Editorial Page of The Journal

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

VALUE OF A STATE ORGANIZATION.

HERE is no movement recently started that deserves more hearty encouragement than that to systematically advertise the state through organizations for that purpose. In this respect Oregon has never put its best foot forward. Unless a man actually came to the state and saw for himself he had no real means of knowing just what we had here and the advantages afforded as a section in which to settle. For this reason chiefly Oregon now presents the best opportunities of any of the states to those who seek new homes with the certainty that conscientious work will bring about the best results that could be expected anywhere.

Within the past four years a tide of settlers has set in this direction, small at first but steadily growing each year as the new comers spread the news and thus helped to attract their friends and acquaintances. The railroads for their part have done their full duty in this respect not only in scattering attractive literature but in reducing rates so as to induce the right sort of settlers to come here and examine things for themselves. Other public bodies have aided in the work but yet it altogether was not nearly so far-reaching and systematic as to completely meet the

It is now proposed to go far beyond anything heretofore attempted not merely to advertise the country, but its products and to make them stand forward as they do in the enterprising state to the south of us. This is a big undertaking and it requires general co-operation to make it a complete success. It is not the work of one section or of one class of people for a special interest, but it should be made the work of all the sections and all the people for the whole state. It should be appreciated that anything done for any part of Oregon will surely help every other part of Oregon-and that no part can be very prosperous without the other parts feeling

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that the state does not get the benefit it is entitled to out of the fruit for which some of its sections are preeminently celebrated. All of this should be remedied and it will b remedied when the state organization gets in full working order. To this movement everyone should lead a willing hand. If that is done we venture the prediction that the growth of the state and its various cities in the next 10 years will be so amazing as to attract the surprised attenm of the whole country. Those who live here know that all that is required is for the state's resources and advantages to be known. Once a man comes here to see for mself it is almost a matter of course that he becomes a resident and property owner. The whole problem then is generally two or three to one. solved when people are induced to come here and this is why the work of the associated organizations of the state in study, in examinations, in deportment-all along the will be at the basis of our future growth and prosperity.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HE SEMI-CENTENNIAL of the birth of the Re publican party was celebrated yesterday at Jackson, Mich., where, it is said, the party was organized on July 6, 1854. The party was formed primarily to protest against and prevent the extension of slavery, and in particular its extension into Kansas and Nebraska. The Republican party was not an abolition party. It did not propose to abolish slavery in the states in which it already existed, but only to confine it within such states. Yet in its first brief platform it exhibited the hatred of its founders for the institution of slavery, and their strong osition to the slave holders, whom they denounced a revolting and oppressive aristocracy." In brief, the Republican party was originally a party of and for human freedom, and was animated with a spirit of devotion to a great political duty. It was in its earlier days a party of clean and lively conscience, and went forward to acleaders designed or contemplated.

Two years after this initial meeting and declaration at Jackson, the Republican party nominated its first candidate for president, John C. Fremont, but the time was not yet ripe for its success at the polls, and James hanan was elected. This was probably fortunate for the party and for the country, for Fremont was an ill- eral western states that they could not otherwise carry is balanced man, who might have wrecked the party and not very credible. Voters consider the vice-presidential brought even greater trouble upon the country than it encountered later. Buchanan, though an able, cultured be expected that Republicans will about all vote their and experienced man, was old and weak, and faced utterly impossible conditions, so the country rapidly drifted into the most destructive civil war of modern times. But this as we look back now upon the situation, was inevitable, The terrible sacrifice had to be made, so that all succeeding generations should surely know that this is in fact somebody else. as well as in theory a country of freedom, and that the

and he was re-elected in 1864, only to fall soon after his affect the result.

bullet. With a harrowing interval of Johnson's administration, Grant was twice elected, in 1868 and 1872, and it was during that period, when the Republican party was in complete power and held sway throughout almost the whole country, that some of the political vices and evils which render it subject to criticism, first gained a start and began to flourish-rank and noxious weeds beside goodly grain and fruit.

Yet the Republican party has generally maintained its cendency; the Democrats being able to elect a president only twice since 1856, in 1884 and 1892, but partly through their own mismanagement and faults, and partly because of fortuitous circumstances, the Democrats are yet apparently much in the minority, and except in the south the Republican party continues to triumph, in spite of some tendencies and policies that are inimical to the people's

The Republican party has indeed had a wonderful career, and in the main has been an agency of advancement, progress and enlightenment. Its great mission however, was long ago performed, and it may be said by an unprejudiced observer that it has in some respects departed quite radically from the ideas and principles that actuated and dominated its founders and early leaders.

Stated generally and broadly, the Republican party today stands rather for the interests of certain classes and combinations, particularly great capitalistic corporations, than for the interests of the whole people, the common people. This it seems able to afford to do, for it succeeds in spite of that fact, and is likely to succeed as long as the masses of the people are fairly prosperous and contented But if they begin to be pinched by hard times, as is likely to happen in the not far distant future, they will more or less justly lay the blame thereof upon the dominant and

It was fitting that its birth 50 years ago should have been ommemorated. Few men are better able to make a speech befitting such an occasion than Secretary Hay, and he was equal to the emergency.

GIRLS GETTING AHEAD.

OYS, the girls are beating you in education. In Walla Walla, out of 14 graduates from the high school the other day, 13 were girls. Only one lone boy graduated in that splendid metropolis of southeastern Washington, situated in one of the richest and most beau-

This is happening all over the country. Everywhere the girl high school graduates outnumber the boy graduates-

Not only so, but the girls as a rule are beating the boy line. Now this in one aspect is agreeable, and enjoyable; for the girls are all right; they are deserving of all the encouragement and assistance and culture that they are receiving, but the boys ought to brace up; and keep up boys may have to work more; they can be utilized in dustriously somewhat more than girls can-though this may not be true much longer-but this is not a sufficient excuse for the paucity of boys in our high schools and small colleges, much less for their inferiority to the girls in study and intellectual growth.

Boys, this is wrong. You and your parents should think and talk it over this summer, and resolve to go to school if possible next fall, and do your full duty by yourselves, your parents and your sex.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

HE nomination of any particular man for vice president is not likely to change the electoral vote complish a great work—an even greater work than its the nomination of one man might in some degree strengthen the ticket, more than the nomination of another, but scarcely enough to make the difference that some sanguine Democrats seem to think.

Ex-Senator Turner is a strong and capable man, one indeed fit to be president himself, but the statement that his nomination would enable the Democrats to carry sevnominee but slightly and in a presidential election it is to party ticket. Here and there one, for one reason or another, will vote against Roosevelt, but on the other hand a few Democrats will vote for him. But nearly all will vote their party tickets, without much regard to the vicepresidential nominee, whether it be Turner, Shively, or

Turner could, however, make an interesting and in structive campaign, and thus strengthen the head of the In 1860 the Republican party elected its first and in ticket somewhat, as few other men could. But unless a most respects its greatest president, Abraham Lincoln, state is otherwise very close, his nomination would not

Small Change

The Democratic rooster will crow for

The asylums were built partly for "new thought" people. Portland is a dry town, though not

Oregon can get along quite comfort

Perhaps, if he knows and is looking

The Japanese are wonderful, but possibly they have been oversized.

Roosevelt is about as costly as Ed

Of course, everybody who has an fice, or has a prospect of one, "stand pat" for anything.

Turner as a vice-presidential candi date would be a respectable figure. In fact, that man is of presidential size.

No, the declaration of independen was not altogether such an frridiscen dream as the great Mr. Taft portrays it

Stand pat, ye workingmen, even if the beef trust keeps you poor. What peverty when you have the G. O. to hurrah for?

Why is it that so many men think it fun to kill something, to take life un-necessarily? This is a disposition that should be curbed.

to be the Prohibition nominee for vice president. But, he may be hired to spout, and so placated. The United States rescued Perdicaris from Raisuli; but if he had been captured by Hannah Elias, Secretary Hay would have looked the other way and said never a word.

Perhaps if the higher criticism makes a long reach it will discover that Jonah was swallowed by a loan shark—who spat him out because he couldn't pay 50 per cent a month any more.

Will President Roosevelt please ask the salmon to run? If he thinks of that great majority he got in June he may. And yet he may say to the salmon, Halt, stay out; there's John Manning and Tom Word in office.

For president, J. D. Rockefeller. For -president, J. Pierpont Morgan secretary of state, George Gould secretary of war, E. H. Harriman secretary of the navy, J. J. Hill there's a winning ticket.

What would the country do withou how, along all lines, with the need comes the relief; the demand is satisfied with the supply. Yet at times ever more harvest hands could be employed

Some people have discovered that Hawthorne was the greatest literary genius that America ever produced just because some other people have said so, and because such an opinion is rather fashionable, But the fact is that Hawthorne's literary range was singularly narrow. He had a great gift of expression, certainly, but that he worked over, through many years, one idea or concent making its literary range. idea or concept, making it the main fea-ture of different books, or manuscripts never completed to his own or any one else's satisfaction, is proof that his ge-nius had rather harrow limits.

STRENGTH OF OPPOSING ARMIES Japanese Porces Estimated at Over 200 000 and Bussians 175,000.

From the New York Times. The army of General Kureki, defeated the Russians at the Ya sisted of at least 50,000 men. This force sent outposts as far as Sail-Ma-Tse, 60 miles northward on the Mukden road, westward toward the Mo-Tien pass, which is the gateway to Mukden, and southwestward to Siu-Yen. It has been materially reinforced since with re-

The second army, under General Oku which landed on the Liao-Tung penin-sula, was estimated by various observ-ers to number at least 75,000 men. What part of this force was left to guard Port Arthur while the work was proceeding of clearing Ta-Lien-Wan bay of mines and bringing up slege guns has not been told. Russian accounts indicate, however, that General Oku had from 50,000 to 60,000 men under his command in the movement which resulted in the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the adventigant of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the description of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the description of the Russian rout at Vafengow and the Russian rout at Vafengow at Vafengow at Vafengow at Vafengow at Vafengow at Vafengow at V sian rout at Vafangow and the advance Senuchen.
The force advancing from Siu-Yen is

probably the third army, under General Nodau. Landing operations began at Taku-Shan, about 70 miles from the mouth of the Yalu river, soon after the second army had landed north of Port Arthur. Only the scantlest information has been available about the nature of these landings, but there have been in-dications that they were on a large

A recent estimate by the Russian gen eral staff at St. Petersburg was that 11½ divisions were operating against the Russian right flank. As the war strength of a Japanese division would be from 12,000 to 15,000 men, this informa-tion would indicate that at least 140,000 men—possibly 175,000—were in the joint armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu. In addition General Kuroki has probably 75,000 men operating from his base at Feng-Wang-Cheng. So far as the Russians are concerned.

So far as the Russians are concerned, a mass of contradictory reports about the arrivals of troops at the front have been sent out. It has been stated on reliable authority, however, that at the beginning of May General Kuropatkin had no more than 75,000 men available for fighting in southern Manchuris.

Since that time reinforcements have been hurried to him, and a recent esti-mate of his strength places it at some-what over 200,000, including the garri-sons at Mukden and Niu Chwang and the forces observing the Chinese troops west of the Liao river and guarding the ratiway.

had they gave freely, and perhaps, freest of all their gifts, were life's tissues and brawn.

That so many of them should be forced to this shame when strength is spent cannot bring other than pathetic memories and stings of conscience. Yet memories and stings of conscience. Yet by the public. It is the remainder of their days on individual bounty or this unpleasant alternative of a home with the county.

Paupers Must Earn Their Living. There are few able-bodied paupers in Holiand. A tract of public land containing 5,000 acres is divided into six model farms, to one of which the person applying for public relief is sent. Here he is taught agriculture, and is subsequently permitted to rent a small farm for himself. Holland also has a forced-labor colony, to which vagrants are sent to do farm and other work, whether they like it or not.

Journal of the Tewis on Clark Expedition A DU

July 7.—The rapidity of the water obliged us to draw the boat along with ropes. At six and three-quarter miles we came to a sandbar at a point opposite a fine, rich prairie but the north, called St. Michael's. The prairies of this neighborhood have the appearance of distinct farms, divided by narrow strips of woodland, which follow the borders of a small run leading to the river. Above this, about a mile, is a cliff of yellow clay on the north. At o'clock we passed a narrow part of the channel where the water is confined within a bed 200 yards wide, the current running directly against the southern bank, with no sand on the north to confine it or break its force. We made if which we had a violent gust about 7 which we had a violent gust about 7 o'clock. One of the hunters saw in a point to the north which we passed yesterday a number of young swans. We saw a large rat and killed a wolf. Another of our men had a stroke of the channel where the water is confined.

THE IMMIGRANT

Dr. Allen McLaughlin of the United States Public Health and Marine hospital service writes for the Popular Science Monthly, the paper from which these extracts are taken:

After the peace of Paris in 1782, and the birth of a new nation on the American continent, home-seekers arriving at ports of the United States were called immigrants. Previous to the revolutionary war they were known as colonists. In the proportion of immigrants from the Science Mindel Ringdom, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, a rapid increase in the arrivals from Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia is noticeable. Immigrants of today can be grouped under four heads, (1) agricultural, (2) industrial, (3) competitive, (4) parasitic.

The agricultural class includes farm laborers and those desiring to take up laborers and those desiring to take up grant who desired to make a home in the new country, but to retain his al-legiance to his native land. On the other

himself from the trammels and persecu tions of the Old World. He was at once

It is estimated that 150,000 settled in the country between 1783 and 1810. These early immigrants were mostly from the British isles, with a few Germans, French and Scandinavians.

The strained relations with England followed by the war of 1812 practically stopped immigration for several years. During 1817, however, 20,000 immigrants arrived in the United States. This number was unprecedented at that time

Immigration first assumed large pro-portions during the decade 1831-1846. It increased progressively, and during the next 20 years was relatively greater in proportion to the native population than at any other period. The great famine in Ireland increased Irish of industrial depression and the revolt of 1848. This discovery of gold in Cali-

declined steadily and is now only 4 per cent of the total.

were 30 per cent of the total. They also have fallen off, and now constitute less than 1 per cent. The Scandivanians be-

laborers and those desiring to take up land for settlement. The industrial class includes the great army of unskilled laborers who seek employment in the mines, mills, great works of construction and manufacturing concerns. These two classes are valuable and necessary for the development and industrial progress of the country.

The competitive class takes in the skilled laborers, mechanics, artisans and others who come here and enter into

name implies, not only valueless, but decidedly detrimental to the body poli-tic. In this class are included the

rope determine to a large extent both the quantity and the quality of our im-migration. A country well and justly governed and which is in a prosperous condition is not likely to send us many The type of Englishman who would

The type of Englishman who would be welcome here as an immigrant, the sturdy Anglo-Saxon yeoman, of whom we delight to form a mental picture, finds condition of life so suited to him in England that we rarely see him as an immigrant, and we are much more likely to receive as our English immigrant the degenerate product of the east London slums.

The same has been true of Germany for many years. The prosperity of the

The same has been true of Germany for many years. The prosperity of the country, the growth of national pride and reconciliation to the form of government have cut down the German emigration from the great exodus of the eighnes to the comparatively insignificant figures of today.

It will be seen, therefore, that it is unwise to consider an immigrant good because he is of one race or worthless because he is of another. They must be measured individually, irrespective of race or creed, for it is better to receive the robust pastoral or agricultural immigrants from countries where the intellectual status, perhaps, is not high than 1 per cent. The Scandivanians be-came a considerable factor in the decade 1861-1870, and in 1889 furnished 10 per receive from countries possessing high cent of our immigrants. Their propor-tion has also declined and at present is about 10 per cent. With the decline in

DUE TO MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Every patient feels a debt of grati-tude to the physician who heals him. Much greater is the obligation of the community to the practitioner who

of men, women and children who since the discovery have suffered from rheu-matism, especially in its more acute forms, have been promptly relieved of their pain, flave been more rapidly re-stored to health, and have been saved from the risk of severe and dangerous complications. Think of the enormous money value this signifies in the fam-ily and national life. It is not only the individual sufferer who receives beneindividual sufferer who receives benefit; it is, in addition, the community at large, whose total working capacity is multiplied and enlarged. Now, this discovery and all that it means were given to the nation as a free gift by the medical profession in the person of Dr. Maclagan. Suppose he had chosen to pursue the opposite course and had kept his discovery a secret retaining the

Every patient feels a debt of gratitude to the physician who heals him. Much greater is the obligation of the community to the practitioner who contributes a remedy or method of treatment to the world's common stock of curative resources. "Again and assigned a place in the Fourth of phished but for the existence of hospitulas. Only with a considerable number of curative resources. "Again and assigned a place in the Fourth of July parade. After which it will be launched in the Willamette river.

Prineville Review: J. H. Templeton has received this week a canvas boat, which he will take up with him to Davis on tinuous observations could it have been and Odel lakes about the first of Augnosible to have traced the cause of suppuration in wounds, and to have devised a method which has made the rying an incalculable boon to suffering humanity."

Thus, some 30 years ago the late Dr. T. J. Maclagan made a careful investigation into the causes and pathology of feyers, and was led by a series of freeze, and was led by a series of surgery so safe and so successful. The debt to hospitals, therefore, falls not only on those who are treated while appearing to be rather delicate, will carry four persons easily. Everything about it is collapsible and it can be packed in a very small space while and surgery, for it is printed exact and contains a full equipment of camp stocks and contains a full equipment of c

Another development is the treatment of certain diseases by antitoxins. This is perhaps best known in connection with diphtheria. The value of this method is seen by comparing the statistics of the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum board in 1890 with the figures for 1800. In the former year the deaths among cases of diphtheria were 23.5 per cent, while in 1900 the percentage of mortality had fallen to 12.01, and parallel figures could be quoted from all parts of the world where this treatment has been adopted.

What is true of diphtheria will almost certainly ere long be shown to be true

covery and all that it means were given to the nation as a free gift by the medical profession in the person of Dr. Maclagan. Suppose he had chosen to pursue the opposite course and had kept his discovery a secret, retaining the use of the salicyl compounds for those who placed themselves under his treatment has been adopted.

What is true of diphtheria will almost certainly ere long be shown to be true of a number of other diseases, such as tetanus, plague and typhold fever. Expert of the salicyl compounds for those who placed themselves under his treatment has been adopted.

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What is true of diphtheria will almost certainly ere long be shown to be true of a number of other disease, such as tetanus, plague and typhold fever. Expert bacteriologists are investigating the minute organisms which cause these and similar diseases, and it may be taken as certain that when the cause of any disease is fully understood it will not be long before means are deviled for its prevention or cure. This is well seen in the cause of milaria. Every one knows and honors the bacteriologists are investigating the minute organisms which cause these and similar disease, and it may be taken as certain that when the cause of any disease is fully understood it will not be long before means are deviled for its prevention or cure. This is well seen in the cause of milaria will almost certainly ere long be shown to be tune of a number of other disease. It is true of a number of other disease, lad the minute organisms which cause these and similar diseases. It is true for a number of oth

From the Roseburg Plaindealer.

T. C. Scurr of Dothan, this county, makes the following good point relative to the protection of deer. He writes:
"It takes about two little beauties (spotted fawns) each day to satisfy the appetite of the panther. I can find these little fellows nearly every day in the week now, and in the fall I will perhaps see a hundred large deer before I will see one of them, and where are they? It would be much more to the credit of the state to fix a bounty of not less than \$25 for the scalp of every panther killed in the state, instead of arresting a poor man living in the with the cowardly brute."

hills for killing a buck at this time of the year. If the state is too poor to afford a bounty, then the federal government ought to place a bounty on them, for I do believe that a panther kills more deer in a year than any half-dozen hunters. It is said that a panther cannot be caught in a trap. I have a steel trap that weighs 42 pounds, and during the last rain storm a panther killed my largest Angorn wether. The goat (about one-half) neatly covered up. We set the trap and in four hours had him. I have long since learned that when a panther furnishes the bait him celf he can be caught in a trap, and in no other way have I been able to get them into a trap. This is my experience with the cowardly brute." hills for killing a buck at this time

Oregon Sidelights

Oregon oysters. Why not?

Frogs, too, are in favor of irrigation

Sheridan is to have a \$10,000 water

North Bend is to have a new furniture

Ione is enjoying itself listening to s

Wheat insurance is an important bus-ness in eastern Oregon.

Choice land hear Union sells for \$875 an acre, and is cheap at that.

Coffin Bros. of Wasco county shipped east over 6,000 sheep last week.

Sumpter district properties need more apital and work and less hot air. The Pendleton Savings bank did over million-dollar business last year.

Weston Leader: We pity pretty May-belle when the honeymoon begins to

Eugene has a new paper, the Lane County Herald. May it prosper, if it deserves to.

Twenty carloads of combined harvesters arrived for Gilliam and Sherman county farmers last week.

Albany Democrat: Salem hogs going for hogs of other cities is always a mat-ter of a good deal of interest.

Ione aspires to be the leading town of Morrow county, but Heppner only smiles at such a suggestion.

Eastern Oregon farmers can afford to buy automobiles this fall and likely enough some of them will do so. Squaw lake, in Jackson county, has a boat for the accommodation of visit-

There are more chances for industrious, thrifty people to succeed in the Pacific northwest than in any other part of the world.

Pilot Rock, for its Fourth of July celebration, borrowed a street sprinkler from Pendleton, 15 miles away. There's nothing small about Pendleton.

Gold Hill News: There is in sight for Gold Hill, that soon too, a new bank, another general store, a hardware store that will also carry a full line of elec-trical goods and miners' supplies, some-thing else we can't mention yet.

The output of the Pilot Butte com pany's sawmill is rapidly nearing the 1,000,000-foot mark. The 500,000-foot notch was passed the first of last week.

Ashland Tribune: We are again under the necessity of impressing our subscribers with the fact that we are not conducting a free news bureau. Our subscription price is extremely low for a semI-weekly paper, and we feel that we are not demanding too much to ask subscribers who have neglected to send us the price, to do so the next time you visit your postoffice.

Corvallis Times, July 2: Charles Wheeler has just completed a side-wheel steamer, the dimensions of which are 16 feet long and 4 feet wide, but instead of steam it will be propelled by strongly built, neatly painted a bright red and will be handsomely decorated and assigned a place in the Fourth of July parade. After which it will be

S. Harwood in the July Scribner's. I have met recently in a little vine-mantled cottage, not far from the Pacific, a remarkable man, known to experts throughout the country and begeneral public. Luther Burbank has evolved more extraordinary, and, indeed, more marvelous plant life than any other man. Without the training of the college or the university, he yet leads in one of the most complex and baffling departments of modern re-

baffling departments of modern research.

On a wind-swept mesa he finds a wild flower of some native beauty, but insignificant in size, and, in the main, uncomely. He takes this flower and gives it a new life, increases its size, doubles its vigor, hastens its spring-time appearing; or, if it suits him, he transforms it utterly, producing a flower unlike anything which has yet blossomed. He finds two trees, neither one, to his mind, filling its true place in the world—he joins them and produces a new tree possessing the best of both. One such tree he has made which is now the most rapidly growing tree known in the temperate sones of the world and one of the most prolific of all nut-producing trees.

He takes a small, unpalatable fruit,

inferior in size and lacking in nutrition, and makes it over into another
fruit, large, rich, toothsome, beautiful.
A little daisy, small and imperfect, appealed to him one day and he developed
the insignificant flower into one several
finches in diameter. He takes a flower
with a large, showy bloom, a handsome
creature among its more delicate companions, but having an offensive odor,
and gives to it a delicate, fragrant scent.
He has changed the hue of the yellow
poppy into silver or amethyst or ruby.
He has driven the pit from the plum and
filled its place with substances rich,
juley and sweet. He created a wainut
with far thinner shell—so thin, indeed,
that the hungry birds could perch upon
their branches, drive their bills through
it and rob the nut of its meat. This
would not do and he reversed the prowould not do and he reversed the pro-cess and bred back until he had a nut of just the right shell thickness. Inci-dentally he drove the tannin from the walnut and has left the meat almost as

The Objective of the Mikado's Men Is Xuropatkin's Army. From the New York Press All the qualities that make for military prowess have been so fully demon-

strated by Japan's commanders, corps and system, and all the deficiencies that show the Russian army to be the biggest military humbug of the ages have been so thoroughly exposed that the news of victories for the mikado's arms Port Arthur and the account of the first general engagement between the now al-lied armies of invasion will arouse the world audience to thrills of excitement.

If it were not for the rapidity with which events move across the far east-ern stage the spectators of the giant struggle would grow indifferent to the daily assertion of Japanese supremacy as the plot unfolds even faster toward

The main Japanese objective, revealed when the Yalu was crossed and thrown into sharper relief when the armies of Nodau and Oku were landed, remains the same. It is Kuropatkin's army, wherever it can be found. The gather-ing in of General Stakelberg's battered battalious, if possible, and the smash-ing of blows on flank and rear of Kuro-patkin's retreating outposts are but inci-dents to the overshadowing object. Kuropatkin falls back as the Japanese front extends to a comprehensive semi-circle and threatens to resolve itself into a ring and envelop him. It is now only a question of how far back he will l, or can fall, before the bulk of the my's welded legions comes crashing down upon him.

MARCH OF THE CONQUERING JAP. sured that their entertainment will not be put off later than the middle of July. Indeed, the attempted escape of the Russian fleet, with the highly unsuccessful result reported by Admiral Togo, is a certain indication that Port Arthur is getting too hot in the rear to hold the crippled remnant of the once pow-

erful squadron.

The Russian admiral is faced with ex actly the same choice of fates that was offered to Ceryera when the investment of Santiago by Shafter dictated the dash of the bottled Spaniards for the oper has all but reached the stage of mo-notony. Only the story of the fall of Sampson, but Wittsoeft chose to fight and run away, that he might live to fight another day, Cervera's rush was the poetry of courage in the face of odds, but the deadly certainty of the Japanese torpedo and the wholesale slaughter of battleships and crews by the "choosers of the slain" put a heavy strain on a Muscovite bra-that is more vaunted than visible.

From the Kansas City Star. The announcement that President Roosevelt has taken up lawn tennis vigorously again is sufficient assurance as to the stage of his health and his ability to go unfagged through the campaign to go unfagged through the campaign.
To the uninitiated tennis seems an extremely light sport. But the man who can stand five sets is fit to enter the prize ring. Apparently the president's heart and lungs and muscles are in pretty good condition:

A Practical Man.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Oh, John, John, what do you think has happened. When I got home from my shopping trip today I found a note from Bedelia saying sne had eloped with Charlie Robinson! Well, why do you stand there looking like that? You don't seem to be worried a bit!".

"I sin't, ma, I was just thinkin' how much meat we'll be able to buy with the money we've saved on her weddin'

to this main movement, having for its purpose the crippling of the principal Russian force before it gets too numercan to make the Issue somewhat uncer-tain. The mikado's guests aboard the Manchuria, which lies off Korea await-ing the signal for the fall, are new as-

PASSING OF PIONEER MINERS.

From the Baker City Democrat

At each removal of these plonest figures from the scene of active work to the gloom of poverty's home there is a touch of sorrow for the community. And well there should be, for it was this type of men that won the district from waste and Indians. The beneficiaries of

Bill, the goat, watched little 7
With a greedy eye;
Tommy lit a little bomb,

Billy wondered why, Ate the bomb up like a cake, Heaved a happy sigh; Now it's raining Hamburg steak, Tommy wonders why.

Another of the old pioneer miners has gone to the poor house. The Granite Gen says that Tom Tisdell, who is known throughout this entire community as one of the early placer miners, has been quite ill at Granite for some time, and when he recovered sufficiently was taken to the county hospital of Grant county.

At each removal of these pioneer

their work are prospering and get give to them no better hospitality than poor house fare. When such men as Tom Tisdell and 'Forty-Nine Jimmie' are relegated thus, a score of more of the old corps recall times when they were given the best the land afforded at the cabins of the poor house inmates. The wayfarer, never went to their cabins hungry of cold but what he came away fed and warm. What these old pioneers

THE DESTRUCTIVE PARTHER.