THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1902.

The Oregonian.

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TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair; not so warm; YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tet

perature, 06 deg.; minimum temperature, 04 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1902

THE WASHINGTON ANTI-BAILROAD MOVEMENT.

Voluntary reduction of grain rates ing in the State of Washington will recently proposed by Governor McBride. Panama route is \$10,257,707, as com-The movement has lost one of its immediate motives-perhaps with many its chief motive; and the concessions made have served in large measure to allay the passions by which it has been most ardently supported. There will be general good will toward the railroads in Washington for a time, and there will ing for any project which avows itself to be unfriendly to them.

At the same time it is to be remembered that in the general presentment made against the roads by Governor McBride the grain rate was but one, and by no means the most grievous, among several counts. The reduction of the grain rate cuts the ground from under he charge of extortion in grain carringe, but it leaves unanswered the other and equally serious items in the Governor's indictment, There still stands the charge of habitual discrimination through the secret rebate in favor of special friends of the railroads, of wholesale bribery by means of the rallroad pass of the employment of gross in fluences to affect legislation, of the maintenance of an active and corrupt lobby to thwart the public will both in matters of business and politics, of an importinent and demoralizing interference with the general machinery of state politics. These charges come from a high source; they are made in positive terms by the Governor of the state; If they are true they are not to be cond cut in the grain rate and a popular "folly"; nor will the good feeling in-duced by the Davenport and Colfax meetings serve for very long to obscure them in the public mind. For the Immediate moment the railroad situation is in "good shape" for the railroads. but if one-half of Governor McBride's allegation be true; the fight must soon be renewed for the public will not a little cut in grain rates suffer mention serious husiness grievances. The time is past when a birthright is to be had for a mess of pottage. The situation, we think, is a very fortunate one for the general purposes of Governor McBride and those who stand the proposed canal. At Colon, on the with him. The agitation has already brought about the correction, in a measure at least, of one large grievance, and in doing this it has given to a movement conceived too hastily in its that the Nicaragua route is far preferpositive proposals a breathing spell in which its faults may be semedied And now if the Governor is wise, he will employ the time which the present status gives him to reconstruct his plan. He will find, if he will look into the history of railroad commissions in/states where conditions are relatively similar to those in Washington, that there are points of practical weakness in his plan which make it even more dangerous than the present condition, when the roads are not regulated at all. The history and status of the California comsion will afford him an interesting and instructive study. He will find that this commission, by the largeness and helpers numbering about 2300 men arbitrariness of the powers in its hands, literally forces the railroads into polities upon the principle of self-protection. He will find that, though the but this was not the basis of their acroads have many times tried with hontion. Higher wages and a uniform est purpose to relieve themselves of the agreement with employers constituted burden of political activity, they have the demand. Later the solar brinters not been able to do it; that one of the struck, tying up for the time the work very first conditions of their existence is to establish safeguards against a and just at the time, too, when the sur "hold-up" at the hands of a railroad gives long hours and most effective commission endowed by the state conrays. The printers objected to having stitution with powers at once too large and too arbitrary. He will find, if his investigations shall go deep enough, discharged. The men engaged to take that whatever there is of political scandal in California bears a close relation to this unwise creation of the Denis Kearney era; and he will hear thought- ation of Labor, clamoring for organizaful and moderate men everywhere condemn it as a source of unnumbered and talked strike in tones distinctly audible unmitigated political evils. above the duil thud of the sad-iron, and Wherever extraordinary and arbitrary telephone girls volced the same sentipowers are put into the hands of a commission, it becomes instantly a prime hours. motive of the interests possible to be affected to control the composition of strike fever may easily become epithat commission. If its members are demic and double the woes of panting. appointed by the Governor, then the perspiring humanity. There is either menneed interests seek naturally to reason for or unreason in this conceptcontrol the machinery by which Governed outbreak against prevailing condiors are created; if by election, then it tions in the labor world. Is it the workis sought to control party nominations. Ing of the leaven of unrest-that vague Whatever the project, there stands a element of ferment that it is impossible premium upon its subversion. The prin- to analyze? Or is it the principle of ciple works absolutely; we have yet to justice represented in the declaration learn of an instance where it has not operated more or less to the demoral-ization of politics, to increase of the all along the line? Whatever the cause,

practical political powers rather than to the regulation of railroads. That It would be the same in Washington there is no reason to doubt. The railroads would undertake to dominate any commission that might be named, and who that has observed the political life of the state since the time of admission doubts that, first or last, they would succeed, and that, upon the basis of this success, their hold upon state politics

would be riveted for an indefinite time? We take it that Governor McBride is sincere and well-intentioned man, seeking earnestly to serve his state and to discharge his duty by correcting evils in its general life. We believe he has conceived correctly the source of many of these evils; and we should be grati fied to see him address his undoubted ability, courage and resolution to practical purposes and along effective lines. His movement, through the adroit policy of the railroad managers, has for the moment lost popular force; But the elements of its moral strength are untouched by the device of a reduced grain rate declared with spectacular effects; his more serious charges yet remain unanswered. The present popular attitude is a mere lull in the storm

of moral protest. If the Governor's general charges are true, and unless moral sentiment is dead in Washington, demand for reform is bound to again and with renewed power. And when the revival comes, the man who leads it ought to be armed with a better weapon than the commission device, which experience long ago discredited.

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THE BLUNDER OF THE CENTURY. Senator Mitchell pronounces "the at-

mpt to build the canal at Panama the lunder of the century." Senator Mitcheil's view is sustained by Lewis M. Haupt, a civil engineer of great disfinction, in an article contributed to the July number of the North American Review, entitled, "Why Is an Isthmian Canal Not Built?" Professor Haupt is a graduate of West Point, and for twenty years was professor of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania. When the Nicaragua and Isthmian Canal Commission was appointed he was nominated a member of that

body. Professor Haupt holds that, even If the Panama route, works and concesby the three principal railroads operat- sions, could be secured gratis, it would be wiser to decline them and adhere to tend undoubtedly to divert for a while the more northern transit. The esti-the public mind from the reforms mated cost of creating harbors on the pared with \$3,707.930 for Nicaragua. The cube of excavation at Nicaragua can be completed in two years' less time than at Panama. The Nicaragua Canal under ordinarily good management should be built for \$153,746,323. In the matter of constructing a safe dam the Nicaragua route presents no exceptionbe little popular or legislative back- ally difficult problems, while the building of a dam at Bohio, on the Panama route, involves new and untried feat-

ures and enormous difficulties. Professor Haupt finds that the Nicaragua route has the advantage in those factors which should have the greatest weight because most intimately connected with the economics of transportation-such as the volume and destination of the traffic; the strategic position of the waterway; the physical and engineering advantages of all classes of vessels; the possibilities of local development; regulation, control, sanitation and police, and the relative freedom from seismic influences. The Nica-ragua Canal has the advantage, for the Northern Hemisphere contains about 88 per cent of the population of the globe and the shortest route between the populous centers of the north temperate zone lies along the circles of latitude. The nearer the trade routes approach these lines the greater the economy.

The Panama route lies in the region of equatorial calms, wifich debar sailing vessels from access to Panama without men would need, of course, to be supexpense for towage, while the TRAT. Nicaragua route lies in the region of the ported by a thoroughly trained body the area improved is organized into an trade winds, which also contribute to of regular field artillery, and with these improvement district. Nobody not fathe salubrity and comfort of this route. More than one-half of our registered modified to the change of military situ- done and who has not seen it recently tonnage is sall, and the tendency is toward larger schooner-rigged craft as the cheapest known instrument of transportation. Because of the difficulties of navigating the Bay of Panama, no sailing vessels entered or cleared there during the past year. The landdebauch of its political life, not to ing pler at La Boca, recently completed selves with boldness in all matters of inby the Panama Ballroad Company, is ternational controversy. Neither naaccessible only at high tide through a tion courts war, and, neither nation fears war, because the increased power channel dredged for three miles into the bay, so that vessels would be obliged to of the defensive makes their soil easily wait for high tide to enter and leave protected against invasion. that he has made peace more certain Atlantic terminus, a suitable entrance and harbor would cost \$8,057,707. for the future by making the waging of war more difficult and expensive by These facts and figures are set forth by Mr. Haupt in support of his view a strong nation upon a weak. If the Boer tactics are adopted by all the civable, even if we had a free gift of the ilized countries in Europe, no war could possibly be undertaken by a strong Panama Canal and all its works today. This is the opinion of a distinguished power against a weak that might not prove most costly and doubtful to the civil engineer, formerly member of the Nicaragua and Isthmian Canal Commisattacking party. A great navy might, tions. The contention of Senator Mitch a degree of distress that might force a ell that "the attempt to build the canal surrender, but no country has such a at Panama is the greatest blunder of navy, gave Great Britain. The interior the century" has the strongest kind of countries of Europe could not be reached scientific support. by naval attack, and assaults made

the effect is full of menace and disaster, and to the solution of the prob-lem involved the best minds of the age may well bend their energies.

OUR DEBT TO THE BOERS.

Earl Roberts, in a recent public adress, said: "The result of battles in the future, so far as we can now set, will depend on skillful sharpshooting." This great change in modern tactics is quent upon the experience of the Boer War. At Magersfontein 6000 Boers with thirteen guns repulsed the attack of 12,000 British with thirty-one guns At Coleneo 3000 Boers with six guns drove back 15,000 British with fortyfour guns, and on Spionkop 20,000 Brit ish with slaty guns were repulsed by 4000 Boers with six guns. The British attacks in each of these cases were shattered by the unerring fire of long. thin lines of skirmishers. At Spionköp the line was over eleven miles long, so that there was but one skirmisher for every five yards of front. The Boers testify that no braver men over marched to battle than the English troops that were repulsed in these assaults. They were repulsed because of the enor-mously increased power of the defen-

sive, due to recent improvement in fire arms, the absence of powder smoke, the increased rapidity of fire and greater ranges, Lord Roberts frankly confesses that battles henceforth will be won as the Boers won them, by skillful sharpshoot-

ing, which means that battles will be fought by clouds of skirmishers, and not by columns of assault or attacks in line. This revolution in infantry tacwas predicted by General Sheridan as certain to take place, but the

Boer War was the first contest which proved that improved modern arms had enormously increased the power of the defensive. This revolution in infantry tactics is sure to have a far-reaching effect upon the peace of the civilized world for the future. General Sheridan predicted that wars would be less frequent because they would become enormously expensive, but they are likely to become less frequent because

enables a weak nation to make up for its inferiority of military population. For example, Switzerland has but about 3,350,000 people inhabiting an area of about 16,000 square miles. This small rugged country would be almost im-

pregnable to invasion by an army ten times the strength of the Swiss forces, armed with improved rifles, supplemented by modern artillery. Northern Italy, the old battle-field of Europe, could not be successfully invaded by a military power of the first magnitude if Italy's army was furnished with modern rifles and artillery and the mountaln approaches from Switzerland and France strongly held. Such feats of arms as were performed by Napoleon in the mountain region of Italy and Austria would be impossible against modern rifles and artillery. The invasion of Great Britain could not be accomplished even if her line of naval defense were forced, for the modern rifle in the hands of a sharpshooter would destroy any army that obtained lodgment in a country where lance, houses,

farm buildings; afford ample shelter for markemen. The same is true of the United States. No army of invasion could possibly make any impression upon our country. The invader would be obliged to attack, and the increased our people. Clouds of mounted sharpshooters would destroy an army of invasion, cut off their supplies, break

to retire to their ships. and a fair horseman a valuable soldier. In thirty days such men could be assembled and taught the simple tactics gutters and bordered with cement walks required of them. The mounted rifle- in uniform style. The work was done

flax was formerly the chief material used for clothing. Then for a time wool took first place, but now cotton is king in this realm, and flax, which held first The num

place, has dropped to third. The amount of flax now consumed is only double Clark Exposition has taken the wise prethat of 100 years ago, while wool consumption has increased nearly five times and cotton nearly thirty-nine times. There is now more than three times as much cotton used as wool in the manufacture of clothing stuffs, and more than seven times as much cotton as flax. As a result of improved ma chinery and methods of mixing cotton and wool, cotton enters largely in the manufacture of goods where once "all wool" was the rule.

Every foreign country has increased cated place. No point in the city named or unnamed as a possible fair site so neur-ly meets the requirements of centraliza-tion as does Hawthorne Park. If one was its consumption of American cotton in recent years. A ruined industry when War ended, cotton culture rethe Civil covered itself with astonishing rapidity and has increased its output enormous The most astonishing development ly. of cotton manufacture has been witnessed in the South; the most astonishing development of our cotton has occurred in the fai trade East. In 1870 we did not ship a pound of obtion to this part of the world, but cotton manufacture has made such progress in Japan that in 1900 her spinners took 323,202 bales of American cot-When this question is fairly considered, there is found in it less of moment than ton. East India and China are also be-

ginning to appreciate the merits of our those who agitate it would attribute to cotton. It is in these countries that the it. That our bridge facilities are entirely inadequate for the greatly increased travel and traffic which the fair will bring, there unclad multitudes exist, and when they come to appreciate the luxury and deis no question. The same may be said of our hotels. Our bridges are now taxed cency of clothing, cotton fabrics will appeal to them as the best of all mato their utmost capacity, and especially is this true of the Morrison-street bridge. terial for that purpose. At least this is the hypothesis upon which the experts But it by no means follows that because of the Agricultural Department build the bridges are inadequate now, they will their expectations of a steady and enormous increase of our cotton trade, and it must be admitted that the premises, supported by facts and figures as they are, are most reasonable.

It is not unnatural that the men who make a business of posting up advertisements about town and those who seek this method of exploiting their wares should protest against the suggestion that the billboard be done away the increased power of the defensive with. But this personal and private in-

terest is not a matter with which the public has anything to do. This city lies under no obligation to Johnny Willlams, old-timer and exemplary citizen though he may be, which gives him any right to make our streets unsightly; and certainly it owes nothing in the way of privilege or even of courtesy to the dealers in whisky, cigarettes, corsets and what not, whose delight it is to spread their announcements before the ublic in flaring and brazen ways. The thing is an annoyance, a nuisance, an irritation and an injury. It mars the aspect of the city to the vexation of those who live in it and to the disgust of visitors. It serves no public advantage or convenience; there is no reason why it should be tolerated; there many reasons why it should not be tolerated. The Oregonian commends most heartily the proposal to suppress the billboard as a public nulsance. The new City Council has done one good thing in forbidding the relaying of wooden sidewalks; now let it do another by abolishing the unsightly, impertinent and offensive billboard.

The energy and liberality of Seattle in the matter of street improvements puts Portland to the blush. Six years power of the defensive would be with ago every street in the business district was substantially paved with vitrified brick, which is now, in spite of some marks of sear and tear, in good their communications and force them | condition. Recently a large area in the residence district, including the series This increased power of the defensive of streets on the first hilitop between makes every man who is a sharpshooter | Tenth and Fifteenth, and extending north and south for nearly a mile, has been laid with asphalt with hard brick

It has ample supply of pure water. under a bonding plan by which

It is central

river docks,

YOUNG MEN SHOULD MARRY.

HAWTHORNE PARE.

East Side (Portland) Herald.

required to drive a stake at a point as near to the center of the City of Portland

mittee upon which devoives

San Francisco Bulletin. When a Onchelor sees a young married man in a sivert car on Sunday afternoon with the wife at his side and a bawing baby in his arms he is moved, sometimes

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uty of selecting a site for the Lewis and to make a solemn vow of perpetual cell-bacy. The baby-packing aspect of mat-timony appalls the bachelor. He feels that he might be led to the altar, pachape, caution to consult with men who have had experience in other expositions of similar character, and has been advised to select a central location, and one where no difficult transportation problems will com-If watering, the garden, chopping the kindlings and starting the fire in the mornings were the only detergents, but he plicate the dispatch of the work of prepaation or the prompt delivery of the large esolves to live without a wife and div resolves to five without a wife and dre single rather than carry a cross baby in a strect-car. If he observes closely, however, he will notice that the young husband and father is not greatly per-turbed by the baby, but rather delights in the burden. To the bachelor one baby amount of freight in building material, in machinery and in exhibits. The committee has been told that the gate receipts must largely be depended upon for finan-cial support and success, and this is the chief reason assigned for a centrally lo-cated place. No point in the city named is very like another, but to the father his own haby is guite different from all

others of its kind, and instead of being ashamed to be seen with it, he is quite pleased and proud to exhibit it to the world. This is a state of mind which seems to be according to nature, b which bachelors can never understan and with which they have no sympathy bui

as he could conceive of, and should set that stake in the middle of Hawthorne Park, he would be criticised by no one for lack of discernment in and of topography. This main drawback of married life may be overcome, however, by employ-ing a strong armed nurse, or by giving the infant its airing in a barsinet. If is respectfully submitted that even those fathers who like to take the baby on ex-curtions aught to supress their mad To Hawthorne Park three-fifths of the people of the city could walk without The brillge question has been discussed pro and con, and the advocates of the West Side localities have held the bridges to fie a barrier to an East Side location. curitons ought to suppress their mad desire in deference to the opinion of bachelors, and for the dignity and credit of the married state. Perhaps it was in

contemplation of this passion for porting the baby about town that Kipling wrote his infamous line: "A young man mat-ried is a young man marred." The question whether or not a young

man ought to marry cannot be answered in the affirmative for all young men, but it may be alleged that it is here alleged that marriage is good for a young man if he is the sort of young man that is fit to marry. Marriage should be the ambi-

tion of every young man, and if he is prudent in the selection of a wife, and looks well into the future, he will not be three years hence. And if we were to have no better bridge facilities, what evi-dence have we that they would be more regret putting the garlanded yoke upon his nock. taxed by locating the fair on the East Side than by having it on the West Side? "The hotels are on the West Side," says A young man should not think of mar-

rying until he has saved enough and has income enough to start well, and to sup-port a family decently, according to his Yes, the hotels are all full now, and to meet the requirements of the great crowds which will gather in Portland in 1905, other hotels will be built, and if the fair comes to us over here, those hotels state in life. But as soon as his means permit, it becomes the duty of every oung man to seek a wife, When a man's single he drifts. His soney goes, as a fule, in foolish or will be built on the East Side, where prop

erty suitable for such purpose is cheaper and where the greater part of the future growth of our city must, from the nature of things, occur. And if the fair goes goes, as a fule, in foolish of ways. Having only himself to harmful provide for, he thinks only of himself He has no home in which he may tak of himself

to the West Side, many of these hotels pride and comfort. will be built on the East Side. People But to the man w cannot expect, do not expect, to find quar-life has a new int But to the man who is happily married life has a new interest. He has some cares and expenses of which the bachelou ters in the near vicinity of the Exposition is free, but he has a substantial happi-ness and comfort which the buchelor has not, and which make the cares and grounds. Cheaper and more desirable accommodations are to be found at places more remote. From most of these more remote localities visitors would be comexpenses seem nothing in comparison. Even the baby-portage, if that he un-avoidable, will not throw the balance to cross the river to reach the West Side. So that there is little in the bridge) the side of bachelorhood. The married "bugbear" after all. Portland is on both sides of the river. man becomes a settled figure in the munity. His increased needs require of Visitors will go everywhere over and about the city; they will take trips to his part increased exertions and bring ou the best that is in him. Nature, as Oregon City and Vancouver, no matter as the young women, expects every man to marry, and the man who delays this duty until middle age may find his bachwhere they stay. The fair can be on but one side, and the other side must go to it. The difference in the bridge traffic

He Would Smoke. New York Tribune.

of affairs.

again absent.

elor habits so inveterate that he cannot

odate himself to the new state

ent conditions on the Morrison-street bridge are so dangerous and exasperating At the big works of the General Electric Company at Schenectady there is a rule against smoking on the grounds or in any that some change must be wrought, for it will bear no more traffic, and when the increase comes, something will have to be of the buildings, and the thousands of employee obey the rule religiously. When Charles P. Steinmetz, president of the done to dispose of k. In other words, the bridge question will solve itself, as it always has done in other citles. . Let us American Society of Electrical Engineers dismisy this phase of the question, then, with the reasonable conclusion that the there as electrical expert, he walked into the yard with a cigar between his fair on either side of the river will neces-sitate radical changes, and that one locateeth. A big watchman noticed the little stranger, and, tapping him on the shoultion will require those changes just as der, shouted, "No smoking allowed here. uch as another. Hawthorne Park has these advantages: Mr. Steinmets threw his cigar away and walked on. A few moments later another watchman found him puffing at a fresh It is central. It is already accessible by two car lines. Other car lines can be laid to the park igar under the very nose of a "No smokcigar under the very nose of a "No smok-ing" sign. He pointed to the board and ordered "Throw that cigar away." The third time he was stopped he left the works and went back to his quarters in the town. The following day he did not come to the office which had been as-signed to him. The third day he was again abaget other car inter can be spine of the spine from the main lines of the railroads, and from the It has a beautiful grove of native forest

NOTE AND COMMENT. Unwept, unhonored and unhung-Trac

We should like to know who prayed f rain in Colorado.

Hotson is going to restore bimself \$ herolem by getting married.

Some Eastern speculators are feeling

their oats and some are not. The salt war is said to have been caused

by somebody's being too fresh.

Bryan's; medicine for Democracy is none genuine without our label."

Are the oil tanks less of a burning question than they were after the last fire?

If you walt long enough perhaps the Lewis and Clark board may approve your site also.

It is feared that cholers in Manchuria will reach Irkutsk and Vladivostok in spite of the consonants.

It's rather strange that President Castro, in dodging one revolution, doesn't run into one of the others.

Is not Bryan's imperialism over the factions of the party the worst kind of government without consent?

The closed incident of May Yoke and "Fulty" Strong stays open just as if the diamonds had not been found.

Why not send the reward for Merrill to Tracy's mother, the nearest heir in line?

Six policemen will take vacations at a We hope their absence will not time. show us we can dispense with their servlces.

It is to be expected that the brave men who kept out of Tracy's way were the first to swarm about him when he was dead.

Republicans of New York after all are not under great obligation to Brother Platt, who told them they would vote for Roosevelt in 1964. They knew it already.

Unless Hanna himself tells us what he has done for workingmen, nobody is likely to tell. The day for blowing the trumpet unto Hanna is when he himself blows It.

Fitzhugh Lee used to know more about the Cubans than did any other man. This was before General Bragg put himself forward in his parable about the pig's tail. But his wisdom has not done the General any good, so Fitzhugh's evidently was better, although it didn't go so far.

Now we have an armor that will resist any projectile and then a projectile that will pierce any armor, and now and then and now and then again, just according to which report gets out first. How would it do for the engineers to hold back the next report until the following gets out?

A Kinghman County, Kansas, farmer is growing a row of corn a little more than 25 miles long, for no other reason than to be singular and extraordinary. He commenced in a 50-acre field and went ound and round in a circle with a lister until he had planted the whole in a slngle row, which commences at one of the edges and terminates in the middle. When he cultivated it, of course he had to plow the same way.

If the Indians of this region did not have Panama hats, they had something just as good. Lewis and Clark testify that the Clatspps were adept weavers of hats. The following is from their journal:

We gave a fishhook in exchange for one of their hats. These hats are made of cedar-burk and bear-grass, interwoven together in the form of a European hat, with a small It affords plenty of space. Its location and its natural advantages make it an ideal spot for a great expowidening upward. They with various colors and figures, and, bein mearly waterproof, are much more durable than either chip or straw bats. These hats form a small article of traffic with the whites, and their manufacturs is one of the best ex-ertions of Indian industry.

AN EPIDEMIÇ OF UNREST.

of 1800 artists who enlarge photographs,

their work sent to nonunion artists to

be completed, and some of them were

week, hence the strike. Errand boys

stormed the doors of the Chicago Feder

tion and recognition; laundry girls

Breaking out in the dog days, the

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." that

upon a country standing on the defensive would be sure to be repulsed. No The labor situation in Chicago on the assault made by Germany upon France or France upon Germany could hope for first day of August was strenuous in the extreme. Boiler-makers and their success against intrenched lines manned by charpshooters, walked out early in the day. These toil-This increased power of the defensive ers might readily have found an excuse is likely to make great wars between in the torrid atmosphere of the shops

nations infrequent. There will be a long peace because war has become more expensive and the result more un certain through the increased power of the desensive which levels the difference between a strong power and a renk

COTTON FOR UNCLAD MULTITUDES. After long, thorough and careful investigation of the subject, the Department of Agriculture finds that the substitution of cotton for wool for clothing their pinces were paid less than \$18 a within the past quarter of a century has become world-wide, and, by making them cheaper, has greatly increased the amount of cloths manufactured and used for clothing. In a recent report upon the subject the Department estimates that, of the world's population of about 1,500,000,000, about 500,000,000 ment-both for better wages and shorter regularly wear clothes; about 750,000,000 are partly clad, and 250,000,000 go naked.

That to clothe the entire population of the world would require the production annually of 42,000,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each. It is regarded as probable that, as civilization advances, the peoples of the world will all come to wear clothes, and that the cotton industry will expand to meet the demand, since cotton is the cheapest material for clothing known, and its products are more suitable for clothing the unclad multitudes than any other fabric.

Pursuing the subject, it is found that

two arms of service the Boer tactice miliar with Seattle before this work was ation and resources would be ample to can imagine the improved appearance defend this country against all the and the convenience which have resultpowers of Continental Europe. It is ed from it. It makes the residence diseasy to see that since Great Britain and trict, long criticised as shabby, a place the United States both feel no dread of of real beauty and distinction the successful invasion by Continental Eu- matter of strests Portland now has nothrope, they are likely to assert theming to compare with it.

The relic-hunter is closely alfied to the criminal. The sayage in him lies close to the surface, and breaks out boldly upon occasion, . Whether defacing a istoric monument in order to carry Our debt to the Boer, therefore, is away a chip, struggling to secure a bit of rope with which a murderer was hanged, or stripping the no longer resisting body of an outlaw to nakedness and parceling out his filthy, tattered garments, the close kinship between the savage and the civilized man is re-The only explanation of the venled. conduct of the good citizens of Lincoln

County in denuding the body of the dead outlaw, and all but scalping him by the efficiency of its blockade, create in order to obtain "relics," is that they were drunken with exultation over his capture-an explanation that is not an excuse, -

This hot weather may be a bit dismforting, but it is infinitely better than cloudbursts that upset farm buildings and gweep railroad trains from the track, such as they have been "enjoying" Colorado. We ought to be able to endure a few hot days on the score of novelty, for it is seldom that Port-

land gets superheated over anything.

Farmers of the wheat belt will welcome the substitution of crude petroleum for coal in firing railway engines, as this will mean that the menace of sparks from the engine will thereby be removed. But little smoke and no sparks or claders are produced by this

fuel. Electricity itself could not offer a more enticing promise than this -

Pity is a tender and gentle emotion. Rightly directed, it becomes sublime. There is abundant room for its exercise in the Tracy-Merrill case. If directed toward the widows and families of the victims of these murderous outlaws-Ferrell, Jones and Tiffany, Breece and Raymond and Rawley, no mistake will be made.

Without making much noise about it. the street railways of Portland are getting ready with substantial improvements for the Lewis and Clark Fair Old and light rails are being replaced by more substantial construction, and the systems in all ways put in the best possible physical condition

At Bar Harbor the other day Mr. William E. Whitney remarked, when discussing the political situation, that "The trouble with the Democratic party is that it has no issues and no me." This sizes up the situation pretty well.

sition. combines all the essential, indis-1t pensable features to the success of such

in favor of one side or the other will be

imperceptible. But long before the fair

opens conditions in this matter of bridge traffic will surely be changed. The pres-

in enterprise, And while we know the committee of centlemen selected by the Fair Association will act with conscientious fidelity and the utmost good faith, the attention fidelity of its members is respectfully invited to the advantages herein named, in the hope that we of the East Side may have the satisfaction of having made all honest and worthy effort for the selection of the site elieved to be the most suitable and available, and one which, if selected, will always remain a monument to the good siness foresight and wis judgment. cernment of the members of the commit-

Science Knocked Out by Fact. Saturday Evening Post.

Senator William P. Frye is an ardent over of the sport of fishing. his return from his Summer's outing, he met the celebrated naturalist, Agussia, Glowingly Senator Frys described his ex-

"Among my triumphs," said he. "wa the capture of a speckled trout that weighed fully eight pounds." Dr. Agassiz smilled and said: "Reserve the.

that for the credulous and convivial circles of rod and reel celebrants, but spare the feelings of a sober scientist."

"This is not a campaign whopper I'm telling you: I weighed that trout carefully and it

it was an eight-pounder." "My dear Mr. Frye," remonstrated Dr. Agazsiz, "permit me to inform you that the salvelinus fontinalis never attains that extraordinary weight. The creature you caught could not have been a speckled All the authorities on ichthyology trout. would disprove your claim.

"All I can say to that." said Senator Frys. "Is that there are, then, bigger fish in Maine than are dreamed of in your

The next season he caught a speckled trout that weighed nine pounds. He packed it in ice and sent it to Dr. Agazetz. He A few days later he received a telegram

"The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact. Agassiz."

A Plea for Courtesy,

Girl's Realm.

We have lost the old flowery forms of politeness, and now we never waste "thank you" on a fellow creature who is not of our own immediate circle. A trades-man does, but he knows it will be charged in the bill. I wonder what will bring us back to the old sweetness of manner? Why should not the customer in the tes op or the customer in the postoffice say "please" when he gives his order, and the other spare a "thank you" when he has paid his bill? It makes life run so much more casily.

Light-Hearted London.

Today. A London crowd is the most good-hu-mored crowd in the British Islands. It is impossible for a man born and bred in London, with an average eye for the quaint side of life, to grow misanithrop-A provincial crowd merely stares, imbles, grins vacantly and passes on, A Dublin crowd will strike the note of genialty if it happens to be in the mood, but as often as not its passion for argu-ment gets the better of it. A London crowd, with its admirable sense of cama-raferie, recognizes that it is there to en-toy itself. joy liself.

being delayed by his absence, and they do not like delays at the big Schenectady works. "Have you been ill?" asked the secre-

"Mr. Steinmets must be sick," said the

tary. "Never felt better in my life," replied the electrician.

"But you have not been at the works since the first day." "You are right," said Mr. Steinmetz.

"and I'm not going there again." The secretary could not understand and "Smoke," said the exsaid the expert.

That was as had as no explanation at

"Can't smoke, can't work, and there you are," was the detail that was forthsecretary carried back the sad news.

and that smoking rule was changed to the extent of permitting the expert to smoke when and where he pleased

· Millions of Buffalo

Outing.

In the 40s, when the American Fur Com pany was in the heydey of its power, there were sent from St. Louis alone in a single year 100,000 robes; and the company bought only the perfect ones. The hunter usually kept an ample supply for his own needs, so that for every robs bought by the company three times as many were taken from the plains. St. Louis was only one port of shipment, Equal quantities of robes were being sent from Mackinaw, Detroit, Montreal and Hudson Bay. A million would not cover the number of robes sent East each year in the 40s. In 1968 Inman, Sheridan and Custer rode continuously for three days through one herd in the Arkansas region, and in 1859 trains on the Kansas Pacific

were held from 9 in the morning until 6 at night to permit the passage of one herd across the tracks. Army officers relate that in 1882 a herd that covered an area of 70 by 20 miles moved north from the Arkansas to the Yellowstone. Catlin

and Inman and Army men and employes of the fur companies considered a drove of 100,000 buffaloes a common sight along the line of the Santa Fe trail. Inman computes that from St. Louis alone the of 31,000,000 buffaloes were shipped between 1868 and 1881.

The Rosary.

Robert Cameron Rogers. The hours I spent with these dear heart, Are as a string of pearls to me; I count them over, every one apart, My rosary. Each hour a pearl, each peorl a prayer, To still a heart in absence wrung: tell each bead unto the and and there A cross is hung. Oh memories that bless-and burn! Oh barren gain-and bitter loss! Oh harren gain-and bitter loss! " I kiss each bead, and strive at last to learn To kiss the cross, Sweetheart. To kiss the cross. Give Me More Love or More Disdain Thomas Carew. Give me more love or more disdain; Give me more love or more dis The terrid or the frozen zone Brings equal ense unto my pain; The temperate affords me none Either extreme, of love or hats, is sweeter than a calm estate.

Give me a storm: if it be love, Like Danse in a golden shower, I swim in pleasure: if it prove Disdain, that forrent will devour Mg vulture hopes; and he's possessed Of heaven that's but from hell released; Then even may the or even me main Then crown my joys, or cure my pain; Give me more love or more disdain

Louisiana has a new idea in regard to "Jim Crow" cars. A recently-passed law provides that there shall be separate but equal accommodations for whites and blacks, and the street-car companies have introduced a car with a wire screen ceparating it in the middle, the forward compartment being set apart for white persons and the rear compartment for colored persons. The negroes protest against this arrangement and talk of raising money to buy cars for the use of their own race. They also threaten to boycott the screened cars. It is suggested that the division between the two parts of the car should be a solid partition, not a wire screen, so that all view would be cut off from one compartment to the other, and the negro passengers would not feel as if they were in a cage.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Real humor is a blessing, but what Real humor is a blessing, but what some people think is humor is an affiction.-Puck. The Modern Query.-Pudge-Poor fellow, he owes his death to deadly gasolins. Judge-Gasoline, auto or stove?-Baltimore Herald. Tongue.- "He seemed quite fuent in his mother tongue." "Fluent? Eay, he talks fast encough to make your think it's his mother-ha-

mother tongue. "Fluent? Eay, no tains fast enough to make you think it's his mother-in-law's tongue.".-Philadelphia Bulletin. His Rule.-"Now, boys, what is the best and most appropriate time to thank the Lord?" No answer. "What does your father do when you sit down to meals?" Small Voice-Cuss the cook.-Town and Country. "Ease alive. Miss. we're rearrin" ye!"

"Kape alive, Mike: we're rescuin' ye!" Voice from the Debrie-Is big Clancy up there wid ye? "Sure he is." "Ast him wud he be so kind as t' step aff the rooins. I've enough on top av me widout him."-Tit-Bits.

on top av me widout him."-Tix-Bits. Hard Lines.-Plunkett-How are you getting along, neighbor? Throckmorton-Poorly. The necessities of life are so high by George, that we can't afford to live on anything but luz-uries these days.-Chicago Tribune. Ignorence a Movable Feast.-Summer Board-er-Lack of education is a great drawback, Farmer Jones. Farmer Jones-Ali's 11? Why, there's men comes out here who are 50 years old, and never saw corn planted.-Detroit Free Press. Press.

No Mosquitoes .- Jinks-Ho! ho! ho! Nice . No Mosquitoes, Jinas no no activity, Car-time you must have had in the country. Car-rying home about a carload of mosquito net-ting, I see. Winks-Ob, we have no monqui-toes in Jerneyville, hardly a one. This is to ext-skep out butterfiles and humming-birds.-New Tork Weekly.

Death.

John Donne. Death, he not proud, though some have called 17:44

Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so: For those whom thou think'st thou dost over

throw Die not, poor Death; nor yet cannt thou kill

From Hest and Sleep, which but thy picture ba, Much pleasure, then from thee much more

must flow: And monest our best men with these do go-Rest of their bones and souls' delivery! Thou'rt slave to fate, chance, kings and des-

perate men. And dost with poison, war and sickness dwell; And poppy or charms can make us sleep as

rell And better than thy stroke. Why swell'st

thou, then? One short sleep past, we wake eternally. And Death shall be no more: Death, thou

shalt die!