as the man who sighs for the original landscupes may Our Southern states are in the same business. Not only the new places, as Birmingham, Atlanta and Annisto are in the business, but the old places as Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans are "boomers"; and such erstwhile quiet cities as Memphis and

Nashville, are hard at it, too! More settlers and more industries is the cry from all quarters. It is the answer to the pessimism that declares the more human life there is under modern conditions the more misery, This, the gospel of the current social-ism, would seem to be getting little hold, when the eagerness and energy of life so clearly have a deeper hold on the human spirit than ever before in the history of our country. Answer may be made that it's merely material Even so, it has a purpose; for life depends on conditions in which the race may live, and means of subsistence are the first steps to all progress. Eagerness to compass them, and thus to extend the domain of human life, are promises of all things that make life worth the effort to

The Northern Pacific is running four rains per day out of Portland and the same number arrive at Portland over that line every day. Despite this apparently satisfactory number of trains connecting Portland with territory lying north of the city, it is imsaible for the residents of that rich and rapidly growing territory around Grays Harbor, South Bend, Centralia. Chehalis and intervening territory, to arrive at Portland before 4:15 P. M., an hour which admits of no business being handled the day of arrival. The Grays Harbor residents can leave their omes at a sensonable hour in the morning, have five hours in Tacoma, and more than three hours in Scattle. and reach home the same night. rain leaving Grays Harbor for Portland in the morning and returning in the evening, with a slight readjustment of main line schedules, could give the people of that territory nearly as much time in Portland as they now have in l'acoma, and enable them to same day. Both Portland and Grays Harbor are of sufficient im portance to be entitled to service of this nature.

May wheat in Chicago closed yes day within I cent of the highest point of the season, and cash wheat was selling around \$1.45 per bushel. This in the third week in May, the month in which Secretary Wilson and the Wall street gamblers who sold "short" were to smother Mr. Patten by making de-liveries of the actual wheat. Meanwhile stocks all over the world are beng rapidly depleted, and the American visible is down to 24,000,000 bushels, or less than three weeks' actual supplies for this country alone, ticeable that Secretary Wilson, who was quite voluble in asserting that his March figures showing 142,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' hands were correct, has become strangely alent. After the present shortage of stocks is made up by arrivals of new wheat, and trade is again restored to normal conditions, it will be eminently proper for the commercial organisaons of the country to make a demand for pronounced reform in the crop-reporting department of the Govern

Assessors in the Pacific Northwest might note something to their advanwhere the Sheriff has been ordered to evy an arbitrary assessment against mining company for bullion taxes. By consulting the advertising literature, ourse were followed regarding some of the alleged mines in the Pacific Northwest, some of the glow would be taken off the literature.

Superintendent Dodge does not thow much about the water department. That is perfectly clear from his statements before the Water Board yesterday, as it has heretofore been clear from the record of the depart-ment. It has been wofully lacking in intelligent and efficient direction and organization, though it has through any years built up a rare reputation for general indifference to the public needs and petty insolence toward all water-users. What does Superintendnt Dodge "superintend," anyway?

Opening of the surplus lands of the Colville, Coeur d'Alene and Flathead Indian reservations next Fall will give an enermous body of public land to homestead entry. This land is no bet-fer than thousands of unoccupied acres that have never been sequestered. It is, however, specially attrac-tive because it has been unattainable, as the rush to get first choice in the great drawing (when the time comes)

Of course the Seattle faker who started that mean story about import-ing roses to Portland from California for the June Festival did not know that there are no June California roses worth while. But doubtless he would have lied just the same if he had known the truth.

If you were interested in a great miness concern, and there were to ome up thirty-five proposals vitally affecting its prosperity, you would be delighted, of course, to have these thirty-five schemes left to popular

Two days have gone by without news from the African hunting grounds. Are the press correspondents sleeping at the switch or has Colonel Roosevelt stubbed his toe?

ures you are to vote for in June in your capacity as voter and legislator an you recall offhand? We are a Six millions in bonds to be voted up

How many of those thirty-five mean-

r down at the June election. A mere bagatelle, of course, to all who have

Ralph W. Hoyt and associates will have a better show June 7 than Can-didate Albee or Mr. Kellaher. Captain Hains gets a minimum sentence of eight years in prison. What does Mrs. Hains get?

JAPANESE RAID AT SEAL ISLANDS | MR. BURBLE'S THEORY OF LAW We Had Chance to Unite Protest With

Canada and Failed, Says Writer. LAKEWOOD, Ohio, May 3,-(To the liter.)-In The Oregonian of May 5 is ublished a disputch announcing the seizire of a Japanese scaling vessel, with 16 inters, off Sitka; then on the next day ts published another dispatch telling us that a Japanese war vessel is going into Behring Sea next Sommer to "protect Japanese scalers," etc.

Now, what the readers of The Oregonan ought to know, and should know, is that Canada officially offered to units with the Washington D. C., Government more than a year ago on a plan of settle-ment of this question, which would put an d forever to this cruel and infanusity, known as pelagic sealing, and the befred work of private interests on the eal Islands. This offer of Canada was and February 21, 1968. I refer to the bronto Globe, February 22, 1968: Ot-

"It is a matter of common report in Washington, D. C., that if John Hay had Washington, D. C., that it John Hay has not been suddenly stricken by illness March 5, 1905, this initiation of Canada aforesaid would have been accepted and closed in June following. Then Japan and Russia would have united with Great Britain and ourselves in turn, promptly upon the same terms. But this agreement with Canada must be one which eliminates all rounts of interest from peagic and land killing of fur seals, just as John Hay had drafted it, prior to his inst and data! (these.")

John May had drafted it, prior to his list and fatal filness."

In proof of this, Japan, March 8, sent a dispatch from Yokohama to the New York Heraid, in which Japan declared that it would do nothing to suppress her hunters at sea until we had first arrived at such an agreement with Canada. To this Russia assents, in the same dispatch, which was duly published in the New York Herald of March 2.

I address The Oregonian because a marked copy of it was sent to me by a Canadian friend who resides in Portland, and who twits me with this inquiry.

Sandian friend who reastes in Portiana, and who twits ane with this inquiry:
Why should this public imposition and destruction be continued at your expense and your credit for sense and humanity.

is hold your officialism in Washington, C., so firmly in its bloody hands?"

I wish to say to my correspondent, brough The Oregonian, that I cannot the oregonian. anawar his question, except to may that it is clearly no fault of the Canadian of-neislism concerned or that of Japan and Russia. It rosts HENRY W. BLLDOTT.

Mottors of Cities.

Mottoes of Cities.

Detrait Free Press.

It was the former custom to select city mottoes from the dead languages, but now they are live ones and aim to attract attention without the aid of an interpreter. Detroit's is of that kind and Topoka makes a hit with "Topoka, Kan., Topoka Will." This not only ignores the classics but takes liberties with the much-disorganized rules of spelling, yet it is calculated to srouse a good-humored feeling toward the pushing young city. "You'll like Tacoma," is also a late motto. It does not sound like a humicipal war city, but it carries the impression of calm assurance and will give the rival City of Scartie. nce and will give the rival City of assurance and will give the rival City of Seattle a chance to adopt comething more intense with a sharper ring. How would some of these serve: San Francisco anakes things up," "Milwaukse never brews trouble;" "Fittsburg simokes and makes it pay:" New York tempers the wind to the lambs it abears;" "Washington leads in all but baseball"?

"Duplex Apartments."

New York Sun.

There was a rather surprising interpretation put upon the expression 'daplex apartments' the other day,' said a New York man. 'My wife was showing an old lady from the country the sights of our-city, and among other things pointed out a very large and recently finished apartment-house. On it was a big sign reading Duplex Apartments.' The old lady read it aloud, repeated it, and then turned around and stared at the sign in helpless rage. 'Scandalous!' Scandalous!' she said Scandalous! Scandalous!" she said

What's the matter? asked my wife, who didn't know what the face was about. When the old lady had collected herself so she could speak she said: 'Well. I've always heard that New Yorkers led double lives, but I didn't suppose they'd hulld such a monstreus house a-purpose for them or that they'd put up such a big sign. "Duplex," indeed."

Sitting Rens Hate Teddy Bears Winsted, Conn.; Dispatch to New York World.

There is a demand here for Teddy bears since a farmer and poultry man discovered that they are the only things that will surely end a hen's sitting habit. All one thus bothered has to do, be says, is to place one of the playthings in the neat where the hen is sitting and she will leave it at once, never to return.

"Do you always allow the minister wh marries you to kiss you? asks the lady with the alimony expression of the lady with the half-dozen wedding rings arranged as bangles on her bracelet. "Dear me, no," smiles the latter. "That is so horribly old-fashioned, my dear! But I always also the judge who diverces

Wind Blows Boot From Driver' Foot.

Mount Holly, N. J. Dispatch.

Recently near Newfield, N. J., white
Everett Dutton was driving a two-ton
lead of hay along the road be says a
whiriwind lifted him, the body of the
wagon, hay and all, into an adjoining
field. Dutton escaped with only the loss
of a shoe, which he alleges the wind
blew from his roat.

Steals \$135 From His Blind Brother.

Haltimore News.

Haltimore News.

Magistrate Crame, of New York, 14
years a Justice, characterized Charles
Turbeck, aged IZ, who admitted in the
Police Court that he had stoice \$125 which
his blind brother had saved up for the
purpose of huying a plane, as the meanest man he had ever seen.

This Is an Old Story

Pendleten Tribune.

Portland Republicans (some of them) act like a lot of children who ought to be spanked and put to bed. Some of the naughty ones are trying to get some Republicans to run on an Independent ticket so as to elect a Democrat.

Liner Has Wamen's Smoking-Room.

A smoking-room for men and women has been fitted up in the Allan Line steamer Virginian running between Montreal and Liverpool, and on a recent trip several woman were noticed an

Concepting Bores

We would have to ask our wife That make question; we would fear She'd reply, "Don't mak me; ; Have to hart your feelings, dear." Houseon Post

Others, we vete for the wight Who inquires. Hew do you Think up all the stuff you write? —Cleveland Leader.

May Have Done His Best, but He Didn't Do the Subject Justice.

Case and Com-It is now many yours since the law was somewhat severely characterised by the well-known Mr. Bumble as "an ass." Other people have from time to time reached the same conclusion. It is doubtful if a majority of the lawyers, the signs and the executive officials who enforce the law do not have moments when they feel strangely drawn into sympathy with Mr. Bumble's feelings on this sub-ject. Granting that the law in its practial efficiency must, in the nature tings, be subject to some limitations a things, be subject to some limitations, are there not some matters in which it deserves all that Mr. Bumble said about it? For instance, all intelligent people know that the proper purpose of prohibiting and penalizing an act is to prevent its commission; but in many instances from Mr. Bumble's day to our own that supposed purpose of the law is only a fiction. Its real purpose is to speculate out of the wrongdoers by collecting fines from them. In such cases the law merely pretends to be virtuous, and its pretense is too trafe. purent to deceive any one. In thus practically incensing crime when hypocritically professing to alm at its suppression, the y professing to aim at its suppress law unconsciously scale lise of in the pil-lory for Mr. Burnble's word portrait. A catalogue of the offeness which the law has practically licensed would not be short. The most conspicaous instance the post few years has been its collecti of petty fines from a multitude of lax breakers on the highways who have kill

or maimed their fellow-citizens in appelling numbers. In the borough of Manhattan alone, it is reported that 25 persons were convicted hast year of this class of offenses, that the average fine was fall?, and not a single offender was imprisoned. Thus, the law took its little toll of fines, which at I cent each would have been equally effective, and let the been equally effective, and let the slaughter of pedestrians go on. Does one think that, if the offenders had one think that, if the offenders had all been ignorant persons without standing in the community, there would have been no severer sentences imposed? An outraged rouble is now getting roused to more strenuous action for the protection of life and thub on the streets. But in numerous other matters the saplent law will still pursue its old golder of tolerating crime for a tip from the criminals. Mr. Bumble may have done bit may have done his best, but he did not do the subject just)

PEARLESS GERMAN EDITOR DEAD Herr Langen's Paper "Simpliciasimus," New York Herald's Paris Edition, May 1.

The death is announced from Munich of Herr Albrecht Langen, publisher of "Simpliciasimus." With Herr Langen disappears one of the most striking figures in Germany, or, to speak more correctly in the errectly, in Bayaria. Simplicasimus," was the most daring sublication in the empire. It was ecially againt everything Prussia selends est Borussia" was its water Delends est horossis, was its water-word. It would be difficult to count the number of times it was selzed dur-ing the few years of its existence. Prussis, Sazony, Wurttemberg and half a dozen other states suppressed its is es week after week. publication was changed from Munich to Stuttgart and other cities. Herr Langum was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in 1900 and fled first to Switzerland and then to Paris.

Switzerland and then to Paris.

But in spite of all official pressure the circulation of the "Simpliciasimus" kept on increasing. It had undoubtedly the most talented artists in Germany contributing to it, while the letter press was by the best satirical writers. The numerous lawsuits fought by Herr Langen—generally, be it said, with success—made him one of the champions of freedom of speech and na of freedom of speech and thought in Germany.

Modesty of a Great Man of Science,

Science Progress.

The modesty of a great man of science is shown in the relations between Darwin and his publisher, John Murray. When he sont to his publisher the famous "Origin of Species" Darwin wrote: "It may be concelt, but I believe the subject will be concelt, but I believe the subject will be concelt. be conceit, but I believe the subject winterest the public, and I am sure think of the views are original. If you think of the views are original. If you think otherwise, I must repeat my request that you will freely reject my work. I shall be a little disappointed; I shall be in no way injured." He was "astounded" at the fact that the trade ordered 14th copies before publication and delighted with Dr. Wither-force's article in the Quarterly Review.
"I am quizzed splendidly," he said. "I really believe that I enjoyed it as much as if I had not been the unfortunate butt."
When he brought to Mr. Murray his book on earthworms, of which seven editions were sold within a year. Darwin said: "I doubt very much whether it will interest the markle as the solute. the public, as the subject is not an at-tractive one."

Tactful Mr. Tatt.

Washington Herald.

Every one is commenting on the tact.

Mr. Taft displayed at his wife's reception on Saturday and applauding the efforts of the President and Mrs. Taft to re-metabilah the weekly receptions which were held at the White House until Mr. Mcinley's administration, when they were iscontinued on account of Mrs. McKindiscontinued on account of Mrs. McKin-ley's individualism. A man always seems out of place at an affernose function, but not Mr. Teft, who had a ready smile and appropriate word for every one who entered, and on every side were heard comments of pleasure at a return to the "good old times." Mrs. Taft takes the keenest interest in all social affairs und she has made it evident that she does not intend to pose as a mere figurehead, but to be the leader of seciety in fact, as she is in name, an ambition that is secshe is in name, an ambition that is sec-mided by her husband, who acquired his bonhomic, together with his statecraft, at Yale, which university is renowned for

Advantage in Employing Sisters.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
A Cleveland merchant has two sisters employed in his office.
"If you need two girls in your office, it's the only way, he explains." I advertised for two sisters who could "I advertised for two sisters who could stenog. It book me a long while to get what I wanted, because it ian't every day that you find two sisters who are competent stenographers, and both open for a position. But I got them at last, and I'm glad I walted "until I got what I wanted. They do twice as much work as any two girls not sisters would. You see, when they've been to a dance or a show the night before they do all their talking about it at home. By the time they've used up all the small talk in their systems and can work right through the day or eight skins behind and daily getting and can work right through the da without saying a word to each other.

New York's Next Problem New York Press (Rep.)

New York Press (Rep.)
No time was ever riper for a fight against Tammany government of New York City than new. With its mistered under McCleilan — for whom It new no longer disallows responsibility—so manifest at the moment to all observing citizens, the first call for a fusion conference is timely.

There are not only big opportuni-

There are not only big opportuni-ties shead of the next Mayor, but there is a big opportunity for electing the kind of Mayor who will grasp them. And such a Mayor, of course, in the nature of the case, cannot come from Tammany Hall.

Company for Cip.

Chicago Tribune.

After Mr. James Hazen Hyde has nad a few more escapades he will be mother Man Without a Country.

Life's Sunny Side

cracker did him some amail service, which was paid for and, like the man, forgetten. Some time after the President-elect observed a seedy individual hanging about the golf links.

"Is there anything you would like?" Mr. Tafi presently asked, good-naturedly, having just made a wonderful That she is. And like to see yo

Thar sho is. And like to see you inauguration, the cracker announced, and was instantly frightened almost to death at his own daring.

"Well-" Mr. Taft replied, smithig but, anyway, a Georgia cracker was in Washington on March 4. He had never been 10 miles away from his home Cablin before.

Upon his return a neighbor inquired:

"What war the most remarkable thing bout the whole shebang, Bud?"

But ejected a stream of tobacco

Jaice with precision.

"Me bein' thur," he replied with emphasia.—Marper's Weekly. Diner (Impatiently) - Walter, how long are those frankfuriers going to

Walter-About eight inches, sir .-Philadelphia Press. The vigilant Contorn's use officer was right on the job.
"Who is in your party?" he demanded at the fur-collared theatrical manager. "The English pony ballot that I am bringing to New York," the manager responded.

responded.
"Admitted free as antiques," said the inspector brickly as he turned to the next arrival.—Circuland Plain Desier.

A correspondent mends a series of good stories about a Southern padge. They are good mostly, and we hope to see more of them. The judge appears to be noted for his hatred of North-Carolinians and for his Solemanic sense of arbitrary justice. One of the anecdotes goes as follows:

The Judge-is we's name temperature. necdotes goes as follows: The Judge—Is yo' name Immanuel Baxter?

laxier?
Immanuel—Yassab.
The Judge Well, you are charged by Officer Tucker with stealing a side of bacon at Walters store last night.
Immanuel—Ah wants to file an allbi.
The Judge What for?
Immanuel—Ah don't know, sah: Massamanuel—Ah don't know, sah: Massamanuel—Ah don't know, sah:

Immanuel—Ah don't know, sah; Mas-ter Reg'nald James—he's a rol'd law-reh—he done tel' me to say dat. The Judge—Oh, I see. But why didn't you steal a ham? They're better than Immanuel-They waze't no hams down dah. The Judge-Thirty days.-Philadel-

phia Record. "Hinks has a fine new apartment." "Everything stationary in it, I sup-Absolutely everything-except his

wife and the cook .- Harper's Bazar. "Where's your watch?"
"Here it is."
"But that watch is sliver. The one you used to carry had a fine gold case." "Circumstances alter cases, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

Newed (after the coremony)-Dear-est, do you really think I'll prove a satisfactory mate?

Mrs. Newed—Oh. I guess you'll do as a mate. all right. New look me over and tell me what you think of your captain.—Lippincott's.

"Maria, I'm going to have Dr. Squil-lips treat me for my heart trouble." "What do you know about Dr. Squil-lips, John?

"All I know about him is that Mr. Gotsum recommends him to me."
"Who is Mr. Gotsum?"
"Mr. Gotsum is one of the stock-holders of the life insurance company

that is carrying a 220,000 risk on my

WHY PORTLAND WAS OMITTED Several Years Ago the Bureau of Statistics Was Told It Kept No Record.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. United States Geological Survey, Washlaston, D., C., May 11-cTo Editor)-My attention has been called your editorial of May 5, in which you criticise the fact that your city has been omitted from the table giving the statistics of the building operations in the leading cities of the country published by this bureau, while cities

showing much smaller cost of building op-erations have been included. In this connection I would state that when In this connection I would state that when the collection of the figures of building operations (which were published in the "Statistics of the Clay-Working Industry for 1991") was begun by this office it was the intention to include about 20 of the largest cities of the country, using the population as the hasis. Fortland, Or., came within this list, but a request sent to the Building Imspector of your city was atsawered with the statement that no records of the kind desired were kept. This statement was published in the 1981 report, and until the figures for 1988 were poblished no question has ever been raised concerning the emission of Fortland. I am glad, however, that you called my attention to the fact, and, since the figures published are in the nature more or loss of a preliminary statement, Fortland will be included in the table as published in the final report.

in the final report,

In view, therefore, of the fact that this
office made an effort to secure figures
from your city and was informed, apparently by some one in authority, as late as ING. that the data were not available, f suggest that the arraignment you make of "warelessness, shiftlessness and general incompetency" is hardly justified. GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Director.

What Is Truth?

Brooklyn Eagle. There is a conviction in some minds have fired a gun since his arrival in Africa. He probably has, but the very

Museum cannot keep up with the Tau-nal faturalist." They are already seven or eight akins behind and daily getting further into arrears. The Museum will have to send out more men to unfiress the animals and then dress the skins.

World's Most Powerful searchlight.

This world's most powerful search-light is now part of the equipment of the Connection of the United States Navy The great mirror is five feat in diameter and was made for the Government in Germany. The search-light will throw such a powerful beam of light that it will be able to detect a submarine or largedoboat at a dis-

Match for Roosevell.

Chicago Record Heraid.

Mr. Rossevelt will have two rooms, a stenographer and a private telephone in the office of The Cutlook. It is probable that he will also have a rug on his floor. Nevertheless, he will find it necessary to be exceedingly respectful to the foreman of the composing-