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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1909.

THE BIRDS AND BEASTS OF PREY

Now you moderns-who think there isn't much in the scriptures of old that should attract your attention-it is worth your while to look on the wrangle and struggle of "the interests" at the capital of the United States in the tariff bill, and then think on Matt. xxiv:28-"For wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Note here that the eagle was spoken of, because he was the principal scavenger then known, in hat situation. The author of the saying was unacquainted with the buzzard, the jackal and the carrion crow. But these now all are at Washington. and the hyena-enother undesirable citizen-with them. The harples, also,

The carcass is protective tariff-or rather the opportunity it offers for birds and beasts of prey. They are snapping and shricking and snaring and growling at each other, over the carcass. Among men there have been many spectacle of contention and fight, over plunder But if this isn't the worst, it is closely parallel to the worst. it is a disgrace to the American people. Every private interest is frying to selze its own particular from the general weal.

birds, swooping down on the

President has taken a firm stand, and he maintains it with dignity and effect. He doesn't see his way to insistence on abandonment of the whole plunderbund system at once. That could not prevail now. It is a distant ultimate. But he is insisting on modifications and reductions. In particularly horrible to think of when the-present state of the question it is doubtless the wisest way. Neverthe-less (let there be pardon for the expression) that dog's tall should be cut off close up to the ears. It will be done, finally; for the time will come when it no longer will be tolerated that any individual, any class, or any aterest shall have special advantages through legislation; and to insist on it will be regarded as most abominable presumption. Privilege, through law, is the most ofious of all things. All modern life is a continuous pro-test against it, and all modern progress

is a result of beating it.

In the present state of our indus trial life the judgment of specialists and experts on tariff and other fiscal problems would be useful, if Congress would pay heed to the recommenda tions they might make. But it would -for two reasons. First, so long as there is hope to one part of the country or another of special advantage from protection of special interests, the grab game will continue. Second, Congress, though it might authorize a commission of experts on the tariff. as an expedient of temporary relief consideration of the subject. never will abdicate its own function will remain a basis of play between po-litical parties for advantage on one may come to killing him. He acts, side or the other, as local interests but he does it silently. own advantage or success.

But President Tan is well, for reasonable purposes, on well, for reasonable purposes, it is the only possibility at present for contention against the greed of various interests, to whose demands the members of Congress from various parts of the country feel it necessary to re-One member will tall the Pres ident that he must have high protec tive tariff for a specialty in his dis trict, or his constituents will desert him and send a man of the opposite party to represent them; another will tell him that reduction of the thriff on hides or wool or hops or hay or lumber will be his own death warrant as the representative of his district; still another, that a duty on any artiale of common or general consumption as coffee, will crush in his state the man or the party held responsible Nevertheless, the President holds the principle that the tariff ough to come down; yet he is far from any cal change. Such effort would not hinder moderate reform. The time has not come for the policy which yet will force its adoption-the policy of elimination of protection, except as an incidental consequence for revenue.

# AN ECHO FROM THE PAST.

the age of \$5 years, of Mrs. ter of President Zachary Tay-lor, at her home in Washington, Mrs. Dandridge, whose first husband was Major Bliss, was a vivacious young woman of great beauty and tact when her father, with laurels won in Mexico fresh upon his brow, became the twelfth President of the ships of the military camp in the Semnole War, shrunk from assuming the duties of mistress of the White House and delegated these to her daughter, the gracious gentlewoman who has just now at four-score and five years passed on. Her residence in the White House was of short duration, and at its close she went into the quiet life which death has, after

later Mrs. Bliss or Mrs. Dandridge, in the far-away years, survive to note the the White House she was not even a name, and to many who knew of her in more or less vague way during those years the announcement of her death forty years that she still lived. In roads could haul the ink and other this estimate, we are still glad to be-

noting her passing the scroll of the years rolls back and from pages dim with time a faded leaf flutters out. "Third daughter of Upon it we read: President Zachary Taylor; born in 1824; mistress of the White House for one year. She had a wide acquaint-ance with public men and was noted for her beauty, her charm and the splendor of her entertainments. She did the honors of the Presidential mansion with the artiessness of a rus-tic belie and the grace of a grand duchess." To this may be added as a last entry: She lived in modest retireto a serene old age, reflecting through all her years dignity upon exalted station to which she was Than this nothing remains to called. he said; close the record with this latest entry-a completed volume.

"IT'S SO SUDDEN."

There are two opinions about the contest in Deschutes Canyon, and there is room for either one of them or for both. One of them is that the undertaking of the Porter Brothers, contesting for the canyon, is supported by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific combination—the Hill roads—with intent of using this route for a line from their northern territory to California and to San rancisco. This would be a formidable movement against the Harriman system

The other opinion is that the oppo sition to the Harriman undertaking is a hold-up, like the shotgun on the road, to compel the Harriman people to pay a lot of money to other people to get out of the way and let the way-

farers pass.
So far The Oregonian has no information that would justify it in deliv-ery of a positive opinion. It will merely say it does beat everything ow important the Deschutes Canyon, that has lain open hitherto since the morning stars began to sing and shout for toy, now suddenly has become so valuable Let that pass-the poetry and the

wonder. It may be hoped we shall now get a railroad-two peradventure -into Middle Oregon. And yet we have some fear of a result resembling that of the Kilkenny cat fight. We shall wait a little-because we must.

MR. COLEMAN'S LOST OPPORTUNITY. Of course profanity is shockingly We have pothing to say in wicked. favor of it, not a word. It is no more than fair, however, to recognize the great truth that there are two sides even to the case of Mr. Coleman, the Eugene man who swore so frightfully at an automobile that the City Marshal felt constrained to arrest him. When he got before the magistrate he was fined \$5. His language must have been something awful. we remember that Mr. Coleman is a pious man who has given a good deal of property to the Eugene Bible University. How would he like to hear the students imitating him? Perhaps he would not mind it if they had the

same provocation he had. As we hinted, Mr. Coleman, while there is no excuse for him, is not entirely bereft of mitigating circumstances. The automobile was one of those which come gliding along noiselessly and just barely miss taking a chunk out of the calves of your legs The driver goes off with a derisive chuckle over your fright. It delights im to think how near he came to killing you without actually doing it. A New York man who was assailed like Mr. Coleman by a Parthian automobile managed to smash the driver's hat with his cane. The crowd acened newspapers in town hoped he would do it again the next chance he

had. To be sure, a Justice of the Peace fined him, but what is a fine when one has achieved a great moral Had Mr. Coleman refrained victory? swearing and used a club, he temple might have stood in the fame beside this New York hero, but, alas, he let his tongue get away with may come to killing him. He acts,

# SPORANE MISUNDERSTANDS.

The editorial department of the Spokane Spokesman-Review has always displayed surprising ignorance of the existence of water compatition between the Atlantic and the Pacific The business end ports. Spokesman-Review is fully informed regarding the matter, and, as told few days ago, has recently shipped carload of printers' ink from New York to Spokane by way of Portland's water route. Thus caught flagrante delicto after years of vigorous denial that there is such a thing as water competition, the Spokesman-Review takes a new tack. It offers no apology er excuse for shipping its freight a route the existence of which it has often denied, but peevishly says If The Portland Oregonian feels that in water transportation Portland has a controlling, indestructible, natural advantage, as it is continually protest ing, why should that paper and the Portland jobbers show their great concern and distress at the prospect of Spokane and the Inland Empire gaining lower transcontinental rates by rall? sca, and not fight the efforts of the in-

terior to get lower rates by land?" The Spokesman-Review, as usual, is mistaken in its assumption that either The Oregonian or the jobbers of Portland are fighting the efforts of the in-An echo from the past comes in terior to get lower rates. The only the announcement of the death, protest that was ever made by Portland was against the proposal to re-Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daugh- duce the rates to Spokane without making a corresponding reduction to water rate with which these ports are favored has always been the base on which the rail rates were established or the reason that the ocean carriers moved freight cheaper than it could be moved by any other method. United States. His wife, who had the railroads were prohibited by Spo kane or other interior cities from meeting the rates of the water carriers at terminal ports, there would, of course, be no necessity for maintaining a service west of Spokane. Any reduction in the rate to Spokane must be followed by a corresponding reduction to Portland, which is entitled to

The Spokesman-Review, with its ink shipment, having demonstrated that Few who knew "Hetty" Taylor, or the water route was the most advantareous for the Spokane shipper, sagely remarks that "the truth is, water insportation is an advantage only so long as the railroads can continue to cinch the interior." It is not at all clear how the interior can be "cinched" if it follows the admirable years the announcement of her death example of the Spokane paper and gave tidings for the first time in ships by the water route. If the rall-

rallroad service as well as water serv-

commodities across the continent at so low a rate as is made by the water carriers, the latter would not get the business. Spokane, since its begin-ning, has profited by this water route, and will continue to do so. Panama Canal is completed there will

be a still greater saving on freights.

It is unfortunate for Spokane, as well as for other interior cities have followed the blind lead of the Spokesman-Review, that they unwittingly played into the hands of the Middle West jobbers, who, deprived of the advantages of water transportation, will be enabled under the proposed reduced rate to Spokane to ship directly into Spokane territory and handle the business that is now handled from Spokane by Spo kane and other Pacific Northwest job This is the injustice that Portbers. land is fighting and will continue to fight, until rates warranted by the presence of water transportation are granted. Eventually Spokane will see the light and will join with Portland and the Coast cities in keeping her trade out of the hands of the Eastern mail-order houses and long-range johbers. The Spokesman-Review, instead oncealing its ink-shipping act, should publish it in detail other Spokane shippers to follow the excellent example which it has set.

A.-Y.-P. FINANCES.

The Seattle Times has an interesting statement regarding the finances of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The Times says:

It has been learned that the average in-ome from all sources from the A.T.-P. Exposition has reached \$10,000 per diem. while the average expenses have exceeded \$5000 per dism.

As the fair has been proceeding 56 days.

follows that the gross receipts have b 0,000—and the gross expenses one-it sum. This would leave a net earn of \$290,000 It is also learned that the total debt of the exposition when it opened aggregated \$850,000, and it therefore follows that there

\$850,000, and it therefore follows that incre-remains \$400,000 yet to be liquidated before anything can be earned in the form of a dividend for the stock.

There will be 138 days in the entire ex-position and at the present rate the net earn-ings would be \$590,000, or \$10,000 more than the aggregate debt, independent of the stock.

The Seattle paper takes the cheerful view, however, that the attend-ance for the last half of the fair perwill be double the attendance the first half, and that, therefore, the what narrow (estimated) margin of \$10,000 as net earnings will greatly exceeded. In other words, the Times estimates that the net earnings for the entire fair period will be about \$350,000, thus realizing a dividend of 35 per cent on the \$1,000,000 of the fair stock-"a sum," remarks the Times, "that would so tickle every stockholder that he would not forget

o talk about it for ten years." Certainly he would not forget it. ut if the fair attendance at Seattle shall double during August, September and October the record for previous months, it will be a phenomenon among expositions. The Oregonian thinks that this has not been the experience anywhere. It experience in Portland. It was not the

The dividend on stock realized here cas something more than 20 per cent would seem to The Oregonian timt. in view of its present financial circumstances, the Seattle Exposition can scarcely hope to do better than Portland did. If it does so well, the fair pro moters will have reason for profound congratulation. Indeed, the exposition will have been a great success if it shall pay no dividends, but shall come out even, after discharging all financial obligations. The Scattle Fair is altogether a most beautiful show, worthy of the enterprise and spirit of that wonderful city, and it is an investment that is already bringing large returns to the entire Northwest. There be no disappointment if it does not return a direct profit.

# THE CHILD-LABOR PROBLEM.

It is difficult to frame a child-labor law that will be just and helpful in gration, and it is more ficult to enforce such a law in the face of parental cupidity and irresponsibil The law to be just must apply to all children within the age limit fixed. To prevent it from being vicious it must be supplemented by compulsory education law. To make it sweeping in its provisions is to turn out upon the community, during the school vacation, a horde of hulking boys intent upon mischief, since they must do something, and useful, gain-

ful employment is prohibited. The law known as the "child-labor law" is probably less needed in Oregon other states, especially states in which there are large manufacturing interests, yet the commis-sion charged with the duty of enforcing it has found many cases in which the exercise of vigilance was demanded for the welfare of the child and the credit of the community.

The commission being within certain limits a discretionary body, it is believed that there have been but few cases of arbitrary interference whereby hardship has been caused. In many cases the heavy hand of oppression has been lifted from the shoulders of the child toller, to his better-The Oregon taw is approved by practical humanitarians and Legtelegrapes in other states. It is, upon the whole, a good law, and is thus

generally regarded by our citizens.

That the conditions attending child labor in some other localities, notably in the South, are abhorrent to civilization, we are constrained to believe Parental irresponsibility, cuple laziness and ignorance combine cupldity create conditions among child toilers in the cotton mills of many Southern States that the public is assured by competent observers are worse than anything that has been allowed to exist in England since 1847. This is certainly a reproach to the progressive spirit of Western civilization, and if allowed to continue, will be a National

-not a purely sectional-disgrace The humanitarian is told that the uplift necessary to abolish the ditions must come from within the sources of supply. Looking at the dull faces of the parents who are living in idleness upon the labor of children, who should be in school or at play, he despairs. Again, he is told that pressure must be brought to bear against this evil from without, and he looks hopefully toward the legislative body, only to find corporations, under the spur of competitive industry and commercial activity, ready with ence" that outweighs argument, to prevent the legislation asked for Nothing daunted, however, the work proceeds, making gains slowly and reing to be disheartened by repeated ure. "Oregon," we are assured by fallure. a woman who has given the labor of years to the cause, "has done much for the working child." Appreciating lieve that this work has been of a preventive rather than a remedial ture, and feel additional pride in the fact, believing that here, as elsewhere, an ounce of prevention is worth a

The Oregonian is advised from nformed sources that the question of insurance had no bearing upon the efforts to reopen the investigation in the death of young J. N. Sutton at Annapolis, Md. At the time Sutton died he was insured to the amount of One policy was in a mutual ompany exclusively patronized Army and Navy officers, and it was promptly paid, no question having en raised as to the manner of young Sutton's death. A second policy for \$1000, taken out by Sutton in the Order of Maccabees prior to his enlistment, is disputed on the ground that invalidates enlistment in the Army such a policy and also that the insured had committed suicide. It is however, on behalf of young Sutton's family, that the total expense of reopening the case and pursuing the in-quiry has been very large, much greater than any possible benefit out of the \$1000 insurance policy, and that it has been pursued with sole regard to clearing the young man's name from the implication that he killed himself. Young Sutton comes from what might be called a military family, and his relatives are extremely anxious to make it plain to the public that others, and not himself, were responsible for his death.

A Government expert named Hitt estimates the 1909 wheat crop Oregon, Washington and Idaho at 35,-000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. Mr. Hitt has made a bad miss on his figures and it will require more than that mythical 9,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands in the three states to swell his 40,000,000-bushel estimate to anything approaching the true dimensions of the coming crop. If any such figures as are now reported by Mr. Hitt are seriously considered in making up the Government estimate for the three states, the total will be as much too low as the figures on the 1908 grop were too high. Just why the Government is unable to get within 25 to 30 per cent of accuracy on these crop figures is an unsolved mystery.

How many more tales do we need of young husband and old wife? Oedipus and Jocasta, of whose story old literature is full, though an extreme case, should stand for them all. In this case the son unknowingly married his own mother. The young people of Oregon, whom the state is cating at its high schools and colleges and universities, should be able to tell you about the subsequent woes,-how one tragedy followed another, and all found expression through the greatest dramatic pieces that have come down to us from the ancient world.

The Walla Walla penitentiary guard who killed one convict and wounded another because the two men would not cease fighting, certainly accomp lished the result he had in view. The ultimate outcome of the battle would hardly have been attended by more serious results had the convicts been permitted to continue without interruption.

Mr. Coleman, the Eugene philan thropist, who had trouble about a speeding automobile, was arrest-ed for profanity and fined \$5. "It first time," says the news ac count of the sad event, "that Mr. Cole-man ever was arrested." We think it We think it also must have been the first time he

Union Pacific climbed up to 199 % yesterday, and would probably have crossed the dead line of "double par if the Porter brothers had not made such an interesting news story by their unexpected sortle into the Harriman preserves in Central Oregon.

A Georgia legislator wants to prevent girls riding horses astride, cause the sight of a girl with divided skirts on a bay horse shocked him sensitive people, those Georgians But what was it that the lawmaker was shocked about?

Porter brothers have accomplished a great coup, no doubt, by bottling Harriman up in the Deschutes. Now let us see Mr. Harriman dig his way out through the tunnels and over grades of a bright, shining new railroad. .

A Seattle lawyer made a mistake in his complaint, as he explained, by trying to divorce his fair client from the Now he wants to secure wrong man. for her separation from the right man They do some strange things in Seat-

Hops are soaring again and the price

now around 29 cents. Reason, curtailment in output, largely in Ore-The prohibition counties, course, long ago went out of the hop business. Of course. Five torpedo-boats watched the

unsuccessful flight of Herbert Latham, the Frenchman, across the English Channel. Let Zeppelin try it, and he can command the presence of the entire English navy. "Too many men," says an Eastern

Oregon newspaper, "carry guns." But why should any man "carry a gun"—a hidden or secret gun? In most cases criminal or half criminal intent is the motive of it There were many salmon at the mouth of the Columbia River last Saturdny and Monday, but now they have moved up stream to the seines and

the gillnetters. Some alienists think Harry Thaw sane enough to be released. Valua-ble testimony might be obtained from Dr. Owens-Adnir.

Now listen to the howl of

says he doesn't want the Governorship. That makes it unanimous. You may have to hurry, Mr. Harri-

Colonel Hofer, rainmaker, again

Yet two roads into Central Oregon are not too many. Anyway, Pat Calhoun got more

money than Heney, if that's to be the test of virtue. The Taft Big Stick is not stuffed; It does the work.

just padded. Eastern Oregon now has more railroads (building) than it wants.

HARD-SURFACE PAVEMENTS NOISY

Therefore One Citizen Wants Then Barred From Residential Districts. PORTLAND, July 27 .- (To the Editor. -So much is being said in favor of the hard-surface pavements that a few lines on the other side may not come amiss. Let the paving be done in districts by all means; but let those districts be cor fined to the business sections and give people in the suburbs good, quiet, the well-kept macadam or anything else that is similarly noiseless and durable. Many of us have bought our homes in the suburbs with the inconvenience that those suburbs in many respects bring in order to get a cessation from the noise and er of a more central lecation, but that the hard-paving craze is in-ng our locality, where is that rest As a city grows, as we want ours to

As a city grows, as we want ours to, it necessarily add to that noise by bringing it into our residential sections? If the city would give half the attention and expense to keeping the macadam streets clean and in good condition, that is so willingly bestowed on the hard-pavements the contrast between the appearance of the former and the latter would not be so marked. There is small justice in comparing our present macadam streets, with their semi-annual cleaning, to hard-surface ones that are cleaned daily. As the former eats up much of the surface dirt, the expense of keeping it clean would be nominal in compari-son. To my personal knowledge, a good, well-laid macadam street in a residenthat section is in a much better condition after being in use 15 years or mor than some hard-surface pavements that have been laid much more recently. If any one doubts the truth of this statement let him examine some of the recent pavements that have been laid in he Holladay-Irvington district, and then nok at some of the macadam that was look at some of the macadam that was laid years ago. (Right here it might be well to explain that I have no crushed rock to sell, and am in no way connected with any macadam interests.) I believe in good, well-kept streets, by all means, and to paraphrase Polonius, "coatly thy home as thy purse can buy for the horse and a paraphrase of the horse and the paraphrase of the horse and the purse can buy for the horse and a paraphrase of the horse and the paraphrase of the paraph for the home (and surroundings) of proclaims the man," and half of the charm of such a home lies in its quiet estfulness. There are plenty of down own hotels for those who prefer "life A quiet street is asjoy to a tired person, but there is nothing much more unre-poseful to tired nerves than to come home at night, with every belated horse-man clattering past the house, or to have the milk wagons in the early dawn

sounding like an artillery charge.

I do not think it any evidence of "moss-backism" to want a restful, quiet home, any more than I think it an evidence of civic pride to clamor for noisy pavements that form a glare to the eyes, and are a menace when wet or frosty, to faithful horses. Nor do I think frosty, to faithful horses. Nor do I think that we who have a different opinion, should be forced to "take to the tail timber" for the quiet we have paid for here in the suburbs. Among the property-owners who live in the suburbs, about eight out of ten, many times more than that—are opposed to the hard-paying in front of their homes. Why force or try to force on the many what solve or try to force on the many what only the minority want? In closing, I will say that those who are so strongly and indiscriminately urging hard-pavements, whether the streets are good, bad or indifferent, are rearing a Frankenstein, that will be satisfactory to but few, aside from the paving companies, who, if they cannot exist with fewer paving contracts, might try some other business, where they would then have to work no harder they would then have to work no harder than some of the rest of us, who TAXPAYER AND HOME-LOVER.

Secrets of the "Sweat-Box." UNION, July 26 .- (To the Editor.)-To

settle a dispute, will you please tell ma what the "third degree" is, and if it ever takes the form of personal violence? T. R. In police vernacular the third degree consists of extreme measures resorted to by detectives against prisoners in order to extract confessions. Briefly, it is torture and terrorizing; veroften bald, vicious lies concerning dis-coveries which would fix guilt upon the prisoner who is confined in a dark cell and allowed to see no one except his tor-

mentors. Detectives do not publish secrets of the sweat-box," but it is understood by pooften used. In the case of ex-cor and hardened criminals, detectives do not hesitate occasionally to choke or "thump" order to gain clews. This is you garded by the assaulter as merely an un-pleasant incident. Physical torture, in the sense of the rack and thumbscrew, is not practiced in the United States.

Turiff Solons Long for Vacation.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch. General Clarence Edwards was telling Representative Tawney his vacation troules; said he'd only had eight days off last year, and now he was again threat-ened with no rest if Congress persisted in staying here and hammering away at the

"But, say," said the General, "If I can ever get started. I've got a trip planned that's a corker. It's a five-week jaunt to Barcelona, and it's cheaper than staying at home. You'd better come with me. "Yes, cheaper than staying at home."

replied Tawney. "I've heard that before, It may be cheaper so far as the fare's concerned, but how about the other things? I haven't forgotten that last trit took with you."
And, although Honorable "Jim" is

something of a dead game sport himself, he clapped his hand to his wounded pocketbook and walked away, musing sadly to himself about the ways of the tribe of high-rollers, of whom General Edwards is not effoneously supposed to be.

Joker Puts Beer in Ice Water Barrels.

Butler (Pa.) Dispatch.

Some joker poured out the ice water from barrels at the Evans City "old-home day" cefebration and put in beer. There were about 3000 persons near those bar-rels, testing them every few minutes, and the result was something about which the staid old farmers do not care to talk to-

Whoever the joker was, he must have enjoyed it, as the barrels were kept filled, and the cost must have reached into the hundreds.

Soon the menfolk began to enjoy the events with such a whole heart that several were not content with plaudits, bu encored with shouts and "war hoops, while 70-year-old graybeards cut capers that astounded their neighbors. Fir sleep overtook the majority, and women drove home

Knowing Rats at the Capitol,
Washington (D. C.) Dispatch.
The rats have decamped from the Sentic office building. They have gone as
uddenly as they came. When the subsuddenly as they came. When the sub-way was opened between the office build-ing and the Capitol they poured through tunnel in hordes and overran the new the tunnel in hordes and overran the new structure, terrifying the stenographers and eating up the garden seeds. Now the garden seeds have been mailed out, and the old lumber in the court of the office building has been hauled away or burned. So the rats have betaken themselves back to the Capitol, in the catacomic and labyrinths underneath which they disport themselves by the thousand.

"Elbow-Grease" for White Hands Kansas City (Mo.) Dispatch.

A Salina (Kao.) girl sent 50 cents in answer to a Chicago advertisement for keeping the hands soft and white, and received this recipe: "Soak them three times a day in dish water while your mother resta," CLEVELAND'S ABSOLUTE HONESTY

Richard Watson Gilder, His Intimate Friend, Writes of His Exceptional Scruppiousness in Money Matters-His Quiet Self-Confidence and Lack of

an interesting initial article in the August number of the Century Maganine. The writer, nationally known as poet, prose writer and editor, states that he puts forth the record of his knowledge of Mr. Cleveland as "not only an obligation of friendship, but of patriotism." Mr. Gilder found himself attracted, in common with other authors, by Mr. Cleveland's "lack of sophistication, his rustic simplicity of thought, that went along with great. diterary men were attracted by the President's "moral fury and his cour-

age," and proceeds:
"That Mr. Cleveland should be inthat Mr. Gleveland should be stinctively impressed by the ethical bearings of public questions was, perhaps, natural in a descendant and has produced the philanthropist Wil-liam E Dodge and his children. I heard Professor Child, of Harvard, say that he was always expecting to see some second-rate politician put up a base imitation of Cleveland's downrightness and bravery, but even the imitation had not been forthcoming.

"It would not be easy to exaggerate in describing Mr. Cleveland's singular union of quiet self-confidence with unpretentiousness and even self-deprecia-tion," continues Mr. Gilder. He cites, as showing Cleveland's guiding motive in political life, his pleasure in being praised in James Russell Lowell's lines containing the phrase, "One who did his

est," and comments: That was Mr. Cleveland's claim about his own performance—that he did the best he could. When with intinate friends he would talk about his uccesses and failures on the stage of successes and failures on the stage of the world as unpretentiously as if dis-cussing some unrenowned neighborhood affair. It was a strange experience, when off zione with the ex-President in a rowboat on some secluded sheet of ater, to hear one's fishing companion, while skillfully getting ready his tackle, talk with inside knowledge, and in phrases as graphic as they were which he was himself a leading actor, and naming unostentatiously some of the leading living characters of the world. When he fell into reminiscences of this sort it was apparently without any sense whatever of his own historic importance. I have never seen such unconsciousness.

Mr. Gilder first met Mr. Cleveland at the White House before the President's marriage, but really came to know him only later in his first administration. His first talk with Cleveland was at the White House early in December, The President went over tariff reform with the author and read to him the now famous message sent to Congress on the sub-

eting: What impressed me was the note of earnestness and conviction. His tone was that of a person trying to effect a great good for the state without the slightest regard to his own personal fortunes. He was so assured of the righteousness and reasonableness of the position assumed that he felt that if the public could only understand the actual situation, there would be an influence upon Congress which would effect the upon Congress which would effect the necessary reform. He was inspired by the idea of a 'simple and plain duty.'

It is a condition which confronts usnot a theory.' These now familiar words were the expression of an intense conviction. However, he saw clearly and stated clearly the difficulties in the way, even the difficulties of the resulting his own party on the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered for a certain artistic resulting the sum they offered the position. thoroughly uniting his own party on the issue. I said to him that the document would be more widely read than any put forth since the war, and that

Chicago Record-Herald.

Richard Watson Gilder's reminiscences of Grover Cleveland, whom he knew intimately for many years, form an interesting initial article in the animal mersange matters of importance instead of merely perfunctory and uninfluent performances. There was an interesting initial article in the nothing said or suggested by either of august number of the Century Maga-

thors, by Mr. Cleveland's "lack of sophistication, his rustic simplicity of impressions are related by Mr. Gilder. thought, that went along with great thought, that went along with great directness and vigor of action." Mr. President in international copyright, how he depicted the general extrava-President in international copyright, how he deplored the general extrava-gance of the times and the lack of men in Congress who were "absolutely dis-interested," and his conviction that "the class of men intended by the framers of the Government to be its legislators bearings of public questions was, perhaps, natural in a descendant and brother of clergymen, missionaries and brother in the cousin of Bishop Cleveland more clated than after he land Coxe, one of the same stock that will be some stock that will b in February, 1891." other things in the reminiscences tilus trative of Cleveland as a man—anecdotes of him as a fisherman, of his kindliness toward children and of his exceptional scrupulousness in money matters. On the last-named subject Mr.

Gilder writes: Glider writes:
"In speaking of Cleveland no one can help reiterating the word honesty. All decent people are supposed to be honest, and an indifferent reader might well inquire, Why such harping on so com-mon a virtue? But aside from the fact that thoroughgoing honesty is not ab-solutely pervasive, certainly in Cleveland's phenomenally developed. of the man was in the mind of Mr and of all the memorial speakers, whether they knew him little or much, and most of them knew him weil. Two men who, in different times and places were long acquainted with him, said to me lately that Mr. Cleveland was the most honest man they had ever known.

"A few years ago a prominent editor, when taiking to me about Mr. Cleveland, expressed a good deal of admiration and but one doubt. He said Mr. Cleveland's relations to a certain rich friend and the ex-President's moneymaking would have to be explained. It apswered that these would not have to answered that these would not answered that these would not have be explained to me, because, though I did not know much about his financial affairs, I could youch for the fact that he was one of the most scrupulous men I had ever known, and, besides, I knew he was not what we call nowadays a rich man. A little while after this Mr. Cleveland happened to be talking pretty freely with me about his re and told me about just having lost several thousand dollars on a scruple-unnecessarily, as it turned out. After re-lating the incident he said: 'But I don't deserve any credit for that, because money has never been a temp-tation to me."
"I told this to my editorial friend,

and he replied: 'Oh, I have gotten over and he replied on. I have as I've found out how glad he was to get the check we sent him for his article."

"Soon after he left office and settled

in Princeton he told me that there was talk about making a position for him with a large salary attached. He said such good friends were in the move-ment that he could not act hastily and in a way that would seem ungrateful, but that he would not accept a position in which he would be unable to per-form adequate service. He, in fact, de-clined the position.

"I remember that at a time when he

similar contribution published

### ONE MORE SOLUTION OFFERED. Tariff Problem Could Be Simplified by Limited Reciprocity.

EUGENE, Or., July 26 .- (To the Editor.) As a loyal Republican, I was quite inreading an article in your editorial columns on the tariff question as concerning the Republican party. While agreeing in general with your views on the tariff, I believe the freerade era is an ideal condition which may be some time in coming. The struggle, or question rather, is how to fulfill the platquestion rather, is now to limit the par-form promises and gain as much as pos-sible in the direction of the public inter-ests without endangering the other ob-jects and purposes of the party, which many believe the party only is able to

The tariff question is generally consid-The tariff question is generally considered a local question, i. e., a question mainly of bargain and trade, despicable as such a method is. It is becoming evident that Congress is unfit to deal with such a subject fairly, whatever party may be in control. Question—How best to deal with it? Many Congressmen doubtless would be glad to get rid of it, but of course they have to look out for their districts. their districts.

Believing in the ideal theory as far as practicable under present circumstances. t believe free trade or mutual benefit among all nations is the proper mode of commercial trading, but that no nation commercial trading, but that no nation should have the benefit of free entrance to the others' ports unless it grants the same privilege in return. Therefore, on all articles which can be benefited or subjected to tariff tax, why not charge subjected to tariff tax, why not charge the same import tax on them as the na-tion sending them here charges on their entrance at its ports? This would be in fact "a square deal," and would furnish an easy and ready method of fixing up the tariff schedule. Under it there would be both revenue and protection, I. e. aver-aging up the various rates. It would be practically a self-regulating or automatic tasks. practically a self-training of the world's tariffs. This is the only way, in the opinion
of some parties familiar with the tariff question, both practically and theoreticalby which a compromise or "modus vi-

yendi" can be established.
The tariff is not the foundation stone of
Republicanism, and it is lideed pitiful to
those who have worked under its old flag so long to see it rent in pieces over a question which could be settled without much difficulty by a statesman of the Jacksonium or Hamiltonian type. But it seems the interests of those in financial control have managed so far to carry out the extreme ideas, apparently not think-ing that their real interests are bound up with the general welfare

Housewreckers Attack Latin Quarter.

Paris Dispatch.

The Latin Quarter, that Mecca of American visitors in the French capital, has been doomed. Houseweckers have begun work in carrying out the municipal im-provement plan which has been decided The property, which belongs to the city, will be so administered as to bring in rev.

ie, where it is now merely clearing ex-For many years English, American and

German students and visitors loved to liv in the narrow streets, and liked to rough it in bliesful ignorance of baths or bar ber's tools, but they no longer desire such a life. They prefer hygienic apartments that are light and cheap-

### BAD ROADS FALSE ECONOMY. Impassable Highways Cost the American Farmers Untold Millions.

Christian Science Daily Monitor, Boston. There is no difference among well informed people as to the roads; nor is there any longer as to where the burden of the cost is most severely felt. There are hauled over the country roads of the United States every year 255,000,000 tons of produce, equal to 30 per cent of the rai tonnage of the country. The average haul from farm to railway is 54 miles and the average cost per ton per mile is between 28 and 25 cents. In Germany over better roads the cost is 10 cents per ton per mile at the maximum and conts per ton per mile at the minimum.
The loss suffered by the American farmer
and consumer, figured on the basis of
the German wagon road toll, is immense, If it were saved from year

would soon constitute a fund sufficient to improve all of the common highways of the country.

1. W. Page, who has collected a great deal of valuable information on this subject, and who talks about road improvement intelligently and reasonably, is not among those who clamor for the federal-ization of the highways. On the con-trary, he deplores the all too prevalent ldea that nothing can be done in this country until the Federal Government puts its hand to the wheel, or its hand into its pocket. The states, in his opinion, should take the initiative, or, at least, prove their sincerity by setting an example for the National Government.

Father's Search for Lost Daughter.

Separated from her father since a baby 6 months old, Mrs. Isabel Kierscey Ladd. wife of a Joplin malicarrier, has just learned the strange story of her life.

When Joe M. Kierscey left Short Creek, Kan., now Galena, years ago he left the attackers baby with John T. Sargent motherless baby with John T. Sargent at Short Creek. Klerscey then went to Texas, where he was injured in an Indian battle. After a hard struggle for life he finally left the hospital alive, but without a vestige of memory. His past history was a blank. Kierscey then went to Silver City. Mixico, and married again. After living there for years he went to Cripple Creek, Colo. He became wealthy a miner, but lost most of his money in

About that time an operation restored his memory, and he began a scarch for his baby. He died soon after, a son com-

Five Brothers, Five Sisters. Columbus (Ky.) Cor. New York Sun.

A marriage ceremony in Kent County
today united five sisters to five brothers. today united five sisters to five brothers.
Misses Mand, Neille, Kate, Anne and
Susie Martin were married to John, Dan,
Hugh, Jack and Dick Hill. Five sisters
acted as bridesmaids and five brothers of
the bridegrooms acted as best men.
It was proposed to follow the wedding
with a honeymoon for the five happy
couples to extend to St. Louie, but the
lateness of the crops prevented the men
members from leaving home at this time.

Special Kennel for Big Newfoundland.

Philadelphia Record.

The Marquis Dusinet arrived at New York from England and brought over a Newfoundland dog so large that it could neither be led nor backed into the largest dog crate on the steamer. The ship's carpenter had to build a kennel, if feet long, it feet wide and six feet high. mix feet wide and six feet high.