peal. While no one of these causes will

nt for all the decrease in

before the Supreme Court, each has had

an appreciable influence in determining

bunal. It is probable also that the in-

creased cierical assistance provided for the Supreme Judges has enabled them

to dispose of cases more rapidly, though

the greater part of their work is such

that it must be done by the Judges

themselves and cannot be delegated to

a clerk, however competent he may be.

The State of Oregon saved not less

than \$7000 a year by not increasing the

number of Judges to five. If the num-

ber of Judges had been increased, it

is not probable that it would ever be

decreased again, for the tendency in

public affairs is toward the multiplication of offices rather than to a cutting

was constitutional. Even if a commis-

of less judicial standing than the Su-

preme Judges themselves. In every

that the number of Judges was not in-

election, on passing the guard-rail

what party ballot he wants, and his

choice is to be announced so that all

may hear. He will then mark his bal-

lot as at the regular election, and he

must continue thereafter with the same

party until he goes before the Election

writing requests to be enrolled with

some other party. Concerning this con-

dition, which makes it impossible for

any one to participate in a primary

election without making public procla-

mation of his party affiliations, the Re-

The constitutional right of the state to pro-

ride primary elections from which independent roters are practically excluded might possibly be questioned; but the politicians are deter-mined to have their men branded, and we must

evidently submit for the time being. Here is where the hand jof the party bosses is to be observed in the new law.

The Turkish Department of Public

Education is insisting that the Ameri-

can Bible Society make the transcrip

of the Scriptures for circulation in con-

nection with missionary work in Tur-

key conform upon some special points

to the preconceived ideas of the Turi

in regard to Christianity. For example,

the suggestion is made that the sen-

tence in I Timothy 1:9, "Christ Jesus

came to save sinners," is unwarranted

in including Mohammedan sinners with

the rest of the derelict, and it is asked

Jesus came to save Christian sinners."

missionary service in far-off lands

ners," in view of the denominational

Against the copular belief that the

that vague something called a degen-

enters vigorous protest in a late issu

who at 17 planned and carried out a

history correspond with this statement

Senator Hanna is received with cour

was President, has passed into innocu

ous desuctude. Nothing but the issue

1896. Ohlo itself was almost lost.

insurance companies have paid \$200,00

in fifteen years to defeat legislation that

Mr. U'Ren, of Clackamas, is of th

opinion that ignorance of law excuses

no one; yet he is willing to make ex-

ceptions of the Multnomah Judges who

decided against the referendum. Then

he excuses, in the hope that the Su-

From Morae's simple electric circui-

to Mackay's Pacific cable is a long step

but there are thousands of men whose

life's span covers the earliest and the

latest telegraphical achievement.

preme Court will reverse them.

they did not want.

ing in its application hereabouts.

publican says:

emmissioners of the locality and in

best an experiment.

nber of cases that go to that tri-

The Oregonian.

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YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem ure, 63; minimum temperature, 51; preatton, .16 of an Inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; south to

ORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1903,

PUTTING IT PLAINLY.

The New York Sun prints a letter ad ssed to President Marroquin, of the tepublic of Colombia, by M. Philippe, the Panama Company, which preits points worth attention in nited States. If the Congress of Cobia shall decline to ratify the canal eaty, one of two things, he says, will ow, viz: (1) Either construction of ne Nicaragua Canal by the United tates and absolute loss to Colombia of incalculable advantages resulting m construction on her territory of ne great artery of universal commerce; (2) construction of the Panama Canal fter secession and declaration of indendence of Panama under protection f the United States.

Even after proper allowance is made or the bias of the Frenchman, who ants his company to get the purchase ney (\$49,000,000) from the United tates, it must be allowed that this lew of the case is a very probable one to the two ways pointed out by him it not apparent how any third can be The first thought of the United tates will be to turn again to Nica-But suppose the state or provce of Panama, provoked by rejection f the treaty which is so much to her, uld declare her independence and all on the United States for protection, uaranteeing at the same time the "struggling for liberty," as we went o the aid of the Cubans, taking incientally the concession as to the canal nd assuming a protectorate over the rovince, or full sovereignty, if the peo-

If now, since the United States ha barked in this business at Panama, r at least has negotiated with Colomwith promise of exchange of ratiations-if now Colombia should reuse to proceed, it is not probable we uld consent that any other nation uld take it up and negotiate with ombia for construction of the canal. Nor, indeed, is it likely that any other tion, or any group of foreign finaniers, would like to step into a busias where their proceeding would be protested by the United States, either n the name of the nebulous Monroe strine or otherwise. Matters have ow proceeded so far that there will be o Panama Canal unless we build it. We may return to Nicaragua; but if we do the Panama project will wait an adefinite time, perhaps forever. But t is most probable the Congress of Coabla will yet ratify the treaty, after he opposition members shall have sax-stled themselves that the United States will not be "held up" for more money.

MONEY STRONG, WHEAT WEAK, The financial situation in the East tinues very uneasy, and the shorted business week which closed last riday found Wall street still in the cips with what would ordinarily be widered pretty good securities being thrown overboard at very low prices. This effort to lighten the financial ship as been in progress for several weeks and yet the situation is steadily growng worse, the weekly pana chich appeared last Friday being the worse, the weekly bank statement forst that has been in evidence for any months. It showed a shrinkage off nearly \$5,000,000, while the increase round, cash holdings alone falling n loans was but \$3,700,000. New York anciers are becoming alarmed over his growing stringency in the money arket and its attendant bad effect on he prices of securities. Many of them e clamoring, and not without reason. or a reduction in the excessive Federal exation, which is piling up an enorus surplus revenue in the Treasury. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1902, receipts of the Government in exess of disbursements were \$91,000,000 was expected that the removal of the ar taxes would almost wipe out all plus, but the report now about due r the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903, ill still show a surplus revenue of over 50,000,000. The Treasury already holds an accumulated balance of over \$225,-,000, and to be adding to it at the te of \$50,000,000 per year by cinching American purchasers of pig-iron, textiles and other commodities which have gured so largely in the imports which ve produced this revenue seems rious. With the domestic producers overrun with orders to such an ex of that they cannot meet the demand

their products, why should this con-

ued excessive tariff still be levied

on articles in which this country

Not only is the consumer forced to

nds in greatest need.

pay an exorbitant figure to "protect" the infant industries of the country, but even the bankers suffer by the contraction in cash caused by the withdrawal of over \$1,000,000 per week from circulation to be locked up in the Treasury vaults. Of course, patriots of the Morgan, Griscom and Hanna type would like to have this surplus reduced by paying it out to a shipping combine as a subsidy. As a matter of fact, this immense Treasury surplus is a standing invitation for unworthy and extravagant appropriations. If this \$50,000,000 which has been tied up and withdrawn from circulation through the operation of our foolish tariff laws were now in circulation, it would relieve matters in the nervous money centers of the East

Aside from the strength of money and the weakness of stocks, the most notable feature of the trade situation last week was the remarkable slump in wheat prices, July declining 8 cents per bushel for the July options, while the distant futures were 5 cents to 6 cents per bushel lower. This weakness was to a certain extent a matter of sentiment, but the advance was too rapid and the market in its decline was also following the law of gravitation. The statistical position of the cereal continues strong, and now that the speculative wave has temporarily subsided, this position is almost certain to reassert itself. In the local market the stocks are so short that there is very little of interest, and there will be but little doing until the new crop commences to arrive.

CONSTITUTION'S INNER MEANING.

CONSTITUTION'S INNER MEANING.

If two or more if two or more amendments shall be sub-mitted at the same submitted at the same submitted at the same time they shall be submitted in such man mitted in such manner ner that the electors that the electors shall be submitted in such manner ner that the electors that the electors shall shall vote for or yout for or against against each of such each of such against each of such each of such amendaments amendment or amend amendment or amend while an amendment or amends which shall have been agreed have been agreed upon upon by one Central Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a General Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a General Assembly or of Legislative Assembly or legislative Assembly asse

There you have the Oregon and the Indiana constitutions side by side. The provision in regard to amendment is the same in each, word for word, except that Indiana calls it a General Assembly and we call it a Legislative Assembly. Now, in Indiana they understand that when one amendment is awaiting the action of a Legislature, no new amendment shall be proposed. That looks plain. The constitution says so, But hold! There are those among us who doubt, dread or fear that the Circuit Court's invalidation of the referendum will not stick. They say that the constitution does not mean what it says, but means that no new amendment on the same subject may be proposed. It is not always easy to tell at first blush what the constitution means We must not be deceived by the surface impressions of words. When the law says spade, we must look carefully, for the Legislature may have had it in mind to mean not a spade at all, but a broomstick or an automobile. A truly great lawyer will find things in a Legislature's mind that will knock you off

the Christmas tree. For example, the constitution says that no county shall go in debt more than \$5000. Ignorantly, some persons have supposed this means that no county shall go in debt more than \$5000. But not so. We must find out what was in the minds of the framers; and the lawyers will tell you, the courts of ight to construct the canal. In that half a dozen states will tell you, that intention of this constitutiona amendment, which was adopted by many of the Western States in the last generation, was entirely otherwise. What the framers meant was that counties SHOULD run in debt as long as their credit holds out.

Secondly, my brethren, the constitu tion says that state officials shall receive \$1500 a year, and no more. For a long time it was imagined in igno rance and credulity that by this the constitution meant that the state officlais should get \$1500 a year and no more. A new generation arrived on the scene, and then we began to learn our error. Lawyers arose to tell us the intention of the framers. Not what the constitution says, but what the framers meant, is the desideratum, proper caper, etc. Authorities differ indeed, as to what the framers meant about salaries, but all are agreed that they did NOT mean to limit salaries to \$1500. What they had in mind may have been almost any old thing or other, but it is in any case certain the intention was something far deeper, more abstruse and complicated than what they said. It is gathered, therefore, that the constitution means for the state officials to have as large salaries as they can get.

It's an old bridge, this constitution but it has carried us over many a raging flood and through many a stormy night. It is doubtless more serviceable on the whole, than anything else that has offered. The trouble with us is not with the constitution, but with the facthat we don't obey it.

Take the old constitution and use no other. A new one is discredited by the fact that the old one's critics would sit in the new one's convention. Cranks. crazies and corporation lawyers would be there and our last state would be worse than the first.

The star-route scandal of 1881 ended in the acquittal of General Thomas J. Brady, First Assistant Postmaster-Gen eral, and his associates in this conspiracy, who owed their escape to the remarkable eloquence of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who conducted their de fense with great ability. But there was a postoffice scandal of minor importance in 1884, when General Walter Q Gresham was President Arthur's Postmaster-General. Colonel G. O. B. Burnside, superintendent and disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, was reported short in his accounts to the amount of \$80,000. The New York Sun recalls the fact that when brought to trial his guilt and conviction were so certain that he made a plea of insanity. which was known and openly admitted to be a subterfuge. Of the issue of the trial and Colonel Burnside's present situation the Sun says:

But it was a choice of the penitentlary of But it was a choice of the pentientiary or the insane axylum, and Colonel Burnside chose the latter. He was committed to St. Eliza-heth's, the Government institution across the eastern branch of the Potomac, within full sight of the Capitol and other public buildings of the city, and there he is today. He is as same as any of the doctors inside of the mad-house walls, or any person autiside of them, and this is renerally recognized.

house walls, or any person constant and this is generally recognized.

Colonel Burnside is such a tractable and companionable person that he is allowed to leave the asylum and visit his family and friends the asylum and visit his family and friends.

cars, visiting the theaters or strolling the streets in the vicinity of his old he Only a few nights ago he attended a reu of the survivors of the military organizat

TO SHUT PORTLAND OUT. The traffic of Central Oregon is insignificant and its prospects are too slim to justify an extension of the Columbia Southern a few miles to the southward. But that traffic and those prospects are sufficient to justify a new road in from Ontario or some such point on the Oregon Short Line. Such, it seems, is the Harriman philosophy. It is not reassuring, either for Portland's connection with Central Oregon or for the enlistment of Mr. Harriman's interest in Portland's progress gener-

As a railroad proposition, the Harriman people are probably right. It is a fact that Central Oregon's lumber will have to go East to market. It is a supposable hypothesis that Eastern jobbers will have the same swing in Central Oregon that they have hitherto had in Eastern Oregon and Washington; and if Mr. Harriman has any prejudice in favor of Portland which would induce him to build a railroad this way for \$1,000,000, which he could build some other way for \$999,989, he has most skillfully concealed it. If he is disposed to take the field to divert any traffic to Portland, or to keep San Francisco or Puget Sound from diverting to themselves any of Portland's traffic they can, he certainly masks his warlike spirit under a most clever imitation of Alphonsogastonian politeness. Was it loyalty to Portland which in-

duced the O. R. & N. to build so promptly and spiritedly into the Clearwater when Mellen loudly cleared his throat, and down to the Nehalem when Hill shook his finger? Was it loyalty to Portland which set the Harriman officials sidestepping the Central Oregon proposition until plans could be perfected and money raised to build in there from the East? No, it was not loyalty; it was simply business, and so business let it be. The Oregon road has important business fostering San Francisco and keeping Mr. Hill in good humor. Portland will have business. as well, taking care of herself and incidentally, perhaps, building a road into Central Oregon.

If Harriman's idea is to connect Central Oregon by rail from the South or East, then it is incumbent upon Portland to build without delay, either from the dalles south or else across the Cascades somewhere in the Santiam country connecting with the Southern Pacific. It is time to find out what his purpose is, and then it will be time to Every capitalist should subscribe his thousands, every clerk his twenty. Protection of Portland's railroad connections is as important to the city's future as the Lewis and Clark Fair.

THREE JUDGES ENOUGH.

One of the great problems before the egislative session of 1901 was to devise some plan for relieving the Oregon Supreme Court of the mass of work that had accumulated upon its trial docket. It was proposed that a commission should be appointed to assist the Supreme Judges in preparing their opin ons, or that Circuit Judges should be required to perform duty as an Appellate Court, or, which was the more popular plan among attorneys, that the embership of the Supreme Court be increased permanently to five Judges instead of three. It was argued that Oregon had dutgrown the period in its history when three Judges could hear and decide all the cases that would be appealed from the decisions of the Circult Courts. Unable to devise a plan which met the approval of a majority, the Legislature abandoned the project of increasing the number of Appellate Judges, either temporarily or permanently, and dropped the matter after providing for more cierical assistance for the Judges.

Time has proven that the course of the Legislature was a wise one, for the Supreme Court has now cleared its docket and an appealed case can be determined any time the attorneys are The old story about a case being held up for two years or more by an appeal to the Supreme Court is no longer heard. Litigants have what was guaranteed them by the Constitution-s speedy trial of their cases. The court has no longer a need to hurry its work but can feel free to take all the time desired in which to investigate the various questions that are involved in each

This change in the affairs of the high est tribunal of the state has been brought about by several causes. In the first place, litigation in all courts has decreased, and the fewer the cases commenced the less will be the work brought before the Supreme Court. The small number of suits brought has been due to a number of circumstances. among the most notable of which is the nactment of the Federal bankruptcy law, which has not only discouraged litigation, but deprived the state courts of a considerable portion of their juris-Suits brought by creditors with conflicting interests were almost certain to find their way to the Supreme Court, but now all these cases are fried before a Federal Court. Knowing that an embarrassed debtor is likely to take refuge behitfd the bankruptcy laws, creditors have been slow to crowd them to the extent of bringing attachment suits. Another cause for decreased litigation is that the laws governing real property, contracts and all business relations are becoming better understood and in proportion to the amount of business transacted fever disagreements result. Upon the same subject it may be remarked that men of large business affairs have found that it pays to consult an attorney before making an important deal, and thus uncertainties and misunderstandings are avoided. Large corporations employ attorneys to keep them out of litigation rather than to represent them in court, and the lawyer is becoming more of a business adviser than an advocate before the bar of justice. Again, the man who is willing to "fight to the last ditch for the principle of the thing" is fast passing away and compromises of small financial differences are much more common than they were. The old picture of the litigants who pulled at the horns and tail of the cow while an attorney milked her is no longer so applicable as it once was. Rules of practice have become better known, and Circuit Courts make fewer mistakes, by reason of which there are not so many opportunities to secure reversals in the Supreme Court. In the days when the Supreme Court was behind in its work, appeals were often taken for delay. The removal of this incentive to appeals may have served to prevent some

case from going to the Appellate Court, though assurance of a speedy trial often

encourages a defeated litigant to ap-

STILL FOR CLEVELAND.

Harper's Weeksy. Under the circumstances, it seems in-evitable that the next Presidential elec-tion should turn on the tariff issue, It ould be possible for the Democracy repeat the triumphs schieved by Mr. Cleveland in 1882. That Mr. Cleveland Cleveland in 1882. That Mr. Cleveland could be trusted to use all the powers of supervision and control that might be vested in him by anti-trust legislation nobody doubts. It is also certain that malfeasance in office, such as has been committed in the Postal Department, would never be hidden or condoned under a Cleveland Administration. If the nomination comes, it will have to come unsolicited, in response to an overwhelming licited, in response to an overwhelming and irresistible popular demand. Mean-while the discussion of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy has had an invigorating effect on the Democratic party. Men who have twice marched to victory with him re-cover courage at the mention of his

down of the official payroll. If the plan of having a commission appointed had been adopted, there would have been a York? We are not prepared to assert that Mr. Gorman could. He would bring out a smaller Democratic vote in that state than would Chief Judge Parker, and we are also certain that he would draw fewer votes from the Republican party than would Mr. Cleveland. very serious question as to its legality, and the Supreme Court would have been called upon to deside whether the law sion had been appointed, it would have been a source of trouble, for litigants We must recognize that the Democratic candidate will have to sweep the State of would not be satisfied if the merits of their cases were tried by any persons New York like a tidal wave, and will need the support of a large and powerful sec-tion of the business community of New rying Connecticut and New Jersey also.
That Mr. Cleveland would carry New
Jersey we may take for granted, because
he is a native of that state. He would view of the matter experience has shown that it was fortunate for Oregon he is a native of that state. He would also be more acceptable to the business creased. The court as now constituted eems to be giving entire satisfaction, community in New York City than would Mr. Gorman, and, therefore, would be more likely to carry Connecticut. The same thing may be said of Judge Parker and Judge Gray. That Mr. Gorman would run well in West Virginia is probable. and any change would have been at Massachusetts has a new primary election law, which is compulsory in Indiana must be carried by the Demo-cratic nominee if he would escape de-Boston and optional in other cities and towns. The new law is a modified form feat, and it will prove a difficult job, for of the primary election which now prein Indiana McKinley's majority was nearvails in Minnesota. The Springfield ly 50 per cent greater in 1900 than it was in 1896, whereas in the three pivotal states Republican considers it a serious defect in the new Massachusetts law that that largely take their cue from New York City it was signally cut down. the voter must state in the primary

> New York Times. In this moment of convalescence it is natural that the sound and thinking men of the party should call to mind the high of the party should can't minu to high character and great services of Mr. Cleveland. He is the only President the party has been able to elect since 1856. It is natural, it is well-nigh inevitable, that in public discussions his name should come to the fore as a possible candidate for a third term. It was from him, from the century-old Democratic faith that he represents, that the party strayed when it got into the bog. What more natural, at this moment when it has discarded at this moment when it has discarded the false leaders and seeks again to re-gain the confidence of the people, than it should turn to the distinguished states-man who has twice led it to victory, whose achievments have made him one of the eminent men of the country, and whose character is universally respected?
>
> The name of Mr. Cleveland is a good one to keep before the people. The discussion about a third term arose spontaneously. It was a hopeful sign. No-body can object to a continuance of it save those Democrats who really delight in the slime and ooze of the bogs, who love the darkness in which the party has wandered in recent years, and who have neither love nor loyalty for the Demo-cratic faith. The gibes and flings of such Democrats Mr. Cleveland can disregard. Nobody eise will give them any atten-tion. As for Republican criticism of Mr. Cleveland's position, we are not likely to hear much of it. Mr. Roosevelt's en-tirely frank behavior in respect to his own nomination next year makes it impossible for any Republican to demand disclaimers of Mr. Cleveland.

that it be changed so as to read, "Christ Though this Turkish suggestion does not lack pertinency, says the Outlook, "it is satisfactory to be able to record Brooklyn Eagle. Every reason why the party should again nominate Mr. Cleveland remains. Every such reason is strengthened by the that this change was finally not insisted attitude which Mr. Cleveland takes toward the proposition. The ease and free-dom of the party to do what it ought to upon." Perhaps, however, the Turkish pundits, in making it, may perform ture of Mr. Cleveland himself toward the proposition. He distinctly does not try to promote or to prevent, to bias or to for which the city is entitled to great restrict the action of the party. He disdo are made greater by the dignified pos-ture of Mr. Cleveland himself toward the proposition. He distinctly does not try to The power of suggestion is far-reaching. The expression, "Christian sinrestrict the action of the party. He tinctly shows not only by his wise sile squabbles and slanders that are rife but by his discreet speech that his strength, his reputation and his record are not only an historical asset of the among certain of the brethren, is strikparty, but can be made an available as set of it by the party, should the party late King Alexander of Servia was choose to do so. Colonel Snowden, formerly

United States Minister to that country, Kansas City Star. Ninety-nine years ago those hardy explorers, Lewis and Clark, reached the site of Kansas City, Kan. "We camped at the upper point of the mouth of the river of the New York Independent. Colonel Snowden declares that this allegation comports ill with the character of one Kansas," says the entry for June 26, 1804. 'On the south of the river the hills or successful plot, and at 14 was regarded highlands come within one mile and a half of the river; on the north of the sissouri they do not approach nearer than several miles, but on all sides the country is fine." Lewis and Clark, of course, were by no means the first white men to the mouth of the Kaw. Franch as one of the best mathematicians in Servia, adding: "When I saw him there was nothing whatever in his conversation or demeanor to justify the hostile impressions recently given to reach the mouth of the Kaw. French the world by his enemies and murdertraders had been going up the Missouri for furs for a century before the advent ers." If it is true, as this writer says of the exploring expedition sent out by Jefferson, and in the March preceding the arrival of Lewis and Clark at the Kaw's further, that "Alexander Obrenovich deserves well of history," woe is Peter I and the adherents of his throne since mouth the place had been visited by an American trader. The first white man to see the site of the future city was a French adventurer who came up the Missouri in 1766-99 years before the coming coner or later loyal Servians will make of Lewis and Clark. Fifteen years late tesy at the White House; but he doesn't a party ascended the river to this point and Lienceforth the visits of traders, and quite "run" the Government, as he did aforetime. Softly and without friction, trappers to the mouth of the Kansas the ascendency of Mr. Hanna in the Government, so marked when McKinley

Marks Honest Friend. Boston Herald. for which the Republican party stood One of the ablest of the newspapers of the Union in its editorial department comes from the extreme West. The Portin 1896 and again in 1800 carried McKinley through; for McKinley, not strong land Oregonian, published there, though accounted a Republican journal, and re-garding itself as in agreement in its genin himself, was handicapped with Hanna. It is time to clear out the eral positions with the Republican party, has yet enough of that natural accom-paniment of ability, independence, to pretions they usurped in McKinley's day; and they are going. This accounts for sent claims to a better classification. I has discussed the tariff question always the supersedure of Mr. Hanna and for the neglect, unrelieved by any general with candor, and in its latest considera-tion of the subject we find it saying: "American tariff practice differs from Euregret, into which he has fallen. It was Hanna, and his control of McKinley, that made it so hard to beat Bryan in ropean in two important respects—our constant expectation of violent changes and our aversion to necessary slight changes. . . Our willingness to revise changes. . . Our willingness to revise the tariff in specific spots, when justice and expediency require, is partly due to ignorance of our professed statesmen, who study ward politics more than they do commercial needs, partly to supersting the state of the state Circuit Attorney Folk, of Missouri who has been prosecuting legislative boodlers, has brought to light facts to show that \$306,300 was demanded by members of the Legislature for passing tious worship of figures and punctuation marks in tariff bills, and partly to more or less corrupt subservience to the great certain bills mentioned, and that at least \$220,800 was paid. How much more was paid may yet be discovered. In addition it has been developed that protected corporations."

Thomas Buchanan Read.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash With smile that well her pain dissembles With Smile beneath her drooping lash, One starry tear-drop Shings and trembles, Though Heaven alone records the tear, And fame shall never know her story. Her heart has shed a drop as dear

The wife who girds her husband's sword The wife who girds her nusuams a swor 'Mid little ones who weep or wonder, And bravely speaks the cheering word, What though her heart be rent asund Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear The boits of death around him rattle, Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er -Was poured upon the field of hattle!

As e'er bedewed the field of glory!

The mother who conceals her grief While to her breast her son she presses, Then breathes a few hrave words in brief, Russia has begun to examine her Pa-Rissing the pair to brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God,
To know the pain that weights upon her
Sheds holy blood as o'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor! defenses. Evidently she thinks the joint note of England and Japan over the evacuation of Manchuria is no

VARIANT VIEWS OF PORTLAND.

Here, Grim and Lucas Astoria Astorian. If Portland's 1905 Fair attracts half the tendance that her baseball troubles are sary to crowd its famous hotels.

Will Never Be Forgotten. Heppner Gasette. The Portland relief workers, of 109 mighty good men, left this morning. Dear old Portland and her good people will never be forgotten in Heppner.

Speaks for Heppner.

Arlington Appeal.

Portland has abandoned her celebration and has turned the funds, about \$2500, to the relief of the flood-stricken town of Heppner. This is an act that Heppner will never forget.

Go Home Early, Then.

Astoria, Astorian, The citizen who halls a late car in Port-land must have some anxious moments before it stops, for the motormen and conductors have been furnished with revolvers and have been instructed to shoot

He Has Been Up Against It, Salem Journal. The Portland man who murdered his

father-in-law, kidnaped his divorced wife

and wanted to kill his own babies was found guilty of manslaughter by a Portland jury. The law down that way seems about a piece with the politics. An Incidental Moral, Garfield, Wash., Enterprise.

Portland's example of foregoing a Fourth
of July celebration and sending the money
raised for the purpose to Heppner does
credit to that city, and should be followed

by others. Every year a good deal of money is spent in the name of patriotism that could be put to better purposes. Don't Kick, but Emulate,

Oregon City Courier. That the City of Portland is a big-hearted, generous city has been illustrated dur-ing the past week to all the world. They have given to the Heppner sufferers \$25 000. They have called off their Fourth of July celebration and have turned the money to that desolated city. Don't kick any more at Portland and Portland mer-chants, but go and do likewise.

When Not to Lock the Door.

. Dallas Chronicle. It seems to us that the Portland police force are locking the stable door after the horse has escaped. Instead of answering Marshal Wood's telegram regarding the men captured here, at once, they leave it 24 hours, or until after the men are re-leased, and then telephone up to "be sure and hold them," and when they find they have escaped begin a systematic search for them. Telegrams have been sent to al towns along the O. R. & N. to hold them

Mr. Cotton's Strennous Day.

Albany Democrat. The Portland papers give an account of the arrest of G. B. Cotton, of Lebanon, for being out after dark, whereas it was only about 7 o'clock. He was kept in jall 24 hours, and during the time a Portland lawyer received \$10 for securing his release and left him to help himself. He was re-fused the use of even the telephone. He was finally discharged without explana-tion. Cotton is a reliable and steady young man, and had done nothing. It was

Took Charge Like a Father,

Glendale News.

Portland has a heart as big as Mount Hood. The city promptly took charge of stricken Heppner with the same tenderness and care that a parent would a crippled child. And what noble work she has done! Haif of the big relief fund was furnished by the good people of that city, and they are still engaged in the good work, having even given up their celebra

Powerful Immigration Agency.

Ashland Tribune The carnival festivals in the various Ore gon towns facilitate our understanding as to the great number of remarkably pretty girls in the state through the agency of the Portland newspaper pictures of the carnival queens. It is an advertisement of real value to Oregon. What is a more at-tractive feature of a country to young immigrants of the better class than pretty girls? We are warranted in placing Ash-land in the first rank in any classification of Oregon towns fixed on the basis of

A New Star in Her Crown. Dayton, Wash., Chronicle.

Too much praise cannot be uttered in layer of Portland, in view of the noble and tender charity which she has extended to the stricken town of Heppner. Albeen severely taxed by contributions to the Lewis and Clark Fair, yet the disaste at Heppner was but a day or two old when Portland came forward with a fund of \$15,000, and this was later increas 18,000. Resting not with this munificen donation, she also sent a force of 100 men and assumed control of much of the relief work. Portland has long been noted for her scenic beauty and business activity but from henceforth a higher, finer fame

Consul Romanus. Chicago Evening Post.

Shod with gold, And bitted with gold. Went an Emperor's steed in days of old. On gilded oats this horse was fed, 'Neath a golden canopy had his bed, Rome bent the knee when he came in sight And he lived in a palace of marble white, With a hundred slaves to serve his need, For he was the Emperor's chosen steed, The best and fleetest in all the land, And stroked and patted by Caesar's hand; And his purple trappings, of price untold, Flashed with jewels. And flamed with gold.

There is not a King that I honor more; For where shall I find, in the Roman throng A man who's as handsome, as fine, as strong Or, among my parasite, fawning ring. A friend who's as true as that speechle

And he sought about, till he found a way, Which gold and jewels could not express, His thought to the whole wide world to say, If you hadn't heard it you'd never guess, nade him a Consul, nothing less And the horse was a Consul that selfsame day

So, with gittering guards in grand array, You can see him afar on the Appian Way, Blazing with diamonds like a star, Consul Romanus!

Consul Romanusi
S. P. Q. R.
And, though patricians may turn and sneer,
The people laugh and the people cheer.
They laugh at the title turned to scorn; They cheer to see it so proudly borne For he looks so splendid, he steps so high, As he tosses his jeweled head to the sky; He spurns the earth with such proud disdair As he rattles his priceless bridle chain: He is so shapely in every line, So full of strength and yet so fine, So handsome and so debonnaire, So much a gentleman, everywhere,

That you never saw,
Though you've traveled far,
Such a noble Censul S. P. Q. R. And when, to finish this equine lay, The Emperor died (in a sudden way), Resking with murders, so they say, Mad as a hatter, fouled and stained

Mad as a hatter, fouled and stained
With every vice which the world contained;
Yet he got the tribute the world might pay
To many a high-crowned head today.
"There are many worse;
He'd his faults, of course;
But he valued sport, and he loved a horse.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

And soon the shortcake season will end. Nobody around here wants to be the ceman.

About the most useless member of this community is the street sprinkler.

This has been a trying month on the -it-hot-enough-for-you conversationalist. Congressman Cannon wasn't loaded when the majority asked him to fire a currency shot on the Fourth.

What a pity Clarence Mackay couldn't get a message to Ben Franklin. How pleased the old man would have been. Now that commencements, June wed-

dings, the Fourth and other trials are over, where shall we go to escape the cold?

nection with Elyslum, Franklin and Morse can link glasses over our new Philippine cable. Prince Henry's imperial brother has

When Marconi gets his wireless con-

dined with Mr. and Mrs. Conny Vanderbilt. Who now shall question their right to head New York's social procession?

The Honorable A. E. Reames, of Oregon, said in his Fourth of July speech at Gold Hill: "The Declaration of Independence has become but a flower of rhetoric that has faded and lost its perfume," Knocker!

At a performance on the steamer Deutschland on her last voyage to Europe from New York there was a concert for the benefit of the Seamen's fund of Germany and America. Among the performers were Edouard De Reeske, Lulu Glaser, Anna Boyd, Max Rogers, Lee Harrison, Mrs. Schumann-Heink and Kocian, the violin virtueso.

The dowager Czarina is a great favorite in Russia, Among other stories illustrating her character is this: She saw on her husband's table a document regarding a political prisoner. On the margin Alexander III had written: "Pardon impossible; to be sent to Siberia." The Czarina took up the pen, and, striking out the semicolon after "impossible," put it before the word. Then the indorsement read: "Pardon; impossible to be sent to Siberia," The Czar let

Rev. S. R. Frillingham, the English dergyman who has caused a sensation by getting into a controversy with Bishop Potter, of New York, regarding ritualism, is a short, portly, pleasant-looking man, whose appearance suggests the successful drummer. He is a zealous foe of ritualism -"idolatrous worship," he calls it-and has been taking a trip around the world by way of a rest. The general sentiment in the East is that he got rather the better of Bishop Potter in their controversy, largely because the bishop wrote such an intemperate letter.

Jesco Von Puttkamer, the 14-year-old grandnephew of Prince Bismarck, is a press feeder in a job printing establishment in Wilkesbarre, Pa. His aunt, Mrs. Mary Royer, with whom he lives, is a scrubwoman. The boy's father, Francis Von Puttkamer, was an officer in the German cavalry. About 25 years ago, the boy says, he quarreled with Prince Bismarck and fled from Germany, giving up home, position and money. In New York he was at one time a dishwasher. He married and two children were born-Marguerite, aged 16, who is now a mili worker in Philadelphia, and Jesco.

Like most other true and great soldiers, General Joseph Hooker, to whose smory a splendid statue has tost her unveiled in Boston, had no liking for the character of a fighter who fights just for the sake of fighting. The words "Fighting Joe" are not used anywhere in the in scription on the Hooker monument, it being the general testimony of his comrades that he particularly objected to the appellation. He is said to have himself stated the reasons as follows: "'Fighting Joe Hooker' always sounds to me as if it meant 'Fighting Fool.' It has really done much injury in making the public believe I am a furious, headstrong fool, bent on making furious dashes at the enemy. I never fought without good purpose and with fair chances of success. When I have decided to fight I have done so with all the vigor and strength I could command.'

Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General-the man who has come to be called the sleuth of the department-is 6 feet 2 inches tall, but so thin that when standing erect he seems to be fully 7 feet. When seated he assumes a crouching position, making it appear that he is only a little above average stature, and when he begins elevating himself to a perpendicular attitude he seems to get up a foot at a time. The result is interesting. When postoffice inspectors have nothing else to do they make bets of the time it will take Mr. Bristow to get his head into the rarefled atmosphere he breathes while erect. There is a legend around the department that a visitor who had just been introduced to Mr. Bristow watched him straighten out for a few moments and then gasped; "Good Lord, is he never going to stop getting up?"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "I can't see what you find in me to admire," said the lovelorn youth." "That's just what everybody else says."—Chicago Daily News.

"Why do you say he's a wonderful actor?" "He sat through an amateur dramatic en-tertainment and actually made people think he enjoyed it."-Chicago Evening Post Got a Life Customer .- "You haven't charged me nearly as much for half-soling these shoes as I expected." "No, ma'am. We charge ac-cording to the size of shoe."—Chicago Tribune. Bilson-Jimson seems to be devoted to his wife. Timson-No wonder. She is the most angule creature I ever saw. Why, I believe she could even keep a girl.-New York Weekly. "Wonderful man, that Brackett." "He can remember the names of at least a dozen of the works of fiction that were plan five or six years ago."-Chicago Re

Tired Tommy-Didn't youse belong to Woodworkers' Union when youse was a-work-in'?' Resting Rastus-Nah! I belonged to de Wouldn'tworkers Union.-Baltimore American "Mrs. Stubbubs is always looking for something to complain about." "The idea! She never impressed me that way." 'Tou mis-understand me. I mean she's always looking for a servant girl."—Philadelphia Press.

"He has been a giant in the literary world,"
"Indeed?" "Yes, he has seen the time he
could keep five historical novels running ecially, at the same time, blindfolded, and with one hand tied behind him."-Puck. At the State Prison.-Sympathetic visitor-

And what did you do, my good man, to get into this place?" Inmate-What did I do? Why. I paid a feller who had a pull to get me I'm one of the watchmen, you

T've found out why Snobbore is ceited. He told me himself." "He did? Well, that's refreshing. "Yes; he said he spent half his life trying to make people think well of him-without success. Then he decided that the only way to get a thing done is to do it yourself."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.