The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1907.

WAR AND PEACE.

It is not through peace, but through war, that the progress is made which conducts the world to freedom. Peace, indeed, as Milton said, hath its victories no less renowned than war; but victories of peace never come till war has cleared the way for them. In the development of society and insti-tutions wrong intrenches itself everywhere; but it never surrenders willingly the advantages of its usurpations. Most wars, consequently, the results of man's rightful efforts get rid of abuses and oppressions, recent times, moreover, the seeds war have been sown in the rivalry of nations; but herein the same principle is at work. One nation wishes to deliver itself from the menaces of an other, as in the late war between Japan and Russia. In this case, as in so many more, it is believed that ground has been cleared by war for progress of the world in peace. But never can any international peace congress prevent wars whose causes lie so deep in national and racial com-

Yet those who have been fondest of war have always professed peace as ment send a fleet of war vessels there. their leading object—peace and the wellbeing of the conquered, as well as of pekin, their countrymen at home re-the conquerors. Even Napoleon, in his exile at St. Helena, insisted that the great ideal towards which all his efforts had been directed was to gain through war the conditions of lasting peace; that is, the concentration of great European peoples, divided hithrto by a multiplicity of artificial boundaries into homogeneous nations, out of which he would have formed a con-federation bound together by unity of principles, opinions, feelings and

It was an idle dream, if we view it in the light of the fierce international rivalries which still persist a century after he drove his ploughshare over Europe. Napoleon explained that he had intended and expected to place France at the head of this league, watch over the common weal the great European family. It strange, indeed, that so keen an observer of human nature and of politics should ever have expected to accomplish such a thing. The effort was sure to evoke an opposition that would destroy him. Yet he prophested. after his fall, that the ideal would yet be realized, sooner or later, by the force of circumstances.

"The impulse has been given," he "and I do not think that after my fall and the disappearance of my system, there will be any other great concentration and confederation of the great peoples. The first sovereign who the midst of the first great struggle, shall embrace the cause of the people, will find himself at the head of all Europe, and will be able to accom-

Yet the rivalries of the leading nations of Europe are more intense, and apparently less reconcilable, than ever before. Germany, most powerful of This demonstrated quite effectually them on land, will not reduce her that there was a sufficient amount of legions; England, most powerful of water flowing out of the river to make them at sea, will not reduce her naval a deep channel, if it was confined in armaments. The less powerful nations follow these examples, at such distances as they may be able, but none jetty as it was first planned, it was can cease to do its utmost so long as found not to have been carried far the more powerful insist on maintaining their armed superiority. On their own side the more powerful feel that would catch it and carry it away. The doing," that he might thereby increase they cannot afford to relax a single river again spread out, and instead of her value as a factor in his business of

provincial brutality, at variance with a forts may cease to make a course broad philanthropy, the answer is that straight out to sea, as was planned accords with ineradicable principles when the old south channel was abanof human nature. Napoleon came doned. nearer to the realization of the ideal The deflection caused in the current of a great confederation, as we may of the river as it sweeps past Point

but the other nations of Europe did for a natural discharge through the of facts in regard to profitable dairynot want and refused to have or be south channel, and whatever work is a party in a great benevolent empire now undertaken still further to im-

to assert or maintain a leading place in the affairs of the world knows that it must create and maintain an effect tive armament, the extent of which must be proportionate to its resources and to its liability to attack. A rich and populous nation, open to attack draft ships. If the proper depth can without an armament to repel it. and if necessary to make aggressiv movement against its enemics, would be in a position of monstrous absurd-Armaments, therefore, cannot be reduced, but, as heretofore, will con tinue to increase in proportion to the wealth of nations and to their exposure to probable and even possible enemies For a wealthy nation, without means of defense, only invites attack-unless, like Belgium, Holland or Switzerland, it is too small to be aggressive on its own account and is able, therefore, to find protection for itself through the rivalry of great neighbors.

There is another war brewing be-tween Russia and Japan. The causes that will lead to it were left over from the recent struggle. No observer thinks another war between these nations can be avoided, or that it can estponed many years. Renewal of the conflict lies in the very nature of things. Nor is there more than a truce between France and Germany, which will last no longer than the op portunity will come to France through obtainment of a powerful ally. France now, in war with Germany, would quickly be overwhelmed, and the only present guarantee of the peace Europe is, therefore, the mighty mili-tary establishment of Germany. Hence Germany will pledge herself to nothing at The Hague Conference.

AMERICA CAN TAME THE BOWDIES No part of the United States, nor any ity other than San Francisco, dones attacks on Japanese. It is, therefore, not to be endured that San Francisco should embroil this country in trouble with Japan on account depredations of rowdles there. The inerests of this country cover too great territory to suffer such a thing,

The outrages are not the outbreak of any national sentiment in the United States of hostility toward Japaese. This country could find no com mon purpose in war. It is just as well for San Francisco politicians, who cater to the votes of the hoodlums, to inderstand this. The State of Califor nia, even, does not share the Japanese feeling. It is easy, if this country so resolves, to put its military into San Francisco to force peace and And this will come sooner war with Japan. San Francisco should know that its anti-Japanese outrages are antagonizing the whole United States as well as Japan,

And as for Japan, that country, if looking for complaints against this country, will find them in abundance. Any nation, if bent on trouble, car find it, just as any individual. But if wanting harmony, Japan can find that too, by taking into account the unusual conditions in San Francisco, following the earthquake, and the rule of labor government system of America. This will not free the United States from responsibility, in the Japanese mind, for the violence in that city, but it will keep Japan on a friendly footing and cause the United States Government to take hold with a strong hand of the troublesome city, should there be occaston for it. The rowdles have more enemies in America than in Japan. They can have all the fight they want with the United States, before reaching out toward Japan. If American citizens were mobbed

repeatedly in a foreign seaport, the people would demand that the Governquired the Government to send soldlers to that place. If Japan should dispatch a fleet to San Francisco, exact indemnity and suppress the hoodlums, it would be carrying out the American idea. Such a result is not impossible. To prevent it, the United States would plant its soldiers in San Francisco right quick; likewise, if a fleet of chastising Japanese warships should simply 'appear" in San Francisco Bay. United States soldiers would take hold of the rowdles, hoodlums and toughs with a stern hand. But maybe the Japanese would send their ships after some other port, nearer their own country, in the Philippines or Hawaii. That would also drive the United States to stop the rowdyism in San Francisco. The point is that if San Francisco should excite international trouble, there will be demand'all over the United States for punishment of half that figure, the peace-breakers, and the Government will be compelled to use its force to prevent further disorder.

COLUMBIA BAR IMPROVING.

The comparatively slight delays to which vessels drawing from 24 to 26 a measure has prepared for the announcement that an official survey of greater depth of water than has been the surveys fail to show as great a depth as existed soon after the stoppage of work on the jetty about 10 years ago, the importance of the changed condition of the bar cannot be overestimated. Completion of the jetty, as originally planned, was followed by a depth of 30 feet at low tide.

to a point where the northerly current Frenchmen, stand each and all water reported in the south channel for their own country before all others. will probably result in its becoming If it be alleged that this is but a the permanent channel to sea, and ef-

suppose, than man ever will again; Ellice and Sand Island shapes it up

under the aegis of France. Yet there is reward in these great national rivalries. They stimulate nations to the utmost, and bring out all their powers, both in peace and war.

prove the depth of water on the bar should be with a view to assisting the current to make use of this natural outlet to the sea. To assure the permanency of this channel, it will un-Every country that feels itself able doubtedly be necessary to build the north jetty as speedily as possible, but with the work already done on the south jetty, it is hardly probable that we shall ever again be troubled with as low a stage of water as in the past has hampered the movements of deepbe secured and maintained in no other way, a good bar dredge should be se cured and kept at work until it has

oured out any depth desired. There is enough water discharged by the Columbia to give a wide 40-foot channel, if it shall be confined in proper channels. It does not matter much whether the boundaries of these channels are made with a dredge or with the jetty. If one method is no satisfactory, the other will be, and Portland will never be satisfied until it can get ships from Astoria to the sea with as little delay as in getting them from Portland to Astoria,

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

The expression "carrying coals to has become something more than a synonym for a preposter ous reversal of natural conditions. In begun carrying coals to Newcastle, and unless there is relief in the near future, we are in a fair way to suffer the dis-comforts and expense of a worse fuel famine than confronted us last Winter. There are at the present time, en route from Japan with coal for Vancouver, B. C., two large steamships and a third is en route from Japan fo Seattle with coal. The Canadian por s just across the Gulf of Georgia fron the greatest coal mines on the Pacific st, and Seattle long has been fam ous as a coal-exporting port. Portland within easy reach from the mines tributary to Puget Sound or Coos Bay, has route from Newcastle, Australia, more than 15,000 tons, and San Fran cisco, with oil wells of apparently in exhaustible supply right at its doors as en route or under engagement fro

the Australian port \$50,000 tons of coal Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the situation is that some of the coa oming to Vancouver from the Orient and some of that coming to Portland from the Antipodes, is for use on th railroads, which in the past have always managed to secure sufficient sup plies from mines along the line or in the immediate vicinity. The necessity of importing coal, which for genera tions has been regarded as the of economic waste, is not due to any slackening in the output of home coal mines, for the official figures for 1906 show that the output last year more than 21,000,000 tons greater than 1 1905. Washington, British Columbi and Wyoming, which supply the Pacific Northwest with coal, all turned more of the fuel than they did in the preceding year. The scarcity, now so pronounced as to necessitate imports tion of coal in large quantities Australia and Japan, is undoubtedly due to the unparalleled volume of busi ness on the Pacific Coast, and espe

cially in the Pacific Northwest. For the first five months of the curent year there was cleared from Portland and Puget Sound ports an aver age of 18 steamships per month for Oriental ports alone, compared with an average of but 13 per month for the first five months of 1906. To coal this increased fleet alone would require nearly 25,000 tons more coal than was ised for the same period last year There has also been a corresponding increase in the number of coasting vessels and steamers bound to other ports than the Orient. On shore, even the introduction of oil as a fuel or ocomotives has hardly proved sufficient to prevent an increase in the amount of coal required for motive nower. The river steamers no able, at prices ranging from double to

coals to Newcastle, is not, however, devoid of benefits for the country, We are about to harvest an immense wheat crop, and the big fleet of vessels now eaded in this direction with coal will Northwest, vast deposits of coal which centive to locate and develop mine is much greater when the price is hovering round \$8 and \$9 per ton than is the case when the price is only

DAIRYING THAT PAYS.

Dairying in Oregon pays. That is t say, it can be made to pay, and that substantially. The records of this industry for the last 10 years, or, bringing them still closer, for the last five feet of water have been subjected at years, abundantly prove this state-Astoria within the past six months in ment. Hence, when a Farmers' Insti-a measure has prepared for the an-College, and the men and women of equilibrium possible in Europe than the the Columbia River Bar will show a the district included in the call respond, it is expected that new or adsecured for many years. Even should ditional proof will be adduced to show that this branch of agricultural effort, though flourishing, is susceptible of still greater improvement

This expectation was fulfilled at the Farmers' Institute held last week in Washington County, under the auspices of the State Agricultural College. The two condensers in that county pay more than half a million dollars year for milk, the demand is growing faster than the supply, and prices are

maintained that make it worth the

farmer's while to increase in number and quality his dairy stock. A topic of special interest was intro duced by a practical and successful enough seaward to sweep the sand out dairyman, who urged farmers to know "what each cow on his premises was doing," that he might thereby increase effort, lest they lose their advantage, one 30-foot channel, there was a rediscard her for one more productive of or the opportunity to maintain it. 'It turn to old conditions, when the waters good results. In Mr. Schulmerich's cannot reasonably be supposed, therefore, that The Hague Peace Conference will yield any fruits. Patriotism, or love of one's own country, and pride in the property and pride love of one's own country, and pride in infrequently a much smaller depth has der to realize upon her as an investit, are not extinct. Germans, Englishbeen reported. The increased depth of ment. This view is supported by the experience of all practical dairymen The cow without special commercia value may, because she is a family pet, be kept and coddled, provided the owner can afford to yield to sentiment in the matter, but every such animal retained on the farm detracts from the profits of dairying and represents a waste in labor, feed and shed room. It is manifest from the presentment last

ing, as evolved from experience, thu this industry has been taken from the haphazard methods of the old farm and dairy ranch and placed upon an intelligent business basis. Given care fully bred cows, practical experienc gent methods in caring for and feeding them, and dairying in all branches will pay and does pay in Western Oregon. Farmers have decided that it is worth while to learn the dairying business. Formerly they merely "took it up" and pursued it in a desultory way, without progress it or profit from the slack, easy-going investment. They were not to blame for this, as both modern methods of dairying and the market for its produc features of but recent yesterdays Old things have passed away; the thud of the churn-dasher has foined that of the dull thunder of alternate fialls' in the domain of the past; the separator has relegated the slow process of separating the cream from the milk by gravity to the same shadowy region; the scrub cow has given place to the Jersey and Alderney, and the scrimped Winter ration of hav and dry cornstalks of a former time to the ample ration from the silo, varied to produce

the required flow of milk. Briefly stated, dairying has become business, every detail of which carefully worked out, the profits of which are in aggregate enormous and in detail substantial. The remarks of the dairyman who has made the business pay are followed attentively at the Farmers' Institute, and the State Agricultural College proves the usefulness of its mission when it fixes places where farmers may meet and receive the benefit of its technical knowledge upon "How to Make Dairying Pay."

In San Francisco a man wearing inlon-labor button goes into a Japanese restaurant to eat. Another man, wearing likewise a union button, en-ters and beholds the sacrilege and profanation. He tries to pull the union outton from the diner's coat; where apon a fight ensues, the noise of which iraws a crowd of Mayor Schmitz's admirers, who join in the fray, which continues till the Japs are badly beaten up and the restaurant reduced to wreckage. For redress Japan threat-We fear the people of our Eastern States will not be so ready as we could wish to fly to the defense of San Francisco, against whose hoodlum and corruptions they entertain

very strong prejudices. It was almost necessary that most of the schoolbooks in use in Oregon should be changed. In none of our pursuits and activities has there been greater progress within recent years the making of schoolbooks. Some of the old texts had not been re vised since the last adoption, and some that had been revised were not up to the quality of newer books. changes had to be made, it seemed est, therefore, to take newer texts, in many cases; for readoption would stil involved cost of exchange, in order to get the newer editions. the whole, it may be doubted whether there will be any increase of cost, in onsequence of the changes made.

Mr. Harriman will not be prosecuted for owning two paralleling but noncompeting ratiroads. The danger owning such properties seems to be comparatively light, when one con-siders that the New York Central, with 'competing" line on the opposite side of the Hudson River, has been ested for almost as many years as Harriman has been railroading. For "deadly parallel" in restraint of competition, the Union Pacific and uthern Pacific are far, far apart in comparison with the two Hudson River

Mr. Bryan returns to the charge that But why didn't Mr. Bryan take out a burn cordwood, but the price of coal protection of principles he claims as has been hustled up so rapidly that no his own? Mr. Bryan's principles, how difficulty is found by dealers in dis-posing of all of the cordwood obtain-of sliver at the sacred ratio of 16,to 1. We haven't heard that he accuse treble those prevailing a few years Roosevelt of trespass on these de The grown of thorns and mesnes. This strange proceeding, of bringing cross of gold remain all Mr. Bryan's own.

Our Southern States boast that the value of their agricultural products in 1906 reached a total of \$2,000,000,000, and offer a good supply of outward ton-nage at moderate rates. Another ad-large a sum. The South was left withvantage is the renewed activity on the out property, as the result of the war, part of those who are searching for and her new prosperity, exceeding all coal. There are, undoubtedly, in the that was known in the days of slave labor, is the just boast of her people, have not yet been located, and the in- as it is their wonder. Time corrects mistakes.

> In properly reconstructed tariff buduld have reversal of the policy through which only a small percentage of the money paid by the consumer passes into Government coffers, the bulk of it going directly into the pockets of "the captains of industry." Hence the greater part of the over-grown fortunes, like those of the mas-

> A Missouri preacher is holding back \$5000 subscription to the Missour Bible College because the college is no teaching the story of Jonah and the whale. This action would indicate that not all Missourians are skeptical. Here at least is one who does not need to be "shown," but stands by the generally accepted version of the great fish story.

> The issue or result of the trial of Haywood depends on the extent to which particulars given by Orchard may be confirmed or supported by direct or circumstantial evidence. tire invention of such a story as he tells is, however, impossible.

> The new wife of "Mysterious Billy" Smith, perhaps being a person who can look out for herself better than her redecessor could, may discipline Billy into a very desirable husband.

Mr. Dooley's essay on our troubles with Japan is very choice reading. If you missed it in The Sunday Oregonian you will not regret the trouble of turning back to find it.

Now some live boniface ought to start a summer hotel near the coast defenses at Fort Stevens, where the militia boys are going to hold forth. It is known with certainty that the

man who does not know "where he is

at" is not one of the defeated candi-

SHIPPING OF GERMANY.

Growth Has Been Astonishingly Fast in Thirty Years. Official statements published in Ger many show astonishing growth of the shipping of the country. In 1906 German vessels of all classes are credited with 114,157 voyages, representing a movement of \$1,365,538 registered tonnage. In 1876 the number of voyages on record was only 45,302, while the tonnage was but 8,604,610. Thus the number of voyages was multiplied about two and a half times and the tonnage nearly ten times in the space of 30 years. A further advantage is exhibited in the fact that, while in 1875 about 20 per cent of the return voyages of German ships were made in ballast, in 1966 only 752 per cent of them were made without cargoes. Analyzing the voyages between ports

in Germany and those of foreign countries, it appears that Denmark leads in actual number, 4,047 vessels clearing from German ports for hers and 4,360 from Germany. England comes next in number of voyages, but leads in ton page, the movement being from Germany to England, 1,750,000 tons; England to Germany, 1,870,000 tons; total, 3,620,000. The United States comes second with 1,780,000 tons coming from German ports and 1,820,000 going to Germany, or a total of 3,600,000 tons. The total tonnage of the Danish commerce is only about 700, 000 tons. This figure, however, is double what it was in 1961. Since the same year the increase in trade under the Germa flag with England, Africa, Brazil and outhern countries of South America has been very marked, while there has been a falling off for the northern coast of South America and British North America.

It appears further that 198,887 ships of all nationalities, with 48,406,743 tonnage. entered German ports in 1905, against 87,-568 ships and 12,722,710 tons in 1875. Thus while the ratio of increase in tonnage is enormously in favor of German vessels, as shown by the figures given at the beginning of this article, foreign tonnage has more than held its own.

EUGENIE'S LEGACY OF HATRED Ex-Empress, Nearing Her End Still Has Her Vanities.

New York World.

Paris crying "Stop thief!" after its once idolized Eugenie and denouncing her as an adventuress—what more insulting expression of national hatred of a failen faorite could there be?

The offense of the ex-Empress of the French is that she has sued to recover musuem articles alleged to be personal property of Napoleon III, and the courts have sustained her claim. These articles, represented as of "no historic and little intrinsic value." prove to be traverties represented as of "no historic and little intrinsic value," prove to be tapestries, paintings and works of art presented to the Emperor by foreign states and now appraised at \$1,000,000. The government appraised at \$1,000,000. The government, moved by the outerly, has entered an appeal against the decision. Are republics so little grateful? What is the matter of a mere \$1,000,000 in France's account with the sovereign who was wont to spend as much to gratify a whim, and who, when she fited from Paris in 1870, left a ward-robe valued at \$800,000 in her apartments, together with furs worth \$120,000?

Sums of this size are but trifling items in the national debit against the Empress whose vanity provoked the war-"my war and my son"s," as she said—the

my war and my son's," as she said-the war which Ollivier proclaimed to the Deputies "with a light heart" which was to cost France nearly 500,000 lives, two rich provinces, an enormous treasure and the final indemnity of five militards of francs.

Is it to be wondered at that "the Span-ish woman" remains a greater object of popular detestation than "the Austrian," with all her fralities, the diamond neckwith all her frailties, the diamond neck-lace scandal included, ever was? The splendor of the Second Empire is a mem-ory only. The ill-fated Emperor is gone, and the son in whom Bonapartist hopes centered. There survives only the de-crepit woman of 30, her brilliant reign forgotten—the lingering shadow of the beautiful bride the way to whose boudoir through the church door cost France through the church door cost France more than all its Pompadours and Maintenons. The national hatred which is her legacy is a heavy price to pay for her brief hour of glory.

Sanity and the Constitution. Louisville Courier-Journal

The Courier-Journal is doing what it an-unexcitedly, intelligently and disin-erestedly-to consider and discuss the political situation as it slopes slowly down toward the Presidential period of 1998. It truly wants to elect a Democratic Presi-dent. It invites its Democratic contem-poraries, in and out of Kentucky, to share its investigation with it and to join it in the consideration of the actualities of the situation. But, in a spirit of inquiry and of brotherhood.

Does any one of them purpose, without

Does any one of them purpose, without an effort at agreement and preparation, to surrender our chance of victory in advance; with eyes wide open to walk blindfold to defeat? There are serious differences. Can they not be reconciled? There are many factions. Must they continue to baffle our hopes? The Courier-Journal may be mistaken, but it is sincere, it is unselfish, and it is in earnest. It seeks nothing but a Democratic triumph. nothing but a Democratic triumph. If the party can be unified it believes this possible; yet not, however, if many Dem-ocrats follow our two Lexington contem-poraries in stigmatizing the Constitution of the United States as "a fetich" and its worship by Democrats as "a dangerous form of political idolatry."

What One Man Did by Hard Work

La Grande Observer.
C. C. Frasier, one of the wealthy
men of Union County, has passed away.
His life exemplifies what can be accomplished within a few short years in this county. Twenty years ago Mr. Frasier came to this valley with \$390 in money, which comprised his entire capital. His estate is worth \$100. 030. This large fortune was made farming. Mr. Frasier was possibly no better manager than others, but all give him credit for being a tireless worker. Until the last three years, when his health began to fall, he scarcely knew what it was to rest when his heath was to rest.
He was a pusher. Everything on the
Frasier farm moved and thus accumulated his thousands. He paid the price,
but after all, did it pay? He practicalbut after all, did it pay? He practically wore himself out much sooner than he should have done. However, this is only conjectural, as Mr. Fraster's temperament was such that he could not take it easy. That kind of a life to him resulted in greater loss to his nervous system than to keep everything going under full pressure. Mr. Frasier was a man of honor and his word was equivalent to his note.

Sapphics.
Lady, you are one who reads the daily papers.
Never could I hope to woo you and to win By the kind of poem generally doped out
By Robert Herrick.

No, for you are jerry to all the new ex-No, for you are hep to all the verbal phonies—

If I should spring the other sort, I guess you'd.

Give me the office.

Lady, I would not seem to be a mollycod But, if you must know, I've got an awful brainstorm in the depths of my exaggerated ego And you're the reason.

The weather yesterday was too cool all on your account—and no reactionary. The make an appreciative thirst for the last "wet" Sunday.

SCHURZ ON CHANCELLORSVILLE He Attributes Faults in That Battle to General Howard.

Chicago Tribune. The last installment of Carl Schurz's reminiscences of a long life" deals with the battle of Chancellorsville and the mishaps of the Eleventh Corps. General O. O. Howard was the corps ommander, and General Schurz Was in command of one of its divisions luckless corps was struck and smashed by Stonewall Jackson's flanking movement. At the time it was made by many a scapegoat. The failure of Hooker's campaign was ascribed to its alleged misconduct. It included a large number of German regiments Hecker's Eighty-second Illinois being one of them, and men who were still infected with Knownothing sentiment poured out abuse upon German soldiers

who had displayed signal bravery in many a hard-fought battle. The true story of the battle of Chancellorsville has been told by several persons of late years. The as-sertions of misconduct on the part of the men of the Eleventh Corps have disproved. It has been shown that the corps was routed because it occupied a position where successful resistance was impossible. So what Mr. Schurz has to say in defense of the Eleventh Corps will provoke no rejoinder. It is all true. But he has much to say about General Howard, on whom he places considerable of the plame for the disaster to the corps.

Mr. Schurz says that hours before convinced that a flanking movement was intended and pleaded with General Howard to take steps, to meet it. But the General could not be con-vinced and clung to the belief that Lee was in full retreat. Mr. Schurz says he made repeated efforts to shake Howard's obstinacy, but in vain, and that finally he, on his own responsi-bility, made changes in the position of a few regiments, which served to delay Jackson's furious advance a little.
After the battle General Howard did

After the battle General Howard and not, seconding to Mr. Schurz, speak a "frank and symputhetic word to re-move the stain of ignominy from the slandered troops." On the contrary, he complained of their "bad conduct," and in his official report, failed to admit that he had been warned of Jackson's flanking movement, and made at least one assertion "glaringly at variance with the facts." In short, Mr. Schurz charges that General Howard shirked responsibility for the mis-fortunes of the day and put undeserved

blame upon brave soldiers. It is impossible for the living to carry on an acrimonious controversy with the dead, but presumably General Howard will feel called on to make a reply to the posthumous charges brought against him by Mr. Schurz, The battle of Chancellorsville, as far as the Eleventh Corps is concerned, may have to be fought over again.

METHODISTS AND PRESBYTERIANS A Very Striking and Suggestive Con parison.

Columbus (O.) State-Journal.

A prominent Methodist minister who has been attending the Presbyterian assembly faithfully, remarked the other day that the Presbyterian church was about what the Methodist church was 25 years ago, and that the latter is about where the former was then. He meant this, that the Presbyterian church had taken on a good deal of the old-time Methodist enthusiasm, while the Methodist church had been marking time a little, and taken up the Presbyterian gait of the former

There was in this little expression of opinion a mingled note of gladness and regret. He was pleased that the Pres-byterians had abandoned their measured step and a little sorrowful that the Meth-dists had taken it up. We quoted the comark of this minister to another welllown clergyman, in the same denor tion, and he said, with a smile, "I gues

there is a good deal of truth in what the brother said."

It is hardly probable, however, that this interesting transformation is more than apparent. Or rather, the fact is that both have felt the stamp of the age, as all denominations will and must, for as sel-ence, art, invention, education advance, so also do temperaments and habits change, and even the statements of doc-

The stirring revival of a century or more ago does not often take place now, and especially in our rich churches, but one could not doubt there is as much real, sincere religion in these as in those former days, when religious fervor was more easily aroused. There is a new dis-position, but the faith is about the same. And yet, when one thinks about it, he is apt to helieve that in those early days the verse winds of heaven were blowing through the Methodist churches, and to-day if the Presbyterians are catching the breeze they are mighty lucky.

There was noted in the tones of these two clergymen a feeling of joy that the Presbyterians were getting hold of the Methodist spirit, but at the same time there was evident also a resolution to reserve a large portion of it for them-

Notable Epitaph.

The famous "Amen" epitaph at Crayford, Kent, to the memory of one Peter Snell, who repeated his "Amens" diligently for 30-odd years, is reprinted:
The life of this clerk was just three score and ten.

Nearly half of which time he had sung out Amen.
In his youth he had married, like other young men, But his wife died one day—so he chanted Amen.

A second he took—she departed—what then? He married and buried a third with Amen. Thus his joys and his sorrows were treble, but then
His voice was deep bass, as he sung out Amen.
On the horn he could blow as well as most men. So his horn was exalted to blowing Amen.
So his horn was exalted to blowing Amen.
But he lost all his wind after three score
and ten,
And here with three wives he waits till
again
That trumpet shall rouse him to sing out
Amen.

THINGS DOING IN THE COUNTRY

Problem in Cathlamet. Columbia River Sun.
Why will a man blow in \$10 a night on high balls and then walk his wife around two blocks to avoid passing an ice cream

Debut of a Trick Mule.

Princylle Journal.

A spotted mule colt belonging to Steve created a good deal of interest streets Tuesday morning. Mr. has been offered \$200 for the Yancey on the Yancey

Coming in Couplets.

Antelope Herald.

Born, to Old "Calamity Jane" (property of C. S. McCorkie) twin mule colts, and although tkey are without hope of posterity or pride of ancestors, they are not bit discouraged. Nothing Like It.

Brownsville Times.

Don't you wish those people in the East, who are shivering with the cold, could enjoy our fine climate, see our beautiful roses, and partake of some of our delicious strawberries? Preparatory School, So to Speak,

Condon Times.

Condon Times.

Bishop C. J. O'Relly was a pleasant caller at the Times office last Saturday. The bishop formerly had charge of the Catholic Bentinel in Portland and realizes the rich heritage of a strenuous editorial experience. Berder in the Sheep Dip.

Pilot Rock Record.

After 3000 sheep belonging to Julius Weger had passed through a vat, "Joe," erder, fell into the "scab" solu which was 110 degrees Fahrenheit. "Joe will have no difficulty in passing inspe-tion for admission on the reserve. H hands were badly plistered, but otherwise he suffered no personal injury. Turning of the Worm.

Dailss Itemizer, For unadulterated gall in the continuous grafting of newspaper space these traveling musical workers are the limit. They pull you for costumes for your chil-dren who take part, try to get half price on job work, and then want you to puff hem up for two or three weeks for nothng. We are going to quit it.

"We Youth."

James P. Wilson, of Corvallis, is nearly 55 years of age and besides being remarkably well preserved, physically, his eyesight is such that he never yet had to wear glasses, and a few days age shot a bird that had been bothering the premises.—Albany Herald.

"Old Man Bennett" is the way The Oregonian and some more of our jocular contemporaries speak of the young man who has charge of these columns. We say "young man" advisedly, for a man of 63 who has taken care of himself, behaved himself and kept no bad company, as in our case, ought to be good for at least 39 years of good hard work.—The Dalles Optimist.

The Dalles Optimist.

The W. F. M. S. ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church were guests of Mrs. Minor Swick, Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being in honor of the 88th birthday of Mrs. Swick's mother, Mrs. Stewart, one of the first white women to settle in Marysville, now Corvallis. She came to Oregon in August, 1845, settling on the Luckiamute, but the next fall came to Corvallis, where the Stewart donation claim was taken up and where the family became one of the best known in this section of Oregon. Mr. Stewart died in 1880. The family came from Missouri. "Grandma" is hale and hearty with a remarkably clear mind, and has a wide circle of friends who join in wishing her many happy returns. The co-bration, Wednesday, was attended by and a delightful time is reported. M

Swick being a very hospitable and suc-cessful hostess.—Corvallis Gazette. George Butler, who is crowding his 60th year, is undergoing a siege of whooping yough, and the way he "whoops" is not slow. This second childhood run on indiseases is getting epidemic --Hillsboro Argus.

Disnater Predicted for New York. Middletown, Conn., Dispatch New York

Tribune.

Horace Johnson, a wealthy prophet, whose home is in Middle Haddam, says that about the middle of August there is to be a cracking and open-ing of the earth near New York city, one-half of it slipping into each river. Johnson says that Manhattan Island has been loaded with iron and stone until there has been a great disturb-ance of the equilibrium of the earth, and that the catastrophe cannot be averted. Johnson is a prosperous farmer with a good education, who has read widely and made astronomy a specialty. He predicted the bliz-zard of 1888 and many other storms.

Eel Ents Shirts and Clothes Line. New York Sun.

A big eel from Highland lake swal-lowed two feet of clothes line and several shirts on the farm of Joseph Whitney, near Winsted, Conn.

Modern Sapphics.

Puck. Lady, you are one who reads the daily papers. Never could I hope to woo you and to win you

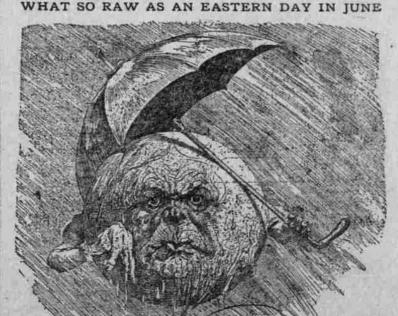
By the kind of poem generally doped out

By Robert Herrick. No, for you are jerry to all the new ex

No, for you are hep to all the verbal phonies—
If I should spring the other sort, I guess
you'd
Give me the office.

Lady, I would not seem to be a molly-coddle, coddle,
But, if you must know, I've got an awful
brainstorm
Down in the depths of my exaggerated ego
And you're the reason.

I have got Dementia Americana All on your account—and no reactionary Where do I stand? O lady, lady, ple don't Pass me the grapefruit!



-From the Philadelphia Inquirer.