

The Oregonian.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 46; precipitation, 0.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair; winds mostly northerly.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1903.

THE LABOR FEDERATION AND THE FAIR.

It cannot be supposed that the Federation of Labor is earnest, serious or resolved in the purpose it has declared to defeat if it can the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The proclamation is used as a weapon in the cause of the unions, in the labor contest now going on in Portland. Many of the members of the union doubtless will sign the petition for the referendum. Very few will vote against the act in the following election. For the wage-workers can less afford it than those whom they would punish, and they know it.

It is common knowledge that those who have subscribed the greater part of the money for the Centennial, and those who would pay the greater part of the state tax to support it, never have been from the front, nor do they now, enthusiastic for the Centennial celebration and Exposition. They have undertaken it from a sense of public duty; they have made their own views as to the utility of the undertaking subordinate to a desire to help forward a project which appeared to be popular and to be wanted by the great body of the people. They feel, however, now that they are being wronged, and they want to be heard. They will not be wanted, they can yield, give it up, sacrifice what they have paid in, accept the veto as deliverance from further labor and trouble, and rest content.

The Federation of Labor has put forward this proclamation against the Fair as an act of retaliation and revenge. It is openly avowed. Yet defeat or failure of the Fair would hurt the wage-workers more than all others. Owners of property, men established in business, men who would be ruined by their own hands, they would be more benefited by the Fair than any other class. It is not a matter of retaliation and revenge. Each side thus far refuses to meet the other on the vital issues; and each content itself with denunciation of the other, while the Fair becomes the butt of the contest between them. That there is increased cost of living, as compared with the cost a few years ago, will not be denied. Nor is the wage scale the main contention between the parties. On the one side is insistence on the right to employ workmen whether they belong to a union or not; on the other is denial of it. All other parts of the dispute are merely relative. This, so far, is insoluble.

But nothing is to be gained in such a matter by accusation or recrimination. The action taken by the million, on the one hand, is not justified by the action taken by the labor federation on the other. Though the contention will work itself out, or wear itself out, some way, because it must, it ought not to have involved the Centennial Fair, which belongs to the whole people. Much more than the mere welfare of Portland—since preparations are now made to be now involved in this great historical, interstate and National project. The pride and reputation of Oregon are in it; and the interests of our wage-workers, though they have uttered this fulmination against us, are just as deeply involved in it as are those of the mercantile people, the proprietors and owners of real estate.

tate in Portland. Seldom or never is that done wisely which is done in passion or for retaliation; and the Oregonian believes that, in their sober second thought, the members of the Federation of Labor will think differently of this manifesto and support the appropriation of the Fair. It is noteworthy that they do not—if they should succeed in defeating it—they should not suppose that all the triumph will be on their side, and all the regret on the other.

AGNOSTICISM FOR CHILDREN.

There is no more vital relation of the modern agnosticism than its bearing upon the training of children. What is to become of the rising generation if it is encouraged by fathers to disbelieve in the religion of its mothers and grandparents and Sunday school teachers? For it is known that the average agnostic seldom has the full courage of his convictions. He wants none of these things for himself, but he likes to have his woman folk hold to the old faith, and he thinks very well of religious training for his children. He pays such poor compliment to his own superiority over "old wives' fables" and so on that he forbears to instill his own freedom in his descendants; or, if you put it the other way, he fancies that fable is good enough for them, so that the reflection is, after all, upon his own flesh and blood.

This is a curious problem, and one which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere. It is sacred to understand the unbelieving father who surrenders his child's religious teaching to another is that a wholly unnatural element is thereby brought into family life. Childhood reposes a touching and beautiful confidence in the absolute wisdom of parents. Therefore, for them to stand aside, in presence of the deepest things of life—to say, "We cannot talk to you about all that; you must believe what you so and so believe, but we cannot"—is to introduce a rupture and self-repression into the lives of children, most unwholesome.

Mrs. Darwin does not approve this siphoned and dishonest line of conduct, and for a remedy she urges an attitude at once more sincere and more sympathetic. She would have agnostic parents perfectly frank and free with their children. The latter must necessarily be thrown into a world where freedom and truth are the only things. These need not to be looked upon either with repulsion or with credulity, but should be interpreted, should be studied in their aim and effect, their good rescued from their abuse. If fathers and mothers cannot teach children a positive creed, they can at least speak to them of the great symbols which the world professes, and can say something like the following:

"This is what many people believe to be the truth; to whom it is sacred, and who the power belief has been and can be, how it has had and still has its martyrs and its heroes; and while your whole soul may go out to them, they have done nothing for you, and for a moment think that your admiration and reverence for them obliges you to believe what they believe. But a world is about you, it is about you, it is about you, and you must understand and feel the beliefs of mankind. Without any effort a few years of life will make you understand the intolerance, the prejudice, the hypocrisy, the superstition of men, unless you have insight into what lies behind—into their higher spiritual life often so repellant and distorted on the surface—the best part of life is closed to you. It would be better not to have lived than to go through the world never penetrating below its crust, with eyes fixed on its dreariness and superstition and mistakes."

How sound this advice is, and how practical its application, all rationalist fathers and mothers must determine for themselves. But surely there must occur to the mind of every reader some noteworthy instances of children adversely reared by unbelieving but devoutly practicing parents. The prime lesson, we should say, of Mrs. Darwin's suggestions is, after all, that creed is not the whole of training. The life of the parent is more than his dogma. Sincere lives grow up all about us, much alike though planted in widely variant fields of religious thought. It will be idle, evidently, for the shiftless parent to shield his inefficiency behind the excuse that he has lost confidence in the old faiths. He has at least no excuse for loss of confidence in the old virtues. The agnostic's moral example and precept before his children are as imperative as the believer's; perhaps more so, since he proposes to discard the aid of the deity by religiously natural. The training of children is not made easier by abandonment of the Biblical standards. Perhaps it is harder. No honest mind should be content with the doctrine that children are to be made good by teaching them lies.

NINE AND THINE.

Before the Supreme Court, in session at Olympia last week, a suit for libel brought against the Spokesman-Review by ex-Postmaster James F. Leghorn, of Spokane, fell to the ground. The newspaper had charged that Leghorn took \$100 from the special postal fund and converted it to his own use. At the trial Leghorn admitted the fact, but declared that, because his bank happened to be closed for a holiday, he did not have access to the private funds; therefore he used \$100 belonging to the Government and restored the sum next day from his own money. The Supreme Court declared that the truth of the newspaper's assertion was established by Leghorn's own testimony, and if he had been unable to obtain the money to make good the shortage he could not successfully have defended himself against the charge of embezzlement.

In these days of loose business methods which obtain in political offices, perhaps the act of Leghorn, condemned by the highest tribunal in the State of Washington, would not create a ripple of excitement, nor even provoke unfavorable comment among his associates, if it were known only in private. His "borrowing" money not his own for twenty-four hours would, at the

worst, be considered a trifling irregularity by men who lacked nice perception of "thine and mine." His standing, except among men of highest financial honor, has probably suffered no marking down.

The man who in youth learns the difference between his own money, however acquired, and money he holds in trust will, if he have moral backbone, so conduct the trust that the strictest investigation, in his presence or in his absence, whether he is alive or dead, cannot fail to reveal a clean balance sheet. Such a man never lays hold of trust funds. He does not, for a moment, mix his own money with the money he holds in his fiduciary capacity, either in his pocket or his cash box or his bank account. There are a few lawyers who, when they receive from a client a dollar or two and a half to pay a fee at the Courthouse, will not put the silver in the same pocket with their own loose change. And there are others.

Boys cannot begin too early to learn the distinction between "thine and mine." They should be taught that no exigency can arise under which they may appropriate to their own use the money of their employer. Whether the illicit borrowing is only till next morning or the end of the week, or until pay day, no moral distinction can be drawn. It is embezzlement, pure and simple, and every young man who is the custodian of another's property must shun such an act as he would shun smallpox. He may not be found after disclosure plots and scars.

Even under stress of circumstances, young men, never allow yourself to yield, and offer to your conscience the dangerous balm. "Well, I can pay it back when the company pays me what it owes me." Suppose it is medicine for your sick mother, or a present for your sister at her graduation, or help for some friend in trouble, or a summons late at night to a death bed in a neighboring or distant place. Don't touch "the company's money." Meet the emergency exactly as you would if you hadn't access to the trust fund. Don't break into it any more than you would break into a store and tap the till. Remember every moment in the life that this trust money isn't yours, and that you must render an account for it.

The line between "thine and mine" is strictly drawn. It is nonelastic. You cannot bend nor stretch it without loss of honor. One act like the Spokane Postmaster's may not wreck you, but it surely will dull your conscience, and, if repeated, must lead to disaster. Man-kind accepts the command, "Thou shalt not steal." Under this generalization let every man include temporary borrowing from trust funds of which he is the custodian.

HOW MAN BECAME MAN.

An Oregon man has arisen to offer at least a plausible explanation of the long debated and gravely doubted step in evolution. How was it that man lifted himself from the plane of the brute creation? This is the question which has puzzled inquirers, rejoiced skeptics and annoyed the high priests of the evolutionary religion. An attempt to answer it is put forward in the American Journal of Science by Dr. J. L. Wortman, of Yale University. Dr. Wortman, as is well known, was an Oregon product, being a brother of H. C. Wortman, one of Portland's leading merchants. His work at Yale, in the field of paleontology, has attracted widespread attention, and some of his most pronounced successes, like his perfection of the fossil records of the horse from discoveries in the John Day region, have been based upon his Oregon researches.

Dr. Wortman's opinion, which we shall content ourselves with announcing without adducing his evidence in detail, that man was evolved from some form of the higher type of ape which had been trapped in Southern Europe or Asia by the advance of the ice sheet in a glacial period, and so were forced to exert mental skill to save themselves from perishing under the new surroundings. Most of them, however, succumbed, but the anthropoid ancestor who survived equal to the emergency by the exercise of qualities which began to differentiate them from brutes. Dr. Wortman believes that none of the present hypotheses provides sufficient reasons for the great step in evolution from the apelike creature to man. He is led to look for some sudden change in the environment as the source of the progress. This he finds in the shifting of climate that occurred at the ice age, when the advancing glaciers swept the tropics south from the Arctic circle.

No one has ever doubted, we believe, that the earth has been subject to a gradual cooling process which extends step by step from the poles toward the equator; but this hypothesis seems to have been so far denied its logical application to the migration of animal species. Dr. Wortman, however, now adduces discoveries of fossils going to show that the origin of the higher forms of plant and animal life in the extreme north at a time when the Arctic regions received tropical heat. He believes the fossil evidence indicates a retreat of living things southward, in the course of which they were scattered over the Old and New World alike. For example, he believes he has found fossils of monkeys in Wyoming, which were the progenitors of the monkeys of South America and which were closely related to present-day apes of Madagascar. Similar species, he says, are found in deposits of the same age in the same latitudes in both hemispheres. The monkeys, of course, took part in the general retreat southward through America, Europe and Asia; but while on this continent life was easy, owing to the equatorial habitat to which they soon repaired, in the Old World retreat was cut off by the sea. The advancing cold thus compelled them to look for ground to food and for fire, and the step from brute to man was begun.

It is not too much to expect of science that some day it will have shown us how all these wonderful steps in progress have come about. But inquiry will never be satisfied until we learn not only how, but also why. At every move in the cosmic procession the inquiring mind, on discovering how some chapter happened, is fain to demand also why it should have happened. Why did the Himalayas appear, choose to resist the advancing cold rather than lie helplessly down and die? The beautiful plumage of tropic birds has been developed through long selection of the most beautiful specimens by discerning companions for mates. Very well; but why did the birds so persistently prefer the beautiful plumage to the mediocre? The fineness guards her young against all

comers, that the species may be perpetuated; but why should she be possessed by so fierce an altruistic passion? There is no rainbow or sunset glory except in the eye of man, no odor except in the nerves of the brain, no sound where there is no tone to hear. How these phenomena occur we are coming at length to know. But why the earth should have been peopled with beauty and delight, why the breath of God should ever have moved at all upon the primordial nebula, why the babe should have been formed to turn instinctively to his mother's breast and the maiden to her hero's arms—these are problems the fossils do not answer, these are things that science cannot tell.

ARROgance OF MEN IN PLACE.

The Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, N. Y., is a Unitarian clergyman who, in a recent fine sermon on "The Arrogance of Men in Place," put his finger upon the peculiar and besetting disease of the successful. Arrogance is the expression that predominates in the portraits of the Assyrian and Egyptian Kings, and is conspicuous in the lineaments of Alexander the Great. The Greeks had a special word to designate the insolence of tyrants. Epaminondas alone among Greek Generals, and Caesar among Roman statesmen, seem to have been free from repulsive arrogance of speech and action. Alfred the Great and Cromwell among great Englishmen were not arrogant, because they both were pious men, who feared God too much to give wanton insult to anyone.

Even under stress of circumstances, young men, never allow yourself to yield, and offer to your conscience the dangerous balm. "Well, I can pay it back when the company pays me what it owes me." Suppose it is medicine for your sick mother, or a present for your sister at her graduation, or help for some friend in trouble, or a summons late at night to a death bed in a neighboring or distant place. Don't touch "the company's money." Meet the emergency exactly as you would if you hadn't access to the trust fund. Don't break into it any more than you would break into a store and tap the till. Remember every moment in the life that this trust money isn't yours, and that you must render an account for it.

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Mr. Dole's argument is that arrogance is "a universal moral distemper which is shown in the conduct and bearing and spirit of the rich to the poor, of the powerful to the feeble, of the intellectual to the ignorant multitude, of the people of a certain color toward other colors, often of the man to the woman, of one woman toward another less fortunate woman, of the teacher to his pupils." The most timely illustration of "working a graft" and of oppressing tenants. Therefore, the Federation of Labor strikes at the Fair. But here, as in most cases, something remains to be said on the other side. Rents doubtless have been somewhat advanced. But there is no good reason to suppose that the proposal for the Fair is the cause of it. During the past two years nothing, or next to nothing, has been had out of rents in Portland. In 1899-94 rents in Portland actually fell on an average of 30 per cent. In all these ten years since there has been no profit in real property. Few have been able to get out of real property the public charges and the cost of repairs. With the very first movement rents were bound to advance. But, as a rule, they have not yet advanced to a point where they pay any actual profit. Rents in Portland are still far below the old figures, when there was profit in property, and may never again reach them. This is idle money in Portland by millions. If there were profits in rents, this money would come out. Thousands of persons in Portland have money enough in bank to build them houses to live in, but don't build the houses. They prefer to rent, because they think it better economy to do so. And many rich people rent for the same reason, rather than build their own houses.

The arrogance of priestcraft in all ages has quite matched the arrogance of soldiers and rulers, and today the ministerial profession is always exacting, being a brother of H. C. Wortman, one of Portland's leading merchants. His work at Yale, in the field of paleontology, has attracted widespread attention, and some of his most pronounced successes, like his perfection of the fossil records of the horse from discoveries in the John Day region, have been based upon his Oregon researches.

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the world lacks today, not social machinery for extirpating, by sudden, trenchant stroke, vice, ignorance, poverty and crime. It is not the man who merely gives money out of his great abundance that the world needs most. It is the man that, without arrogance, modestly does something of his personal life to noble end.

There are two periods in human life in which appeal for mercy to the wrongdoer is well placed and seldom fails to be effective. The one is extreme youth, the other extreme age. In the latter case the honorable achievements of a lifetime have weight, in the former the possible achievement of coming years is considered; in the one the irresponsibility of judgment that comes with the pressure of years mitigates to the judicial mind the enormity of the offense; in the other the lack of responsibility due to immaturity is the mitigating circumstance. The Judge who suspends sentence in a case where a boy is the offender, pending reformation effort in his behalf, or the Governor who pardons a criminal undergoing penalty in the state's prison because of his youth and of the possibility of the development of honorable manhood, is upheld in the act by public opinion, while the aged man of previously honorable life may well be excused from severe penalty because of the fact that his opportunities for evil are nearly at an end. In this latter view, Judge James N. Tyner, recently dishonorably dismissed from the Government service, and now in a state of physical and nervous collapse from the strain that the scandal with which his name is connected has induced, may well be left to such repose as tired Nature gives during his few remaining days or months. A feeble old man, he was no doubt the sport and play of courtiers, and whatever his crime, the dishonored end of a long life of public service will be sufficient punishment. The fault lies not so much with him as with the lack of judgment in high places that kept him in office long after he was entitled to the security of an old man's quiet corner by his own fireside.

It is asserted that higher rents have resulted from the proposition for the Fair; in other words, that owners of real estate are using the Fair as the means of "working a graft" and of oppressing tenants. Therefore, the Federation of Labor strikes at the Fair. But here, as in most cases, something remains to be said on the other side. Rents doubtless have been somewhat advanced. But there is no good reason to suppose that the proposal for the Fair is the cause of it. During the past two years nothing, or next to nothing, has been had out of rents in Portland. In 1899-94 rents in Portland actually fell on an average of 30 per cent. In all these ten years since there has been no profit in real property. Few have been able to get out of real property the public charges and the cost of repairs. With the very first movement rents were bound to advance. But, as a rule, they have not yet advanced to a point where they pay any actual profit. Rents in Portland are still far below the old figures, when there was profit in property, and may never again reach them. This is idle money in Portland by millions. If there were profits in rents, this money would come out. Thousands of persons in Portland have money enough in bank to build them houses to live in, but don't build the houses. They prefer to rent, because they think it better economy to do so. And many rich people rent for the same reason, rather than build their own houses.

Mr. Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French republic at Washington, who made a fine address at the St. Louis Exposition on Friday, is a man of high literary as well as diplomatic distinction. No Frenchman since France's death has shown himself so conversant with English literature as M. Jusserand, and no Englishman has shown himself so thoroughly acquainted with the social life and literature of England in the fourteenth century, the days of "the black death" and the early uprising of Wycliffe, Edward III and Chaucer. His latest book, just published in America, is "Shakespeare in France," which presents a review of the reception which Shakespeare had encountered in France from the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to the present time. Of this the New York Sun critic, M. W. Hazeltine, says that "the author's command of the English language is not more remarkable than his mastery of the history of the English stage." Before his appointment to Washington, M. Jusserand was the French Ambassador at Copenhagen.

The admission by J. Pierpont Morgan that the market is filled with undigested securities has furnished a theme upon which financial and industrial writers are working vigorously. The financial editor of the New York Herald, for example, after a careful investigation, finds that the funds that come under this head aggregate more than \$2,000,000,000. This means that this amount remains in the hands of promoters and underwriting syndicates, unable to find investment. The Morgan list alone represents of undigested securities \$855,000,000, to which may be added the stocks known as industrials to the amount of \$730,000,000, and untaken "railroads" representing \$405,000,000. An undigested financial mass of this magnitude may well be regarded as a menace to the prosperity which it represents, but cannot feed.

The story of the feeble "old 'un" who gives away in his last days all of his possessions to a sympathetic or otherwise designing person is as old as the history of property accumulations. It is in one respect like an unsuitable marriage—no one knows or can imagine why and wherefore the suffering party could have been so foolish as to make such a one-sided bargain. In yet another respect there is a similarity in the two cases—the lesson conveyed does go sort of good. Old people will continue to deliver themselves into destitution, and young people into incongruous marriage, regardless of disaster following such ill-considered action, the details of which are spread upon the court records in every community throughout the land.

Should Also Be Dorsed.

Having been out of the office of Commissioner, Miss Ware, of Eugene, would make an excellent running-mate for Mr. Hermann, and would have no trouble in proving that she is pat with the Administration.

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Fairhaven Herald.

It is such a feeble echo of the embalmed beef campaign as to show the advance of senile decay in Miles. He journeyed about in grand state from point to point throughout the Philippines, listened to some tale of woe from every old crone he could find, and comes home to report, like an old woman, the vague stories floating in the islands of the Orient. It is a pitiful fiasco for starting a Presidential boom. It is a pitiful fiasco for the secret emissary of Edward Atkinson's army of taplopes. It is a performance fit to make the American people ashamed of the nominal chief of their Army and make them rejoice that he is rapidly nearing the age limit that will retire him to private life and give him a chance to spend his whole time in his mother's house, dear Lord! Katharine, Tyne in London Spectator.

THE QUESTION OF ATTENDANCE.

In his final report to the board of directors, the secretary of the Omaha Exposition had this to say: In closing, it is but just to call attention to the fact that the success of the exposition was due to the general assistance of its personal life to noble end. Not what we give, but what we share—For the gift without the giver is bare—Who gives himself with his alma feeds three—Himself, his hungry neighbor, and me.

There are two periods in human life in which appeal for mercy to the wrongdoer is well placed and seldom fails to be effective. The one is extreme youth, the other extreme age. In the latter case the honorable achievements of a lifetime have weight, in the former the possible achievement of coming years is considered; in the one the irresponsibility of judgment that comes with the pressure of years mitigates to the judicial mind the enormity of the offense; in the other the lack of responsibility due to immaturity is the mitigating circumstance. The Judge who suspends sentence in a case where a boy is the offender, pending reformation effort in his behalf, or the Governor who pardons a criminal undergoing penalty in the state's prison because of his youth and of the possibility of the development of honorable manhood, is upheld in the act by public opinion, while the aged man of previously honorable life may well be excused from severe penalty because of the fact that his opportunities for evil are nearly at an end. In this latter view, Judge James N. Tyner, recently dishonorably dismissed from the Government service, and now in a state of physical and nervous collapse from the strain that the scandal with which his name is connected has induced, may well be left to such repose as tired Nature gives during his few remaining days or months. A feeble old man, he was no doubt the sport and play of courtiers, and whatever his crime, the dishonored end of a long life of public service will be sufficient punishment. The fault lies not so much with him as with the lack of judgment in high places that kept him in office long after he was entitled to the security of an old man's quiet corner by his own fireside.

It is asserted that higher rents have resulted from the proposition for the Fair; in other words, that owners of real estate are using the Fair as the means of "working a graft" and of oppressing tenants. Therefore, the Federation of Labor strikes at the Fair. But here, as in most cases, something remains to be said on the other side. Rents doubtless have been somewhat advanced. But there is no good reason to suppose that the proposal for the Fair is the cause of it. During the past two years nothing, or next to nothing, has been had out of rents in Portland. In 1899-94 rents in Portland actually fell on an average of 30 per cent. In all these ten years since there has been no profit in real property. Few have been able to get out of real property the public charges and the cost of repairs. With the very first movement rents were bound to advance. But, as a rule, they have not yet advanced to a point where they pay any actual profit. Rents in Portland are still far below the old figures, when there was profit in property, and may never again reach them. This is idle money in Portland by millions. If there were profits in rents, this money would come out. Thousands of persons in Portland have money enough in bank to build them houses to live in, but don't build the houses. They prefer to rent, because they think it better economy to do so. And many rich people rent for the same reason, rather than build their own houses.

Mr. Jusserand, the Ambassador of the French republic at Washington, who made a fine address at the St. Louis Exposition on Friday, is a man of high literary as well as diplomatic distinction. No Frenchman since France's death has shown himself so conversant with English literature as M. Jusserand, and no Englishman has shown himself so thoroughly acquainted with the social life and literature of England in the fourteenth century, the days of "the black death" and the early uprising of Wycliffe, Edward III and Chaucer. His latest book, just published in America, is "Shakespeare in France," which presents a review of the reception which Shakespeare had encountered in France from the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to the present time. Of this the New York Sun critic, M. W. Hazeltine, says that "the author's command of the English language is not more remarkable than his mastery of the history of the English stage." Before his appointment to Washington, M. Jusserand was the French Ambassador at Copenhagen.

The admission by J. Pierpont Morgan that the market is filled with undigested securities has furnished a theme upon which financial and industrial writers are working vigorously. The financial editor of the New York Herald, for example, after a careful investigation, finds that the funds that come under this head aggregate more than \$2,000,000,000. This means that this amount remains in the hands of promoters and underwriting syndicates, unable to find investment. The Morgan list alone represents of undigested securities \$855,000,000, to which may be added the stocks known as industrials to the amount of \$730,000,000, and untaken "railroads" representing \$405,000,000. An undigested financial mass of this magnitude may well be regarded as a menace to the prosperity which it represents, but cannot feed.

The story of the feeble "old 'un" who gives away in his last days all of his possessions to a sympathetic or otherwise designing person is as old as the history of property accumulations. It is in one respect like an unsuitable marriage—no one knows or can imagine why and wherefore the suffering party could have been so foolish as to make such a one-sided bargain. In yet another respect there is a similarity in the two cases—the lesson conveyed does go sort of good. Old people will continue to deliver themselves into destitution, and young people into incongruous marriage, regardless of disaster following such ill-considered action, the details of which are spread upon the court records in every community throughout the land.

Fairhaven Herald.

It is such a feeble echo of the embalmed beef campaign as to show the advance of senile decay in Miles. He journeyed about in grand state from point to point throughout the Philippines, listened to some tale of woe from every old crone he could find, and comes home to report, like an old woman, the vague stories floating in the islands of the Orient. It is a pitiful fiasco for starting a Presidential boom. It is a pitiful fiasco for the secret emissary of Edward Atkinson's army of taplopes. It is a performance fit to make the American people ashamed of the nominal chief of their Army and make them rejoice that he is rapidly nearing the age limit that will retire him to private life and give him a chance to spend his whole time in his mother's house, dear Lord! Katharine, Tyne in London Spectator.

NOTE-AND COMMENT.

For once in our lives we didn't have to celebrate May day with our mackintoshes on.

The fans need not be discouraged. The academic baseball teams are playing good ball.

Better include a drive up Roosevelt street in the itinerary of the President's parade.

Turtle Mountain, at Frank, N. W. T., was simply lying up to its name when it turned turtle.

Dallas has had another oratorical contest, and in a few days we will begin to hear about "gross and culpable carelessness" again.

It's pretty near time for the Board of Trade to butt into the strike question with a few resolutions from the able typewriter of Hon. Tom Guinean.

Seattle has a Burdick case all of her own, with several victims, and a long list of suspects. Next on the programme will be an auto accident.

Now that Andrew Carnegie has loaned up to Tuuske College to the extent of \$600,000, Booker T. Washington need not dine with the President again. He will be able to take in Deimonio's.

The set of messages and papers of the President of the United States, sent to the pope by the President, has reached its destination. It is in ten quarto volumes. We may look for an early decline in His Holiness' health if he undertakes to read the books.

The guest from the city sat in the bedroom that had been allotted to him in his brother's house in the little country town. He watched his breath turning to icy clouds as it left his lungs, and wondered how long it took a man to freeze to death. "They call this the 'spare room,'" he said, shiveringly, to himself. "And it's well named. I don't wonder they can spare it. I think that I could get along without it myself."

They are joshing President Boardman, of the college, says the Stanhill County Reporter. He was hearing a class recite the other day, and asked the question: "Where is the proper place to place a child?" The answer should have been: "In private rather than in public." But the young lady to whom the question was addressed had not studied her lesson that morning and blushing replied: "On the lower limbs."

The United States Board of Geographical Names has now decided that Peking is the correct form in English to indicate the northern capital of China. Peking had always been spelled with a "g" from the first treaties of 1858 and 1860 down to February 3, 1897, when the board decided to shorten it to the Cantonese dialect sound, "Peking." The reversal of the decision is mainly due to Miss E. R. Scidmore, who has spent a long time in the Far East, and who brought so much evidence in favor of "Peking" that the board could not do otherwise than readopt the name.

Henry White, American Charge d'Affaires in London, feels much satisfaction because of his election as a member of the Athenaeum Club, among the most exclusive in the British capital. In fact, a membership therein confers a badge of distinction. Many famous Englishmen of letters have been members, including Macaulay, Thacker