The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Party cloudy with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 59; minimum, 48; total precipitation, .04 Inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1903.

OUR LATTER-DAY JACKSON.

President Roosevelt has been variously compared to Clay, Logan, Garfield and Douglas in personal magnetism in affinity for the masses. Some think he resembles Cleveland; others think no President has been personally so popular as Roosevelt, save Washington. Jackson and Lincoln. The comparisons are not just, save in the instance of Jackson, whom Roosevelt does strongly resemble, making due allowance for the difference between a man of great natural parts, like Jackson, who had received but a very slender scholastic education, and a man like Roosevelt, whose natural temperament has been modified and restrained by the discipline of a thorough college training. President Roosevelt does not resemble Cleveland in temperament. Both are men of resolute will, but Cleveland's temperament is of the sort that made the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland call General Thomas "Old Pap" Thomas, and the soldiers of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac call General Sedgwick "Uncle John." Nobody ever called Grant "Pap" Grant, or Sheridan "Pap" Sheridan. Why? Because of the temperamental difference between these sturdy soldiers. Had Cleveland been a soldier, he would have been resolute and stubborn in defense and slow and deliberate in advance but Roosevelt would have struck as quickly and as furiously as Sheridan.

The difference is one not of talent so much as of temperament. The temperament of Roosevelt in war and peace is that of Jackson, the temperament of

it attracted the people. Jackson captivated the popular heart, not because he had been merely a successful soldier, but because he was a most magnetic patriot in his policy and his proclamations. Jackson won the affection and sympathy of the people because, in his great virtues, his strong, passionate aggressiveness, his imperious courage and his ingenuous whimsicalities of superficial speech and action, he was so intensely human. In his strength and in his infirmities, the people saw that they had to deal with a very

strong, forceful man; a man of unaffected, simple manliness; a man without the grace of an orator, a man of carnestness who sincerely believes that he is right, and that it would be better for the people and the country to fall in with his thinking.

Jackson was an earnest, sturdy, strong, sincere, self-confident, patriotic, truthful, honorable man, who won the people and kept the people in defiance of the politicians, because the people recognized that, in his strength and his infirmity, Andrew Jackson was "a man and a brother." The people said: This man will never fail us for lack of courage or patriotic manhood; he will never lie to us or permit his subordinates to steal with impunity, if he knows it; such a man may sometimes say the right thing at the wrong time, or he may, in his ardent temper, say more than he means to be literally understood, but such a man will never prostitute the Nation by an act weakness or folly or duplicity. The Na-

tion was safe in the hands of Andrew Jackson; and this is what the people think today of our latter-day Jackson, President Roosevelt.

ON HOSPITABLE TROUGHTS INTENT.

As often as the hospitality of the citizens of Portland has been tested it has been proven. This is a matter of local repute, and as a fact it is unquestioned. As individuals, our people have nothing to say about it. True hospitality never boasts itself in a personal way, but is content to let its acts speak for it. Of the hospitality of our city, however, our people and the peo-ple of the state are justly proud. Invitations have gone out from time to

time to bodies, commercial, social, educational and religious, to comethither, and, these being accepted, the attengion bestowed upon the visitors has been without stint of welcome or genresity. Hretofore, for the most part, visiting organizations that have ac cepted these invitations have found the hotel and lodging-house accommodations equal to their needs, the rallway systems sufficiently equipped to insure their transit in and about the city am-

ple, and a multitude of smiling women and affable men ready "to show them around." Of the latter element in public hospltality there is and will be a sufficiency to meet the large demands of the next two years. Efforts are already being made to meet the transportation de mand. But what of the hotel and lodging-house facilities? Is it not true that they are now taxed day after day and every day to their utmost capacity to meet the current demand? Is it not true that hundreds of people coming hither today to witness and par ticipate in the festivities incident to the visit of the President will struggle far into the night to return to their homes upon overcrowded cars, for the simple reason that they cannot secure supper, is likely long to hold its present rank beds and breakfast in this city? Has not the lodging space of the hotels and as the fourth state in the Union. lodging-houses been taxed and overtaxed during the session of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Oddfellows during the past two or three days? These things being true, is not the question of what we are going to do

whom had never seen him before and

pays it.

terday's

never saw him again. The old veterans ships. In coming here they can place of 1861-65 saw a deal more fighting than to their credit more mileage than by President Roosevelt experienced in his gallant charge up San Juan Hill, but that fight was enough to settle the question of his mettle as a soldier; so the old veterans welcome his warm praise as that of a man who in military fourth of all now affoat under that ban-ner, are headed for Portland, San Franspirit is a worthy successor of such gallant comrades as Grant, Hayes, cisco and Puget Sound. They receive Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. a sufficient amount of bounty to pay all operating expenses, and anything

THE OHIO STATE CENTENNIAL. The celebration of the centennial of Ohio's statehood is in progress. Ohio

was admitted to the Union February 19, 1803. Its population by the census of 1800 was 45.355; in 1810 it was 230.760; in 1820 it was 581,295; in 1830 it was 937,902; in 1849 it was 1,519,457; in 1850 it was 1,980,329. Thus in fifty years Ohlo had risen in population from less than 50,000 to nearly 2,600,000, an extraordinary growth. In 1900 its population was 4,157,545. It is today the fourth state in population in the Union. Measured by the number of men of superior public distinction, whether statesmen or soldiers, Ohio has a most remarkable and brilliant record. Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley, and Vice-President Hendricks were born in Ohio. President William Henry Harrison was a resident of the state when elected President, and his whole public life was spent within its borders. Among other American statesmen of note who were contributed by Ohio to the service of the country were John Sherman, A. G. Thurman, Salmon P. Chase, Benjamin F. Wade, John Hay, Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin, John McLean, Edwin M. Stanton, William R. Day and

Alphonso Taft. Ohio furnished to the United States Supreme Court Salmon P. Chase, John McLean, Noah H. Swayne, Morrison R. Walte, Stanley Matthews, William B. Woods and William R. Day, Thurman, Wade, Chase and Stanton were not born in Ohio, but

their public career was pursued in that state. The record of Ohio in the Civil Wa is still more remarkable. Grant and Sherman were born and reared in Ohio; Sheridan, while not born in Ohio, came to the state when a child with his parents, lived there all his days until his appointment to the Military Academy. Among other eminent Ohio soldiers were Generals Rosecrans, McPherson, Crook, Stanley, McCook, Cox and

Kautz This notable fertility of Ohio in men of distinction is due to the fact that her immigration drew equally upon men of New England and the South for its settlement. The first President Harrison was a native of Virginia; the ancestors of Grant and Sherman came from Connecticut; Salmon P. Chase and Lewis Cass were born in New Hampshire; Allen G. Thurman in Virginia The Western Reserve of Ohio was settled up chiefly by a fine class of New England men. From Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky came an equally good strain of blood. Given as she was, a fine stock of immigrants, a fine soil, a land well wooded and with its southern front reaching the Ohio River. while its northern border was reached by Lake Erie, and it is no wonder Ohio grew rapidly into a great state. The increase of steam railway transportation and the concentration of business life at Chicago finally sent Illinois ahead of Ohio in population, but Ohio

The greeting of Oregon and of Portand to the President of the United States was most cordial. Proof that patriotism knows no party or creed is forthcoming every time there is a demand for it, and the occasion of the with the visitors that have been invited and urged to come here in 1905 a seri-President's visit gave another demonous one? Of course, we want the Rallstration of this fact. Some of us re-

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1903.

committees concerned discharged their

laborious and delicate tasks. Through-

out the day there were continuous ex-

pressions of surprise and delight, and

especially of comfort and cheer, by the

President and members of his party,

which did not cease until the dinner

table spread of Manager Bowers had

been pronounced by the guests the most

beautiful of the entire journey from Washington to Portland. Though the

local committee had governed its invi-

tation programme by the arbitrary rule

of, first, an official dinner, embracing

those whose official position gave the

President the right to expect to meet

them, and, second, the largest subscrib-

ers to the fund, it developed that this

simple plan brought out, as the neces-

sary complement of hosts for the guests

of the evening, as desirable a repre-

sentation of the city's solid interests as

could have been chosen in any other

way. The warmth of the President's

brief address of appreciation left no

room for doubt that he felt, as he ex-

pressed himself, at home in Oregon,

among men who believed in and fol-

Highly gratifying is the news that

Coast ports. In order to prevent this

advance in the near future, however,

it will be necessary for the Grant to

get to work early and keep at it until

the jetty scoured out a few years ago,

It is officially announced by Presi-

Board of Sheep Commissioners, that

and which has since refilled.

lowed his own ideals.

of the world for the French sailing SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS Another Long-Felt Want. Eugene Register. The country needs a new Cupid, one less a firt and more a real matchmaker, tying heart and hand together so firmly going to almost any other part of the globe, and at the same time are always sure of a cargo at some kind of a rate At the present time nearly seventy French sailing vessels, or about one-

and honestly that man and wife have no curiosity to view the interior of a divorce ourt.

Will Vote All Right.

Tillamook Independent. Petitions for referendum of the legisla-tive acts making appropriations for the Lewis and Clark Centennial and the port-age railroad were very generally signed by the Tillamook people. We do not be-lieve, however, that this action is an inreceived for freight is practically net profit. A shipping subsidy is a great convenience-when the other fellows dication of hostility or that they will vote against these appropriations if given the opportunity. The referendum is a newfangled affair, and the people want to Portland may justly claim great credit for the admirable conduct of yesexercises, which abundantly try It. That's all. attested the fidelity with which the

But Will the Governed Consent?

Boise (Idaho) Statesman. It will contribute very much toward preservation of the big game of the state if the law be strictly gnforced against the Indians. They have slaughtered thou-sands of animals every Fall, and there as seemed to be no way to check them The Attorney General has now decided that the Indians must take out licenses to hunt. In other words, they are amen-able to the game law, and it is to be hoped the law will be enforced in their CRSC

Now You Get the Inside

Roseburg Plaindealer. Secretary Hitchcock insisted that the Rogue River timber lands should be made into a forest reserve during the time Mr. Hermann was in the Land Office Mr. and Mr. Hermann opposed the plan. Just as soon as Mr. Hermann was out, and before he could be sent to Washingas our Congressman, Secre chook has attempted to folst his Secretary and script graft upon the people of Oregon. We want Binger Hermann in Oregon. Congress to stop the graft and setback to the state. We shall have more to say about this in our next issue, as we have been down to examine what that timber reservation is good for.

The Office and the Men.

the work of converting the steamship Grant into a huge bår dredge for the Pendleton Tribune. There is a special reason why every worthy young person should see the Presimouth of the Columbia is progressing ient. It is because he is Roosevelt. Not n a political sense, for he is the Presi-Not rapidly, and that the blg craft will be endy for work in August. If the hopes of all the people on such an occasi of the engineers in charge at Washingut because he is a vigorous, clean, upton are realized, there will be time be right young man. More than any othe National character does he stand for healthy, honorable Americanism. He is an ideal for young manhood. He should fore the Winter gales for an amount of work which should have a highly beneficial effect on the channel. The last be, as a man, an inspiration to every youth in the land who desires to build a spiendid character. To see him and hear him speak is to become more intertwo Winters have been marked by exceptionally bad weather, and, with the bar shoaling considerable, shipping has been delayed more than ever before. ested in him. This will cause young men ested in nim. This will cause young men to study him and compare his actions with those of other men in the higher ranks of American life. The idealistic school boy will learn of the practical common sense of our President and the too practical boy will learn that there is a lofty phase of human character. The expectation that something would be done for the improvement of the river has buoyed up the hopes of for eign shipowners, so that no concerted action has been taken toward advancing rates over those in effect at other

Something in This.

Considering the magnitude of the postal system, the wonder is that scandals are so few. When an official does break faith she has acraped out five or six feet of sand from the thirty-foot channel that with the department the fact is soon dis-covered and the punishment is generally prompt and severe. The bad conduct of he men who went to Cuba to inaugurate the men who went to Cuba to inaugurate the postoffice system there seems to have started many rumors, most of which as yet lack confirmation. These men were convicted, and except for clemency on the part of the Cuban government, a clemency in no measure deserved, would now be in the penitentiary. Postmasters and postal clerks who are dishonest have learned not to expect their crimés to be dealt with lightly. Therefore there will dent T. C. Power, of the Montana State 900,000 sheep were lost in the recent iealt with lightly. Therefore there will be small tendency to believe that if there is corruption in the department there is any effort on the part of the higher officials to conceal the truth. On the contrary, they doubtless are doing all they can to purify the roster of unworthy ser-

Roosevelt Trust Doctrine.

Montana. It is the admirable climate of the state, together with the fine r of fact lt

HARRIMAN ROADS IN OREGON.

The way Mr. Harriman is backing an filling on the question of getting a rail-road up the Deschutes Valley does not give promise of an early construction of such lins. In New York a few weeks ago he is said to have definitely agreed that a road should be built up the Deschutes, though he mentioned no time; in San

Francisco a few days ago he said he must know more about the resources of this country before deciding on so important a project as a new railroad 100 miles long

he asks that somebody else make the examination and send him word of the result

device. Mr. Harriman cannot afford t ignore public sentiment, so he promise what is demanded and then proceeds t eeds to begin to prepare to see if it is practicable It is all gammon. One does not need to be a very shrewd observer to read in these acts and declarations a design not to per mit, at least not to aid, the extension of the Columbia Southern Rallroad. Now if the Columbia Southern can go it alone, well and good. If not, we might as well quit looking for relief from that quarter. Harriman evidently expects to bamboosle the Columbia Southern for a wihle, then when his plans are matured, to make a stroke that will entirely cut the small road out of it and clear the situation for the Harriman interests. The Columbia Southern must act soon or its opportunity

will have a railroad in course of time, should not fret overmuch about that. it is possible that adjustments made with reference to an advance of the Columbia Southern will need revision when we do get a railroad. If, for example, Harriman should conclude to throw a line across the state connecting the Corval-lis & Eastern with the Oregon Short Line at Ontario, it would make a total change

over Eastern Oregon freight rates, be-cause the bulk of Eastern Oregon traffic would be cut away from the river by the new line. The portage railroad would then hold small terror for Harriman.

While it is not among the physical possibilities that a railroad should penetrate this section from the southward and drain our commerce off to San Francisco. that would be poor policy in many ways and is hardly to be feared. The significant thing at present is that Mr. Harriman appears to be preparing for a stroke that will cut the Columiba Southern off at the pockets and rearrange the industrial map of Oregon. We should like to have the Columbia Southern advance because many uthern advance be

NO COLOR LINE IN MUSIC,

A Southern Tribute to the Melodies of the Darkies.

Those who have charge of the local

Tacoma Ledger.

Albany Democraf. Practically the only argument the Re-publicans have is "prosperit." As a mat-

In His Own Right.

Bend Bulletin

Then, instead of making the investigation himself in a manner that would give him unquestioned knowledge of the country,

This savors much of a mere time-killing

will be gone. Of course, the Upper Deschutes Valley

in business alignments here. The Colum-iba River would no longer serve as a club

agencies of development in this region are already adjusted for that move. But let any rate have railroad connecti with Portland.

Raleigh Post.

arrangements for the Confederate reunion at New Orleans very properly want music and call for 20 bands. The bands of the

city all belong to a union, and some of them are composed of colored people. To supply the 20 bands called for makes it necessary to include some, at least, of the negro artists, and this the local managers object to. They have been notified by the union that unless they accept the negro bands along with the white they can

march without music. Where the objection to the colored mu sicians can come in we fail to see, will only be employed for their a and nothing more, and we venture to say they will furnish more really inspiring, heart-lifting music than all the other bands-composed of foreigners as they are -ever dreamed of, and more reaching after the Southern heart. Why, the Southern negro melodies

the only distinctive American music today. And when did Southern people ccase employing the colored hand, string or tooting instrument, or both, for their social functions? We have danced all night till broad daylight and gone home with the girls in the morning to the inspiring strains of Old Frank Johnson and Pompey Long, and they have suc-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Did you see him? Did you get near him?

Did you grasp him by the hand? The President got his sample of Oregon

reather all right. Does any one remember how the ball

nmes came out?

Nobody ever accused a coyote of being howling success.

The man who predicted that yesterday would be fair spoke a fairy tale.

The price of marriage licenses has been raised. Another step toward race suicide

About the only man who was not impressed with the dignity of the occasion resterday was the gentleman who handles the rain supply.

The deficit in the Postoffice Department delivery system is about \$230,000. It seems that if the department wants to have scandal it has to pay for it.

All Uncle Sam's employes except those in the Weather Bureau were granted a holiday yesterday. That accounts for the rain; the forecasters were just getting even.

Secretary Shaw's one comment, when somebody asked him the other day how he liked his portrait as painted by Chartran, was: "At any rate, he has pictured me for posterity with my hands in my own pockets." It was suggested that M. Chartran, being a foreigner, did not understand the relation of a Republican Secretary of the Treasury to the American protective tariff, or he might have changed the pose.

Hereafter the chaplains of the Pennsylvania Legislature are to get \$6 a day instead of \$3. "Why should not the poor fellows who do the praying have a fair share of the boodle?" asks sarcastic Dr. Swallow, the prohibitionist. "Doubtless \$6 for a three-minute prayer will double the applicants as compared with \$3 a prayer, and the fight for these positions will grow more bitter as the next session approaches."

A Marylander suggests that a portion of the Yellowstone Park he set aside for the occasional exclusive use of the President and his family, and that it be well stocked with game and put in charge of experienced huntsmen. "The terrible strain," said the Marylander, "under which our Chief Executives labor demands rest, and there should be a spot to which they could retire when feeling the need of a respite from official cares."

Booker T. Washington was much overcome when he heard of Carnegle's gift of \$600,000 to the Tuskegee Institute. The millionaire's letter requests that "the modern emancipator" be relieved of further pecuniary cares. It also declares that Mr. Washington is a second Moses leading his people to a better condition. "Maybe," said the recipient of the compliment, "but I'll differ from my prede-cessor in this-I'll not burden my people with another set of commandments. The original ten will suffice."

In Venezula many years ago a wealthy agriculturist was appointed Minister of Marine. Being a hard worker, he asked at once for particulars of the fleet. The Secretary brought him particulars ebout the only warship. The details gave length, tonnage and horse power. At this last the Minister stopped the Secretary and bade him write down quickly an order to the Chief of Customs: "Take out these 120 horses at once and I will send you good mules in their places," explaining that mules were much more economical both as regards food and ability to withstand fatigue.

A naval officer who is visiting friends

blizzard, and the total loss through blizzards since December has been 1,500,000 head, valued at \$3,750,000. Mon tana has long held the record as the greatest wool-producer in the Union, but it is hardly probable that she can hold that position this year after suffering such an enormous loss. Oregon has had a cold, backward Spring, which may have caused a few shivers to run vants. down the backs of the shorn lambs, but the loss from storms has been in-

ervous energy in speech and action. His domestic virtues are those of Jackson, who, despite his rude early training, was a man of pure life, "whose weak side was love for and devotion to his wife." Jackson loved to ride so well that he rode a spirited horse on his inauguration from the Capitol to the White House. Jackson was a man utterly without cant or hypocrisy. He was a man of absolute veracity and honor. He was so frank and bold that his enemies knew as soon as his friends what he meant to do. Jackson was intensely loyal to his friends, and held a most tenacious and aggressive memory of his enemies. He shouldered every responsibility; was utterly without disguise; dealt little in abstractions. He was not an orator, for his training had been small in that direction, although he was fluent, picturesque and intensely in earnest in his conversations. As President he tolerated no idleness, and he swept the Government departments clean of masses of corruption that had been suffered to accumulate without disturbance under the Administrations of Monroe and Adams. President Hayes removed more men from office in his first six months of rule than Jackson. Ten men were appointed from Ohlo by Hayes to one from Tennessee by Jack-son. A majority of the undisturbed officials under Jackson had been opposed to his election, and but one-seventh of the whole were removed and the majority of these for gross offenses in character and conduct. In his diplomatic relations with both Great Britain and France, Jackson was prompt, reso-lute, but courteous and fair-minded. Jackson was a man of firm and kind heart; he was full of self-confidence, but was free from offensive arrogance; he was pugnacious, but never quarrelsome; he had unflinching courage and exhaustless hardihood; he was saturated with the spirit of National patriotism; he was not without superficial whimsicality sometimes in his impulsive speech, and he made some errors of judgment and administration which were due to imperfect knowledge, but never to unworthy or selfish political motives.

This is a fair picture of Andrew Jackson; and, allowing for the distance of time and the difference of opportunity and early education, for the difference between a man who was chiefly a soldier before he became President and a career that was purely clvic save his depressed by defeat. President Lincoln trooper's charge up San Juan hill, the picture of Jackson stands for the most striking virtues of President Roosevelt. This resemblance becomes still more remarkable and striking when we reunber that Roosevelt is the first President aince Jackson to put himself be-tween the people and the politicians. His success in pushing his way into the hearts of the people is due to the fact that he has always taken the people into his full personal confidence. sevelt's popularity puzzles the politicians, just as Jackson's popularity puzzled them. The heroic element, the intensely patriotic passion of Jackson Lincoln took his hat off and bowed to kets, has been highly beneficial to the puzzled the politicians of his day, but the men as he rode along, most of Pacific Coast, as this is a favorite part

way Conductors' Convention that year. But, while on hospitable thoughts intent, is it not well to look ahead, to the end that the delegates to this convention, with their wives and friends several hundred strong, may be assured of ample and suitable hotel accom dations?

Exclusive of the demand of the Lewis and Clark Fair and of the yearly increasing excursion business, the growth of Portland warrants the building of at least one more hotel of the capacity and rating of the Hotel Portland, and two or more of the grade of the Imperial. It is shortsighted hospitality that invites people to come here fo whom adequate preparations of bed and board are not previously made. There is plenty of time, but none too much, in which to back our hospitable intent properly by providing acco dations for those who accept the invitation to come here in 1905. A hotel cannot, like Jonah's gourd, spring up in a night. Many forces are to be reckoned with in construction in these days, and it is well to begin in time to consider actively and practically the fact that Portland's facilities for lodging and feeding people must be increased, not only to round out with consistency its hospitality as extended in wholesale invitation to passing visitors, but to

meet the demands of its steady growth and increasing prosperity.

When President Roosevelt yesterday addressed words of reverence and con gratulation to the veterans of the Civil War, some of those old soldiers recalled the day when President Abraham Lincoln of blessed memory reviewed the battle-worn lines of the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, Va., in July, 1862, in the week follow ing the famous retreat of McCielian from Richmond to the James River. The Army of the Potomac, about 90,000 strong, had been forced to evacuate its lines on the Chickahominy, within four miles of Richmond, by General Lee, who had about \$5,000 men. The Army of the Potomac had stood under arms by day and retreated by night for ven days. It had fought the battles

of Beaver Dam, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale and Malvern Hill, had lost 16,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, had suffered greatly from thirst, heat, loss of sleep and short rations, and, while in no sense demoralized, was greatly came down to Harrison's Landing to see McCiellan, and a grand review was held. General McClellan, accompanied by his leading officers and by President Lincoln, rode along the lines of the army. Lincoln, who was over six feet four in stature, wore a tall "stovepipe" hat, and was mounted on a horse so

he fails to get what is due him. small that Lincoln's legs almost touched the ground. The great war President presented a ludicrous figure, and the soldier boys could hardly hide their miles as he rode beside General Mo-Ciellan, who, as usual, was well groomed and mounted on a fine horse.

the visit of President and Mrs. Haves called out, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of our fellow-citizens at that time dissented from the decision of the Electoral Commission by which President Hayes was seated. Very many of us remember the extravagant demonstration of welcome that greeted President Harrison when he came among us in 1891, while the pub lic disappointment that resulted when President McKinley was compelled, by the illness of his wife, to return to Washington without extending his trip through the Pacific Northwest, is matter of recent experience. President Roosevelt's visit called out the same general interest and the same cordial welcome that characterized the former

Presidential visits to this state, accen tuated by its growing resources and increased population. There is proof in very section of the country, whenever occasion presents itself, of the dependable quality of American patriotism. which first accepts the verdict of the Presidential election and then forgets the political differences that were strenuously exploited in the campaign that preceded it. The unanimous verdict of a loyal people is that the President is the President for all that.

The preliminary fight for the trans Pacific trade has very suddenly developed into a decidedly hot contest. Advices from San Francisco state that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has adopted drastic measures to stifle competition by cutting the rate on flour to \$1 per ton. A rate so ridiculously low cannot hasten the settlement of the difficulty, for the gross returns of a cargo of \$1 per ton of flour would not pay the coal bill for the voyage. Mr. Hill has announced his intention of spending millions to build up an Oriental trade. Mr. Harriman's latest nove would indicate that he is preparing to spend millions, or as much as might be needed, to prevent the China

Commercial Steamship Company from participating in the upbuilding of Oriental trade. This rate-cutting is demoralizing, and so long as a rate below the cost of handling the freight is in effect, the companies making it are not only losing money, but the men who supply the freight generally find their business thrown out of joint until there is an adjustment. The laborer is worthy of his hire, whether he is carrying freight with a hod or a steamship. and it is not he alone who suffers when

The French merchant marine not ncludes 289 sailing vessels which are drawing bounties from the French gov ernment. This is not an imposing array of tonnage when compared with of some other nations, but it is sufficient to break sailing freight rates in any part of the world, where the bounty-earners assemble in very large fleets. The generosity of the French government in providing other nations with cheap freights to the foreign mar-

re available, that makes Or best state in the Union for the sheep industry. Our sheep men do not always make money in periods of depression when wool prices are low, but on such occasions they have the consolation that they are losing less than their Montana friends who are engaged in the same business. ____

finitesimal, compared with that of

However it may be with mature folk. it seems that the youth of Portland do not know the correct pronunciation of An esteemed the President's name. subscriber sends the following note: To learn for myself whether the children Portland know how to pronounce the name of the President, I stopped 25 children as I walked about town today and asked: "Who's monopolize wealth, and the policy of our laws should be to curb the undue exwalked about town today and asked: "Who's coming to town?" Only three out of the 25 said "Rose-velt." The other 25 pronounced it "Rosevyelt." Their ages were between 8 and 15. What can be done to correct the tension of wealth to the detriment of the masses. Ashland Tidings. President Roosevelt will have broken

This plan ought to be effective Lat City Superintendent Rigler Instruct every public school teacher in the correct pronunciation, and then issue orders for a drill in each room on the word until every pupil has learned to speak it right. Principals of private schoois could follow the example. -

The defeat of Congressman Loud, of California, when last Fall a candidate for re-election, by efforts of the lettercarriers, whose organization for influncing Congress "on lines favorable to large salaries" he had antagonized, may turn out to be something of a boomerang to the carriers, if, as indicated in Washington dispatches, he is to be placed at the head of a bureau having much to do with appointments. His knowledge of postal affairs will be of great value to the department. As for the carriers, popular as they are, the St. Paul Pioneer Press is perhaps right in its view that they never had the approval of the people in their at-

tempted organization, and President Roosevelt has expressed his strong disapproval of any such movement among Government employes.

Mrs. The latest, and to some minds the most convincing, argument against spelling reform, so called, comes from an English bishop, who says that the present method of spelling helps the churches. Elucidating this statement. he says: "By the time you can make a boy believe that t-h-r-o-u-g-h, spells thru, t-o-u-g-h spells tuf and d-o-u-g-h spells do, you can make him believe almost anything."

One-Sided to a Fault.

Spokane Chronicle. With the golden whiskers of James Hamilton Lewis floating idly in the breezes of Chicago; with Wheat Chart Jones basking in the smoky sunlight of Jones basking in the smoky sunlight of Copperopolis; with Deep Creek Jones holding office under a Republican ad-ministration; with George Turner pro-testing that he is out of politics, at least for the present; and now with Col-onel Blethen hauling down his colors and handing over the keys to the Governor's office, the jegislative halls and the toga cupboard, how can the most enthusi-astic sportsman hope to see a decent-match in Washington next year?

but among people who are governed by sentiment it has its weight, and without cessors who are quite as responsive to de mands upon them. If our belles and beaux can afford to

consideration undoubtedly influences a large number. This Government, with its wonderful natural and acquired adstep to the music of colored bands, we old veterans can afford to march to the strains of "Dixle," or the "Mocking Bird," or the "Suwance Ribber," when rendered vantages, ought to have prosperity whatever party is in power, but there are other things to consider, and the matter of right and justice should enter into government. What is needed is laws by our own Southern darkles, and if any one on earth ever threw his soul into hi music it is our Southern negro when he which will cause a more even distribu-tion of wealth, at least give common people a chance with the corporate powis glorying hallelujah, touching the light guitar or tooting a familiar Southern melody on a horn. Let the committee of arrangements go on with its business. The old vets are willing for the sons of their ers of the country. It is not in the nature of things that men with their different capacities shall have the same wealth, but it is right that there should old plantation darkies to make music for them anywhere. be a limit to the methods employed to

Two Southern Views,

The intimidators of the negro rural route carrier have absolutely no ground to stand on; their action will be condemned by representative Southerners We of the cities have many colored letter carriers—as a rule competent and satis-factory public servants—and we would not countenance hostility toward them. bread and lodged within the borders of Oregon in a few days and passed hence. In many respects President Roosevelt is a really wonderful man-many-sided, Of even less reason to object have those living on rural routes to whom the service is a boon. It is highly probable that the inlimitators at Gallatin, Tenn., were either defeated contestants for the civil

transparently honorable, a lover of books, and the streams, woods, trails and moun-tains, of which Oregon possesses such a plentitude. He has learned that best of service appointment, or else of the class to whom the enlightenment of postal fa-clitties has no attractions.-Columbia (S. all honesty, the sort which comes to a man who pulls up a blanket about his shoulders and far from the habitues of C.) State. The wishes and preferences of the white

people are not worth considering. They furnish and receive 99-100 of the mail go-ing out of and into the districts, but the carrier must be colored. If they maintain this attitude the service will be suspend-ed, or troops will be sent to escort the carriers about. It is the course which would naturally be followed in like circumstances in the Philippines or in the enemy's country anywhere, and is the proper course, it appears, for a Republican Administration to apply anywhere "in the South." The "race problem" has been precipitated anew, and the Adminis tration must maintain a firm attitude o that problem in the South. It is more

concerned about asserting its views on the race question than about making ac-ceptable mall service or any other public service' to the public in the South --Charleston News and Courler.

Picture Not Worth the Frame.

Denver Republican. It does seem a pity for Mr. Carnegie to give The Hague tribunal a \$1,509,009 palace which to settle a lot of 30-cent interna-

Welcome, Mr. President.

tional scraps.

Our Nation's Chief, all hail to theel To thee, we homage pay: Our Nation's Chief, thrice welcome be To our fair state today. Where grand Columbia's mighty roar And Willamette's ripplings bland, We welcome thes with patriot's love-Our ruler and our friend. From every mountain, wood and dale, From every mountain, wood and dale, From every hold and plann: From every hold of grain. Where Lewie, Clark, their company led, And savagedom was rent. We hall to thee, our Nation's head-Our noble President. Our Nation's Chief, all hail to thee! The noyal blood of right, not might,

Is coursing through your velns. You rule the land, by freedom's light, You not forge no despot's chains: You set no store by wealth or birth, You wield no tyrant's rod. You bend the knee to nose on earth, Save conscience and your God. A. D. P.

in Chicago was enjoying an aftercigar the other evening with his host when the latter remarked on the proverbial neatness of men who "follow the sea." The officer's reply rather startled his friend. "Yes, we're too blank neat," he said. "Tom, I'd give three months' pay for a chance to get as muddy as I used to in my boyhood days. There's never a speck of dust on board a war vessel and the shininess of it all positively makes me hungry occasionally for a stroll dowg one of the muddy streets for which your city is famous."

PLEASANTRIES OF PA ... AGRAPHERS

"He loves his home, doesn't he?" "What es. It is almost as sacred to him as his club." -Life.

The Doctor-Didn't I say he was to avoid all excitement? The Patient's Wife-Yes that's what got him excited.-Town and Coun-

try. "You don't mean to tell me he's a puglilst?" "Not at all. I said he was a lightweight boxer." "Well?" "Well, he's a packer all strawberries."--Philadeiphia Press.

Bertha-What do you think of my new hat? 'Tilda says it is lovely. Eunice-That's where I like about 'Tilda. She's so sweetly incise ful, you know.-Boston Transcript.

Miss Woodby-Really, you don't think that Pd consider for a minute a proposal from hime do you? Miss Newitt-Oh, no. Of course you uldn't take that long .-- Philadelphia Press Victim (faintly)-W-what is it? Bystanded --Why, man, you've been run over by a steam roller. Victim-Thank goodness! I thought it was a racing automobile .-- Chicago Dally

Mamma-But, darling, you shouldn't be angry when Bobby gets the largest piecs of pie-he's the obler. Bessle-Yss, that's just it. He's been cating pie two years longer'n f have, aiready.-Brooklyn Life.

"Children, don't go into that room. Your father told me not to let anybody disturb him for the rest of the day." "What's he doing?" "He's trying to invent a name for a new breakfast food."-Chicago Tribune.

"You say his honesty surprised you?" 'Tes," answered Senator Sorghum. "When When overbid the opposition for his vote, he went the trouble of giving the other fellow his oney back."-Washington Star.

Git Inter Line Wid de Babies,

Atlanta Constitution Git in de percession, believers-it's always do foremost what wins;

President's kissin' de bables-fetch on de tripout er de track!

if er de track: Mosen en Aston, En Je-hos-aphat-Don't you be hidin' To' faces lak dat! Git inter line Where de bebies is se Whar de bables is an Git inter line wid do babies! Git in de percession, believers-don't you fak out er de track? De hope er de country is hables-don't keer ef dey bowleg en black! Joshua en Jonah, En Washin'ton Jones, Don't you be hidin' En makin' yo' moane; Come ter de kisaln'-Lawd bless yo' sweet bones!-Git inter line wid de babies! Den it's in de percession, believers-en bring all de bables along.

all de bables along. On de hack er da hoss ter de Bammery-Chu ter de nursery jubiles song! Moses en Aaron-Napoleon de Fire, Bho' he on han' W'en de big train arrive! Come ter de kistur-Biess God you allve!-Git inter line with de bables!

Mrs. William's owned a cottage on the beach in 1883-4. No taxes were paid on beach in 1831-4. No taxes were paid on the property and after it had run, nearly ten years it was sold at delinquent sale last year. J. W. Smith bought the prop-erty but he offered Mrs. Williams back erty but he offered Mns. Williams back her place if she would pay the back taxes amounting to over \$100, which had accum-ulated during the ten years she had owned it. This it seems, she agreed to do and sent a man with the money to redeem the property. This man fell by the wayside and report has it lost the money entrusted to him gambling and in other "scorty" wave in Astoria At are

"sporty" ways in Astoria. At an other

money entrusted to him gambing and in other "sporty" ways in Astoria. At any rate the money never was paid over to Smith. Later C. F. Rogers, of this city, bought the piace. Mr. Rogers piaced a man in charge of the cottage. A few weeks sigo D. L. Williams came down from Portland and Mr. Rogers states either bought his man off or ran him off with a gun. This man in whose custody the place was left has not been heard of by Mr. Rogers more abandoning it. As to the tates: It is true that land which is sold from the county to a cittisen cannot be redeemed from the county. Land that is bid in by the county for delinquent faxes is held for one year which gives the owner ample time to redeem it.

men is lulled to sleep by the night voices from out canyons or forests of pine and fir. The people care little for Roosevelt the people care little for Roosevelt the politician, but they do love "Teddy' the scholar, the woodsman, the plowman, the hunter, and that noblest and scarc-est work of the Almighty, an honest man. Theodore Roosevelt is a worthy type of the gentleman in high place-a man who knows the bitterness of the big army of politicians and neither fears trusts them. In office and out of office of the Republic needs just such men and many more of them. Taxes on North Beach

liwaco Journal. D. L. Williams came to North Beach a few weeks ago and took possession of a cottage owned at one time by his mother. How he got possession no one knows but himself and the man from whom he took the place and the latter has disappeared.