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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem um temperature, 55; preelpitation, .09 of an inch. WEATHER - Generally fair

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1903

WHEAT'S STRONG POSITION.

Wheat went up with a rush in the Eastern markets yesterday, both the July and September options touching the highest point of the season, and the net gain for the day on July was 1½ cents per bushel. Some of this rapid advance was perhaps due to the high speculative fever, which at present is not being cooled in stock speculations, but the most of it is due to perfectly natural conditions. Everything in the statistical line yesterday was of a bullish character. The world's shipments were over 1,500,000 bushels smaller than on the week previous. Quantities on passage increased 2,000,000 bushels, and the American visible showed a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 bushels, and is now down to about 18,500,000 bushels, con pared with 17,225,000 bushels in 1898, when the Leiter boom was on.

These are conditions outside of the present crop prospects, and the latter are anything but satisfactory, not only to the United States, but in most of the wheat countries of the Old World. The Argentine is still shipping large quantities of the surplus of one of the largest crops on record, and, aside from United States, has been the greatest factor in keeping world's shipments up to unusually heavy figures for this season of the year. There was a heavy decline yesterday in Russian, Danubian and Indian shipments, and those of the United States and Canada were also much smaller than for the week previous. Stocks are small in nearly all of the world's markets, a fact indicated not only by the figures themselves, but by the premium that is paid for spot wheat over the distant deliv-This strong situation for spot wheat seems to warrant the belief that a revision is due on some of the the-oretical estimates as to the stocks, exwheat, ' Perhaps consumption has made more rapid gains on production than we have been crediting.

A theoretical estimate of the amount of wheat that would be consumed by 80,000,000 Americans in a year when distress stalked through the land and hundreds of thousands of idle men were fed at the souphouses would not accurately fit the case in these days of high wages and plenty of work. It is also probable that wheatgrowers in other parts of the United States besides Oregon have discovered that there is more money in feeding wheat to stock than in selling it at the average prices that have prevailed for the past three years. When the Government estimate of wheat reserves in farmers' hands appeared in March it was pointed out that the figures were so moderate that a general scraping of bins might be necessary before the new crop was They have not yet begun scraping the bins, but the new crop is farther away proportionately to the season than it was in March, and July wheat has advanced from 69 cents in

March to 7814 cents yesterday. There may be some slight recessions from the high point, as the advance has en very rapid, but anything like a had-weather scare throughout the Middle West would send wheat nearer to the dollar mark than it has been since Leiter took a turn at the market. The present advance and the excellent prospect for its continuance will be very gratifying to the wheatrowers of the Pacific Northwest, for their crops in many localities have been out down by unfavorable weather to such an extent that materially higher prices are needed to equalize the

RETROSPECTIVE.

The fatal asterisk of death has been st against another name familiar in the working political annals of the territorial era. Captain Joseph Sloan died in Salem, Sunday, at the age of 79 years. His name recalls the time when the Oregon Penitentiary was located in this city, he being at that time its superintendent. Governor Curry, who was the personal and political friend of Captain Sloan, and C. A. Pickett, his rother-in-law, who was keeper of the prison, have both long since passed The penitentiary was a sort of go-as-you-please institution in those days. The few inmates, with ball-andchain attachments, worked now and then in small gangs about the streets, with Pickett as guard. Charity Lamb, the first woman convicted of a crime in Oregon, came out weekly to wash and scrub for the superintendent's wife in their little three-room house on Front street a few blocks north of the old penitentiary building. That was fortyovements in Portland to speak of

street quite out in the country. The emaining few who remember Joseph Sloan in those days will recall at the mention of his name a quiet, gentlemanly man, who went about his business faithfully and unostentatiously, albeit with the serene temper of the man who is conscious of a sustaining hand at political headquarters.

Oregon was distinctively Democratic in those old territorial days. From Governor Curry, courtly, urbane and dignified, whose political title was duly attested by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, to General Joseph Lane, who had long represented the territory in Congress, and Asahel Bush, who dictated the party's policy through the Oregon Statesman, down through the minor territorial officers and the majority of the Legislature-all were Democrats of the aggressive antebellum type. But few of the men who were the political dictators of that period or of the men who served them and were in turn rewarded after the manner in which political service is required are now living. The death of Captain Joseph Sloan cancels the earthly engagement of one of the "remaining few." An active man in his day and generation, his later years were spent in the quiet and seclusion that beseems age ministered unto kindly by those who knew him best and loved him most.

THE SERVIAN COMEDY.

They who forever sigh for the good old days of yore should find soluce in contemplation of the existing situation in Servia. The King is required by foreign powers to punish the army for the assassination of his immediate suc essors; but if he attempts to do this the army will take him off the throne, possibly leaving his head behind him and elevate thither another ruler of its own selection. Here is the practorian guard of ancient Rome in full sway. It will make and unmake Emperors at its will. It is all very well for Peter to attempt the ordering of his sovereignty so as to please Russia and Austria and the rest; but unless he first pleases his palace guard and the official assassins generally he will have no sovereignty to order, possibly not even over his own person. Here is a situation worthy the proudest moments of Gilbert and Sullivan. Here is an episode whose re hearsal, mutato nomine, can be found in the most stately language in the im-

mortal pages of Gibbon, The cheerful alacrity with which Peter formulates promotions for the gallant guardsmen as his reply to the European protests is very suggestive of hidden duplicity and connivance at Vienna and St. Petersburg, where a natural inclination might exist to let Servia assassinate and revolute to her heart's content; but this is forbidden by the second thought that at every Continental capital no duty is more imperative than the discouragement of revolution. It has been hard enough for Russia and Austria to recognize a monarch who comes in as the beneficiary of assassination, without going to the point of condoning the reward of those who have flouted the "divine right of Kings" in fashion truly anarchistic. The only real pleasure felt by royalty seems to be in Montenegro, whose fine old Prince, Nicholas, is King Peter's father-in-law.

Some such backdown on Peter's part as this morning's dispatches foreshadow -if the practorian guard can be wheedled or bullied into acceptance of itwould seem to be the easiest way out of the dilemma; for it is far from clear what steps the offended powers could take beyond the more or less technical withdrawal of friendly intercourse. If they are prepared to act jointly in ousting Peter bodily and running the kingdom themselves at the peril of quarrels among themselves, well and good. Otherwise one would be tempted to recur to Dogberry's policy-let him go and thank God they are rid of a knave. As for us, the course of Minister Jackson is simplicity itself. Being primarily Minister to Greece, with accompanying credentials to Roumania and Servia, he will be spared the trouble of withdrawing by virtue of the simple process of not going to Belgrade. The pains of dismissing the Servian representative at Washington are rendered superfluous by the entirely adequate reason that there is none.

PORTLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

The construction of the proposed Alaska Central Railroad from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana River, in the heart of Alaska's new mining district is a project of more than ordinary interest to Portland. This road will only make directly tributary to the Alaskan seaboard one of the best mining districts in Alaska, but it will traverse a portion of the big territory which is said to be quite valuable for agricultural purposes. By going north as far as the Tanana River the road will offer an easy outlet for much traffic which is now compelled to make the long journey down the Yukon to St. Michael or up the river to White Horse and thence over the Chilkoot Pass to Skagway. This field for development enormous in extent and great in natural resources. It will soon supply an immense volume of business, and Portland should share in it.

This city failed to make the most of its opportunities in the Klondike rush, and the prestige lost-by failure to act at that time has since prevented our merchants handling very much of the direct business with Alaska. There was ome excuse for Portland's apparent indifference when the crowd of goldseekers began rushing over Chilkoot trail; for the Puget Sound cities, with an easy inside passage for their steam. ers, had a superior location for handling the trade. They not only had a safer route to Skagway and Dyes, but it was shorter, and when the gold fever was raging time was an element of value to any port that could save it for the traveler. Portland's demands for communication with Alaska were also silenced to a considerable extent by the absorption of the rail rate from this city to Seattle and Tacoma by the transportation companies running north from Puget Sound. This in effect admitted our merchants to the Alaska trade, but not in a manner which was

entirely satisfactory. The slight advantage of distance and an inside passage which gave the Puget Sound cities a lead over Portland in the trade going into Alaska via Chilkoot Pass will be missing from the route to Tanana by way of Resurrection Bay. So far as distance is considered, Portland is on practically even terms with the Puget Sound cities as a competitor for the trade of the new district. A line drawn from Seattle to Portland will form the base of a perfect isoseceles six years ago. There were no street triangle having its apex at Cook Inlet. the distance from Seattle to Tanana

at that time, Front street being full and Portland to Tanana being the same.

of great blackened stumps, and Third The trade of that portion of Alaska which will be tapped by the new road is as available for Portland, as is the Oriental trade. Neither can be secured, retained or increased without steady and consistent rustling and the equipment of proper transportation facili-ties. The man on the ground with the goods will resp the commercial rewards which will follow the development of that enormously rich field.

It will be useless for Portland to sit idly by and awaft the completion of the railroad into Tanana before making a move toward establishing some kind of steamship connection with the ocean terminus of the line. By that time more enterprising communities will have secured a foothold which will not easily be loosened, and in the case of Portland everything has come so easily that we have seldom been obliged to make a struggle, and might not know how. This city certainly made no fight for the Alaska trade when it flowed in and out through Lynn Canal. The odds that were then against us have been liminated from the contest for the Tanans trade, which incidentally means the trade of all of Central Alaska. The prize is at least worth an effort, and the value of that effort will depend on the alacrity with which it is made.

THE PRESIDENT IS CONSISTENT. President Roosevelt, in his reply to the statement of Chairman Levy, of the B'nai B'rith National executive committee, among other things, took occasion to express his contempt for racial hate and religious prejudice and to testify to the patriotic spirit of the Jews in America ever since the foundation of the Republic. He referred to Longfellow's poem on the Jewish ceme tery at Newport, R. I., where we find the names of Americans of Jewish race who in peace or war did their full share in founding this Nation. The President referred also to the patriotic services of the Jews of Charleston, Philadelphia and New York to the cause of the American Revolution. He referred to the fact that General Howard told him that two of the best brigadiers in his corps in Sherman's army were Jews, and said that the regular Army Colonel who fought by his side before Santiago was a Jew. President Roosevelt has not exagger-

ated the patriotic quality of the Amer-The roll of graduates of West Point includes General Mordecal, most accomplished military scholar as well as gallant soldier; the roll of our Navy includes Commodore Levy the roll of our Generals of the Civil War includes the names of General Frederick Solomon, General Edward S. on and General Charles E. Solo-General Henry M. Judah, a graduate of West Point, commanded a division of Sherman's army, and was severely wounded at Resaca. The Jews were small in number at the outbreak of the Civil War, but in proportion to their numbers they were conspicuous in the ranks of the Union Army, and the great Jew bankers, like Seligman, were intensely patriotic men. President Roosevelt has an evident purpose in taking this opportunity to denounce all persecution because of religious hos tility or racial prejudice as utterly at variance with the fundamental principles of American institutions. He plants himself on the platform described by James Russell Lowell when

sang in one of his dialect poems: The South says black folks down, But all men up say we— White, yellow, black or brown.

President Roosevelt feels that he has been misrepresented, if not misunderstood, because he invited Booker Washington to dine with him. He disclaimed any intention by this act of raising the question of social equality. Queen Vic-toria entertained Booker Washington and wife at luncheon, and yet nobody presumed to say that by that act of ospitality to the great negro educator she meant that Englishmen and negroes should all be on terms of social equality in South Africa. Professor James Bryce, author of "The American Comentertained Booker Washington and his wife at dinner, and yet nobody pretends that this great English scholar and statesman implied by this act that it would be a good thing for whites and blacks to miscegenate at the South. The Duchess of Sutherland entertained Booker Washington and his wife at her house, and yet nobody of sense will pretend that this recognition of the great work wrought for the industrial education of the negro by Mr. Washington was equivalent to declaring in favor of social equality between the races in South Africa and in our Southern States. Booker Washington was socially honored as an excer tional man of his race just as slaveholding President Jefferson Invited Judge Marshall to dinner to meet a European negro tourist of exceptional culture and

ability. President Roosevelt does not worry about social equality. That has always taken care of itself, and always will; but civil rights, life, liberty and property do not take care of themselves without equal laws impartially enforced. It is not President Roosevelt's business to create an atmosphere of social equality" for Jews and Gentiles, for whites and blacks; but it is his business to see to it that no man is denied the enjoyment of any civil rights that belong to him through our Federal Constitution and laws. man of color is constitutionally eligible for appointment to public office, and the only objection to his appointment is his color, President Roosevelt may have no more right to make the color of the negro a bar to appointment than he has to make the creed of the Jew or the racial hate and prejudice felt for the Jew by a certain class of ntolerant Americans a bar to office Nor does this impair the other truth that if he wishes to appoint negroes to important office he would better appoint them in Boston and Philadelphia than in Charleston and New Orleans. What would Boston say to a negro Postmaster, or Philadelphia to a negro Collec-

tor of the port? The time has been in this country when there was a most brutal religious prejudice against Roman Catholics-a prejudice so bitter that a Catholic convent was burned in Charlestown, Mass., and Catholic churches were burned and pillaged in Philadelphia, and terrible anti-Catholic riots took place in Baltimore. So strong was this anti-Catholic party that it elected a Governor in Massachusetts. Henry Wilson, afterward Vice-President, belonged to this party for a time, and so did N. P. Banks. The candidate of this party in 1856 for President polled nearly 875,000 votes, and carried the State of Maryland. But the people of the United States, while largely Protestant, never gave this party any serious support, because they knew that under the American Constitution ne man's creed could

life, liberty, property and eligibility to Today, under our Constitution, a man's color can no more be constitutionally urged against him than can his creed, and this is what President Roosevelt is absolutely consistent in maintaining. He is neither a negrophile nor a negrophobist, neither a Jew-lover nor a Jew-balter; he simply says that it is his business to se that neither white nor black, neither Jew nor Gentile, is denied his constitutional-right to hold public office beause of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude,

Major-General Young, United States Army, will be Chief of Staff until his retirement in January next, and will have under him Major-General Corbin and Brigadier-General W. H. Carter. General Young, it is reported, will be made Lieutenant-General in August. and General Corbin will become Chief of Staff in January, with his present rank of Major-General. The Lieutenant-Generalcy will go to General Chaffee in succession to General Young, and he will hold that rank until his retirement on April 14, 1996. General Corbin's retirement date is September 15, 1906. General T. H. Bliss will become president of the Army College War Board when General Young is made Lieutenant-General in August. Either General P. C. Hains or General Funston will go to the Philippines in General Carter's place, as all the other Generals are either detailed on Philippine duty or have just returned from

The condition of helplessness and misery to which human beings are reduced when stripped of the accessories of civilization are appalling when contemplated by the aid of object lessons. Twice within a year-once by fire and again by flood-this fact has been brought to the attention of this community. Time was when clothing and shelter were not necessary to the life of man, and when he could forage for his food in the wilds and satisfy his hunger. With these object lessons in view, portraying the utter helplessness and abject misery of man as he stands forth before the world stripped of everything, we can well believe the estimate of the most daring evolutionist in regard to the acons that have passed since the human animal shifted for himself single-handed and unaided.

The improvement in the quarters for emale convicts in the Oregon Penitentary now in progress is in accordance with public decency and the spirit of civilization. There have been but few women convicted of crime in Oregon and sent to the state's prison-less than a dozen, perhaps, in the entire history of that institution. But the few that are sent there have claims upon decency that cannot be ignored without distinct discredit to the governing forces of the commonwealth. It is well said that the improvements now in progress looking to the proper sequestration of this class of convicts have long been needed.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, beause of rumors of plots to assassinate him, fied several weeks ago to Paris, where he lives, afraid to return to The Bulgarians are similar in Sofia. temper to the Sergians, and they cordially hate Prince Ferdinand and his consort-a luxury-loving, dainty pair, who are out of all sympathy with the simple inhabitants of their land. Ferdinand is a grandson of Louis Philippe and youngest son of Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He is in no mood to risk his precious neck by returning to his capital at present, and, truth to say, the country gets on very well with-

Writing of woman's work for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, a correspondent protests against "that horrible monstrosity of language, 'lady manag-He is right. Woman is a very ers." good word. There will not be a better. already given up his seat, as he nudged a familiar friend who still kept his, "Why don't you get up and give the woman a seat?" She, who was standing, glared at him. "Sir!" she said, "I will have you know I am a lady! 'Ah! Beg your pardon, madam," he politely replied; "I took you for a woman!"

Within a few years we shall have ome large results from irrigation in Eastern Oregon, Plans of Irrigation already outlined include more than two millions of acres-nearly ninety townships, or 3000 square miles. This is an area more than half that of the Willamette Valley. Reclamation of this land will be only a beginning, for there are immensely larger areas in the state to which irrigation may be applied.

Action by the Interior Department against cattlemen who have unlawfully cupled Government land in Eastern Oregon is based on common justice and ommon sense. The soundness of the Government's present attitude is apparent. The only wonder is that action, in the face of continued unwarranted encroachment, should have been so long

Now for the first time-or yesterday in the Evening Telegram-an approximate statement of the losses of property at Heppner is published. Three days ago such a list or a fuller one was prepared at Heppner by The Oregonian's representatives and filed for transmission, but owing to the pressure of matter upon the single wire it could not be got through.

Among the celebrities, whom the late Major J. B. Pond brought to Portland were Henry Ward Beecher, Clara Kellogg, F. Marion Crawford and Ian Maclaren (Rev. John Watson) Some months ago he made arrangements with Homer Davenport to put the Oregon cartoonist into the lecture

The Corvallis & Eastern Railroad has saued a very pretty Summer circular on Yaquina Bay. Another very pretty circular on Clatsop has been issued by the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad. Attractions of various places on our coast, set forth as in circulars like these, must become better known from year to year.

Rare and Unaccountable. San Francisco Call.

Those who love the odd and fantastic facts of history, which serve to illuminate and color the monotone of life, have a chance to suggest a memorial tablet for some niche in the treasury of California. The Legislative committee chosen to greet President Roosevelt did not spend all of the money allowed, and actually turned back some of it into the treasury be lawfully pleaded against his right to vaults,

THE TURK AND THE BIBLE.

Brooklyn Eagle Carrying the Bible into lands that need it is not so easy a task as it may seem to the unpracticed. It created a war in China which had to be put down by troops from several Bible-reading nations—troops that sometimes forgot to practice the injunctions laid down in the The attempt to read it to good book. reluctant listeners in Macedonia caused a committee of citizens to elope to the woods with the woman who insisted on reading it aloud, and it cost us \$61,000 to reading it aloud, and it cost us \$61,000 to liberate her. And now comes the Turk, saying that he will not admit the Bible into his territory at all, because it mentions Macedonia! Wee therefore sits upon the brow of the missionary, and a sneaking comfort possesses the unwilling giver to foreign missions.

The word Macedonia, as you all remember, occurs in the first chapter of the First Epistic to the Thessalonians—

the First Epistle to the Thessalonians-doesn't it? The Turk does not recognize Macedonia, and he demands the substimacegonia, and he demands the substi-tution of this: "The villayets of Salonica and Monastir," which does not mean the same thing. For four months the Sub-lime Porte has been shut against the Christian book, and will stay so unless it is sent back to Manhattan to be print ed over, according to the doctrine of Abdul Aswuz. Observe the narrowing effect of any other religion than the Christian! We do not require that in the Korans which filter into this country there shall be any different speiling of the Philippines. We do not so much as insist that the followers of Mahomet shall agree among themselves whether he is to be Mahomet, or Mahomed, or Monmed. Because, if we go to interfer-with one another's Bibles, where is

But it is the way with too many people to observe forms and neglect the spirit of which they are a supposed ex-pression. It is of more consequence that the Ten Commandments are observed by Hebrew students than that the name of Hebrew students than that the name of New York is spelled right in the Tal-mud. It is of more consequence that people refrain from killing, robbing and being walking delegates than that they should subscribe to any creed respecting foreardination, election or the atone-ment. What Turkey needs is mission-aries who have two large leathers fate aries who have two large, leathery fists apiece, and who by means of those instruments will persuade the populace pay its bills, and avoid strikes, and keep on its own side of the fence, and de-sist from nagging the Armenians, and tempting the Russians, and marry no more wives than it can support, and promise to clean their streets, and do it, and, in short, to join the procession, instead of standing at a crossing where the procession wants to pass and gling over an item of obsolute geogr in the procession's credentials. te geography

Ay, Madam, It Is Common

Chicago Tribune.

Quickly following the cyclones in Missouri and Iowa, the floods at Kansas City, Topeka and other points, the cyclone at Gainesville and the flood at Spartanburg, involving an aggregate loss of 416 lives, comes the news of a cloudlives, comes the news of a cloudburst and consequent flood at the little town of Heppner, Or., by which it is thought between 600 and 500 lives have been lost. The fact that 165 bodies had been recovered at an early hour yesterday morning indicates the loss of life has been large. Fatalities of this kind have been common during the last four weeks that they almost have ceased to attract more than passing attention. The world is becoming familiar with horrors, so fast do they tread upon each other's heels. It is only when the suffering becomes so great as to call for outside help that the sympathy of the public is aroused. It is then extended in such a generous and material manner as to show that charity is still a living virtue, and that "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Alaska and Its Possibilities.

Philadelphia Press. In the last 12 months Alaska's com-nerce, excluding gold, aggregated \$20,000,-00. Canned salmon was shipped from Alaska in ten months to the value of \$8,-401.124. The surface of Alaska has been "scratched" for gold in only a very small part. There is every reason to believe that valuable minerals will yet be found In many parts of that country not yet touched by the foot of man. Agricultural possibilities for such a country would a few years ago have been the subject of idicule. But that was the result of ig-orance, and not the fault of the country. ridicule. Extensive experiments made by the Agri-cultural Department and by settlers have demonstrated that vegetables and some kinds of fruit and cereals can be grown with success. What was once ridi-and, although Arthur had a pretty long a population of millions, and may yet prove a very important addition in every way to the United States. In fact, that has already been demonstrated.

Australia Tiring of Protection.

New York Evening Post. While Mr. Chamberlain and certain other British statesmen are exhibiting an in-clination to forswear their fealty to free trade, some Australian politicians are beginning to waver in their loyalty to protection. Senator Simon Fraser, who headed the poll with nearly 100,000 votes in Victoria, hitherto the stronghold of protection in the commonwealth, has declared that recent events have compelled him to reconsider his position and become an advocate of free trade. These events are the results of the protracted drouth, which has necessitated the importation of foodstuffs into Australia. So long as Aus-tralia was raising abundant food supplies for her own consumption and for exportation, protective duties seemed to hurt no-body, but when they began to operate as heavy taxes on the imported supplies urgently needed for her own people, the situation was altogether different

Aerial Navigation Possible.

Aeronautical World. The subject of aerial navigation is on of never-failing interest, particularly at this time, when many engineers agree that the problem is one whose solution may be expected in the near future. Almost all engineers, however, further agree that the solution will never come along the lines of the dirigible balloon, and that the many interesting experiments with so-called airships, which rely upon the gas bag to overcome the attraction of gravitation, while drawing popular interest to the subject of air navigation, de nothing toward advancing the time wireal airships will become a possibility.

My Wife Is a Business M

Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.
My wife she is a business man;
She deals in real estate;
She wakes and talks
Of cinder walks,
And keeps it up till late;
She also talks of taxes, till
She freds and fumes and grieves;
She interviews the City Hall
And tells them Day are thieves. And tells them they are thieves My wife she is a business man; She hath a business head;
She sits and thinks,
And frowns and blinks,
And doesn't go to hed;
She says a plumber's devious ways
Would bring a semph low;

Because they grieve her so. My wife she is a business man; She cottages erects;

She sleepe and dreams
Of boards and beams And bricks and architects;
She takes her houses by the roots,
And hoists them up on high,
And rosms on risky scalfoldings,
Between the earth and sky.

And names her tenants variously

I think my wife is wonderful; No woman is so wise; And yet I tremble, when sue stands Between the sarris and skies; And bricks are hard and heartless things When dropped upon one's pair, I often wish some billionates Would buy her real estate,

THE KINGSHIP OF COTTON

Atlanta Constitution English cotton millowners are beginning o calculate how far ahead of them is their finish. At a meeting in Liverprecently the chairman announced to colleagues that "America is growing population at an enormous rate, taking an average of half a million cotton goods users from Europe every year, and the time is coming when the United States will probably require all the cotton she can produce for herself."

It is not strange that our English cous ins are beginning to sit up and take no tice of the increased American consump tion of cotton. The growth of our South ern cotton mills is of itself a fact suffi-cient to warn them that the words of the millowner above quoted are fully war ranted.

In 1892-53 we raised 7,140,567 bales of cot-In 1832-31 we raised 7,140,857 bales of cotton and experted to Europe 4,356,799 bales, or something more than three-fifths of the crop. In 1896 we began to decrease our exports of cotton, and in 1829-1909 we retained for home consumption nearly four-and-one-half-tenths of the crop of 10,000,000 bales. As our average crop for eight years has been 7,286,825 bales, it can be seen that if our mills do not decrease their demands materially we are now using meanly two-thirds of our production. ing mearly two-thirds of our production. Our immigration for the last decade was 3,944.429—equal to one-tenth of the popula-tion of the United Kingdom—and this means an annual diminution of European cotton goods markets equal to two-thirds of 1,000,000 purchasers annually. No wonder our British competitors are beginning to feel the pinch of our home progress in cotton milling and invasion of the mar-kets where cotton goods are staples of

keep right on pooling our capital in the building of cotton mills. Fluctuations in prices of the staple will continue so long as our raw surplus is marketed in Eu-rope and priced for us by the Liverpool exchange. But when our population catches up, as it soon will, to the meas-ures of our cotton crops and the capacity of our mills to take it here at home, there will be no surplus for Liverpool to juggle with and the price-fixing boots for cot-ton and cotton goods will be on the legs of Uncle Sam. His legs are in the South so far as his cotton interests are concerned, and it is our duty to ourselves to pull 'em for all they are worth!

UNOPPOSED NOMINATIONS.

Roosevelt's Promises to Be One of the Few. Chicago Record-Herald.

National Republican Convention, and it National Republican Convention, and it is interesting to recall how rarely that distinction has been conferred upon the candidates of any of our political parties. The convention system, which began to take shape in the early 30s, left the field open for spirited preliminary struggles, but one of the exceptions to the rule that has since become common occurred in 1831 when Heart Clay was chosen as in 1831, when Henry Clay was chosen as the standard-bearer of the National Re-publicans by a unanimous vote. A little later, in 1832, Jackson was nominated by resolution at a National Democratic con-vention, after he had secured a number of state nominations under an older sys-tem. Van Buren received every vote at the Democratic convention of 1835, and a nomination by resolution in 1849, and Clay was nominated by acciamation by the Whig convention of 1844. The power and popularity of Jackson, which sustained Van Buren as well as himself, and the popularity of Clay explain these excep-tions, and there are no others to record, at least among the great parties, until after the Civil War.

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Even Lincoin did not get such an absolute approval in 1864, when the Missouri delegates to the Republican convention were forced by instructions to give a formal vote for Grant. And although General Fremont was nominated by acclamation that same year by a mass convention of dissatisfied Republicans he subsequently withdraw from the contest. sequently withdrew from the contests General Grant broke the record in his two unopposed nominations in 1888 and 1872, and Cieveland was unopposed in 1898 and McKinley and Bryan in 1900. But most of the conventions of this period have been distinguished by lively struggles

between numerous "favorite sons," Of Vice-Presidents who have succeeded on the death of Presidents none has been fortunate enough to secure a nomination at the following convention of his party. Tyler was hated by the Whigs and dis-Blaine, Mr. Roosevelt has a much greater popularity than any of the men in this class, and it will be generally agreed that he has little to fear from the precedents established in their cases.

Importance of Home Training.

Charleston News and Courier. There is a good deal of preaching no adays about the irreverence of young peo-ple and their imputionce with religious life. The people who have children are more to blame for this than anybody else. If they would look after the training and education of their own people, instead of adopting machine methods of kindergar-ten and Sunday school instruction in piety probably there would be a very marked change in public sentiment toward the which used to be regarded as sa-

Homesickness in the Orient. Kansas City World.

Nostalgia—that is what the doctors call t. In ordinary phrase it is known as comesickness. It is a real disease. Strong men die of it in the Philippine Islands To all ordinary diagnosis they are well. No organic trouble is apparent. The pa-tient is literally sick for home, and unless he is sent home, he grows worse and often dies. Officers of the Army, private sol-diers, civilians, old, middle-aged and young-all these are subject to the illness. It is no boy's malady.

The Camp at Night.

Homer's "Hind." Book VIII.
The winds transferred into the friendly sky
Their supper's savor; to the which they sat
delightfully. And spend all night in open field; fires round about them shined. As when about the silver moon, when air is free from wind,

is free from wind,
And stars shine clear, to whose sweet beams
high prospects and the brows
Of all steep hills and pinnacles thrust up
themselves for shows,
And even the lowly valleys joy to glitter in their sight.

When the unmeasured firmament bursts to disclose her light.

And all the signs in heaven are seen, that glad the shepherd's heart;

So many fires disclosed their beams, made by the Trojan part.

Before the face of Illon, and her bright turbests abouted. their sight.

rets showed. A thousand courts of guard kept fires, and every guard allowed Fifty stout men, by whom their horse est oats and hard white corn, And all wishfully expect the silver-throned

morn, Come to Me in Cherry Time,

George P. Morris. Come to me in cherry time, And, as the twillight closes, We will have a merry time, Here among the rows!
When the breezes crize the tide,
And the lindens quiver,
In our bark we'll safely glide
Down the rocky river;

When the stars, with quiet ray, All the bilitops brighten, Cherry-rips we'll sing, and play Where the observes ripen! Then come to me in cherry time, And, as the swilight closes, We will have a merry time. Here among the roccel

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The stories of the Texan cyclone make very breezy reading.

Dan McAllen says we should'nt have my celebration on the Fourth. That settles it.

It's so unkind of the hold-up artists to keep the poor police officers working these hot days.

Portland streets will have \$1,000,000 expended on them during the next year.

The pope has handed out seven red hats. How nice it would have been if they had only been real Panamas.

Mayor Van Wyck can eat seven pounds of beefsteak. So could some of the rest of us if we had the price.

It's very natural for people to hand out oney to robbers on the street-cars. They're so used to paying the conductor, you know.

John Kendrick Bangs, who is writing the libretto for a musical comedy based on Sheridan's "School for Scandal," met a friend the other day whom he had not seen for some time. "What sort of thing is that 'Lady Teasle' you're writing?" inquired his friend. "Well," replied the author, "it's a good deal like the battle of Winchester." His friend stared. " like the battle of Winchester?" he asked. "Because," explained Mr. Bangs, "Sheridan is about 20 miles away

Mrs. Sarah Snook, of St. Joseph, is Missouri's oldest inhabitant. She is 108 years old. She ats ple, ice cream and other things; walks a mile every day for exercise; can see as far as and reads as well without glasses as many young people and remembers well many great characters of this country almost a century ago. She celebrated the 105d anniversary of her birth at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Jacquay. Mrs. Snook is a native of Louisville, Ky., and spent many years of her life in Kansas.

Few members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are as energetle and faithful to the cause as Mrs. Florence C. Bethune, a society wom-It is pretty generally assumed that President Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation or without an opposing vote on first ballot at the meeting of the next for cruelty to horses, and in each cose appeared in court to testify against the accused. After securing the conviction of a driver recently Mrs. Bethune anounced that she will now direct her energies against mail delivery contractors for inhuman treatment of horses. In the last year Mrs. Bethune has turned over thirty-six sick and homeless dogs to the society.

> Of the fourteen graduates of the law class of the Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington the other evening none attracted so much attention as Takahashi Kithaya, a young Japanese nobleman, who has spent four years in this country perfecting himself for the diplomatic service of the Japanese government. One year was spent at Harvard College, another at the Chicago University and the past two at the Illinois Wesleyan law school. Mr. Takahashi is the son of a millionaire Japanese nobleman and has unlimited credit. He has attracted renown not as a brilliant student alone, but as a fashion plate, being the most fastidious as to his personal appearance of any one in Bloomington. He has always been one of the foremost students of his class and graduated with high honors,

During the recent visit of Major General Baden-Powell to Liverpool the ladies of the city in particular paid him special honor and so impressed him that he reciprocated by revealing the well-kept secret of why he is not a benedict. "The ladies are critical," he pleaded, "and see no great points in me. I have had that pretty straight from one of them myself." And he told the story of how when in South Africa his duty was to tell an old house, which was wanted as a police stetion. He told the lady to go, and presumed she would obey. Finding in a few days she was still in possession, he sent his men to turn her out. She refused to go and she said no one had told her. "Oh, yes," replied a sergeant, "the General told you himself." Then came mad-am's silencing retort: "You don't mean to say that little red-faced man was the General!"

Salem, Or., June 17, 1963. Editor Column "Note and Comment You haven't done anything to me that I know of, and I forgive you what you have done that I don't know of, but, after much effort I composed the following poem. It is intended to exalt the weatherman above the monied men. We are being ruined by the sentiment on gold. We must now seek to change the current towards our plodding investigators, our scientific men. This poem awakens thoughts of the millennium for the unrecognized man of science. It will swell as a tide, on which he may ride. I have organized a poem trust, and only me and Tillie Johnson can pelong. None others need apply. Of course we will let you in providing you will print all our poems and not try and take the credit yourself. Yourn truely, J. PECK.

In This Country.

All hall the poor philosopher! And shame the thoughtlessness of man Who drives in his automobile wild. While the professor walks by hand.

But anon, the scene is changed!

The professor now's the man,
He pulls a cloud from the cloudless sky,
And sweeps the people off the land.

—J. Peck.

Employer A raise? What have you heard that warrants the belief that we could pay you more wages? Clerk-I-er-heard Edith say "yes" last night, sir.—Philadelphia Press. Kitty-Fred thinks the world of me; he says I'm the only girl he ever loved. Bertha-That probably accounts for it, dear; but we mustri; blame his inexperience, you know.-Boston

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Transcript.

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"Why, papa, I know he can support me-he told me that he had just made a fortune in Wall street." "But, my dear girl, don't you know that he has made a date to play bridge with your mother?"-Brooklyn Life.

Tommy-Talking of riddles, uncid, do you know the difference between an apple and an elephant? Uncie (benignly)-No, my lad, I don't. Tommy-You'd be a smart chap to send out to buy apples, wouldn't you?-Punch.

"Any objections to my smoking here?" asked "Any objections to my smoking here?" asked the offensively cheerful man, as the vessel gave another disquieting lurch. "None," replied the pale chap in the steamer chair, "here-or-hereafter!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"You say that drink was the cause of your downfall," said the kind-hearted visitor at the

downtall," said the kind-hearted visitor at the jail." "Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "I met a gentieman dat was too intoxicated to take care of his money. An' de temptation was too great." "Washington Star.

Mother-Tommy, what's the maiter with your little brother? Tommy-He's crying because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any. Mother-is his own cake finished? Tommy-Yes'm, and he cried while I was calin' that too,-Philadelphia Public Ledge.