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Foreign rates double.

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The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this burnoss. set Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 or sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twen-On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon ex-

lost at the exposition. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Rendrick, 906-912 Seventh street.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-erature, 64; minimum temperature, 53; no pre-TODAY'S WEATHER-Generally fair weath-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1901.

#### NO REASON FOR IT.

Though the importation of tea is slowly increasing, the Pacific Coast ports receive no benefit from it. The ountry as a whole imported 70,000,000 nds of tea in 1898, 74,000,000 in 1899 and 84,000,000 pounds in 1900, but the imports through Pacific ports are stationary at about 1,000,000 pounds. This stagnation in direct trade across

cially felt the lack of return cargoes trade, who favored the tax, are seeing their mistake. They said it would discourage the use of cheap tea. The actual effect is the reverse. One of these short-sighted worthies is thus

The retail dealer could not raise his price at all because his competitor had on hand some old teas which he was sulling on the old basis. The retailer, therefore, has been buying tea retailer, therefore, has been buying tea-nify poorer than before in order to meet the state of the duty continues years lunger tea will be reduced to one at a low price. The retailer who had in the habit of buying 35-cent tea now cent is in bond and pays 10 cents in he collects in turn from the con-Tan effect has been to discourage the set has been to discourage the of tea, which are now sold at ne prices as before the duty. es of cheap teas get poorer teas than ed to at about the same price, and the

at testimony to the correctent statistics. In 1898 we im-70,000,000 pounds of ten worth 000,000, and in 1900 we imported 84,-00 pounds of ten/ worth also \$10,-The tea we get now is so much or that we buy 84,000,000 pounds for what we used to pay for 70,000,000 pounds. Yet if there is any change in the price of tea of any uniform grade it is upward.

We got a tax on tea and no tax on cause the sugar trust wanted free trade in coffee to beat Arbuckle with, and because the tea trade thought they could use it to improve the grade in use. Another reason was the Treasury needed the money. If there are any other reasons for its laying or gainst its abrogation by Congress at the December session, we should be glad to have them pointed out.

The tax on tea operates just like the tax on wool. A man who wears \$15 for the same grade if it is taxed \$5. pay that price after the tax of 10 cents a pound is laid, and take what it can

ARGENTINA'S DIFFICULTIES. Later dispatches tend to discredit the Arst report that Argentina was about to rise en masse against the governent's plan for refunding the national This is disconcerting. As misery es company, so does folly; and it tion, which settles mint ratios by appeal to popular vote, to find in the Arcentine a national crisis turning upon

the rate of interest on a public debt. With them, however, as with us, there are mitigating circumstances. Part of the disaffection at Buenos Ayres is caused by the scaling-down process the republic inclines to with its oreditors. Originally the heavy provincial debts bequeathed from the Baring boom and failure were converted by the national government into bonds of lower denominations. The foreign debt aggregated \$437,700,000, and the internal debt was \$6,375,000 gold and \$105,951,300 paper. It is now proposed to convert the foreign debt again and the interest reduced.

The Argentine Government, in fact, has the hardest kind of a time to get along. Though it manages to keep its gold revenue above the indispensable gold expenditure, it has the paper habit an exaggerated form, and annually nakes a much larger paper expenditure than it takes paper receipts. The paper dollar as a medium of exchange is quoted at considerably less than onehalf the gold dollar.

Added to this are the crop difficulties. A correspondent of the London Economist, writing May 19 from Buenos Ayres, reported that the great staple ol was of an inferior quality and the other great staple, wheat, d show a deficiency. Speaking erally of the foreign trade, he said: The shrinkage in exports is 8 per cent, and mports 11 per cent, the combined value of theirs nearly \$10,000,000 gold less than in same period of last year, when the decline trade set in. As the first quarter of the is always the busiest it is to be feared

still more unfavorable, and the receipts from ne up to date, which are published daily. mistakably point that way.

General interest in Argentine affairs, especially her competitive cattle and wheat productions, is now enhanced for Oregon by reason of ex-Chief Justice and ex-Governor Lord's presence as United States Minister there. place is one beneath his capacity, but international complications should arise, the Government would find itself fortunate in having him there. Given the apportunity, and Minister Lord exhibit diplomatic ability of high order. When we consider the precariousness and costliness of domestic politics, it is not strange that a diplomatic career offers serious temptations to men of civic ambition and high char-In the twentieth century our acter. important diplomatic relations will

foreign posts.

more and more require such men at

PROTECTION IS REFUSED. Mention was made in Sunday's Oregonian of the charter of the big steel American ship Astral to load wheat at San Francisco for the United Kingdom, Rasiara Business Office—48, 44, 45, 47, 48, 40
Tribuns building, New York City: 480 "The
Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special
assnoy, Eastern representative.
For sale in Ran Francisco by J. K. Cooper.
746 Market street; near the Palace Hotel; Goldsmith Bros., 286 Sutter street; F. W. Pitta,
1008 Market street; Foster & Oreat, Ferry
news stand. us that the protection afforded them For mile in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, in the "coastwise" trade was all that enabled American ships to keep affoat, and that the withdrawal of that pror sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., tection meant financial ruin to their owners. Now we are confronted with the spectacle of two of the very finest ale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News representatives of America's merchant W. Second South street. marine being withdrawn from the protected coastwise trades and put in competition with British, German, Italian, French and Norwegian ships.

Of course, the owners of these ships may not be familiar with their busihese, but as the Astral is owned by the Standard Oil Company and the Ore-gonian by some of the oldest shipping men in America, it is hardly probable that they will lose any money by switching over from the coastwise to the foreign trade. As a matter of fact, the only trip the Astral ever made between American ports was when she 'coasted" down from the Maine yards, where she was built, to New York, where she loaded for Shanghai. Had the theory of the subsidy beggars been correct, the operations of this fine ship would have been confined to trading between American ports. The rate reported for the Oregonian is 40 shillings per ton, which is the same rate paid for the British steamship Gleniochy, which was chartered a few days earlier, the Pacific may be due to the tax on and the Italian steamship F. S. Ciampi, tea. The tax operates equally, it is which was chartered yesterday for extrue, but here on this coast is espeachly the same business.

The withdrawal of these American for ships that take over our wheat, ships from the coastwise trade is not ur and lumber. It is interesting to othe only thing that is making the deerve, also, that members of the tea | mands for a subsidy appear more ridiculous every day. The workings of the subsidy scheme as presented by the French fleet now headed for the Pacific Coast offer an admirable illustration of the injustice worked on the taxpayers. There are thirteen French ships headed for Portland, and all but two of them are coming in ballast. Not one of these ships is bringing freight from a French port, and not one of them has carried freight to a French port for the past year, and yet the French Government will be called on to pay the owners of this fleet something like \$150,000 subsidy for the trip to Portland and return. The subsidy is of benefit to no one but the owners, and the French shipper in need of tonnage with which to, the buyers of good tens get what to move freight finds the rate regulated, not by the French subsidized fleet. but by the fleets of the world, with which it is brought in competition. s of this assertion is borne by the Grain freights out of Portland today are exactly the same under all and if the Astral and the Oregonian were today drawing a subsidy which their, owners are seeking, the rate would be exactly the same as that paid the British, German and other ships for similar business. In other words, the subsidy would all go to the shipowner, and the producer would pay not only full rates for his freight, but in addition his share of the subsidy tax. from which he would derive no benefits whatever.

# SICKLES ONCE MORE.

General Sickles has grown very angry over the matter of what he describes as the promised removal of Pension Commissioner Evans. He says, among other things, that "on November 27 last the assurances of the Republican National Committee that Commissioner suits of clothes isn't going to pay \$20 Evans would be superseded were ratifled by the President in the presence of The family that uses 35-cent tea will a number of representative soldiers from different parts of the country when we visited him at the White House by appointment to congratulate him upon his re-election. He then stated to us that it was his intention to choose a successor to Commissioner Evans at the expiration of his term of office. The testimony of these gentle men will be given if necessary. The same assurance was given to me in the week following inauguration in March last, when the President gave me the name, confidentially, of the successor to Commissioner Evans whom he had

chosen." On June 17 last General Sickles wrote the President a letter, urging him "without further delay to make an appointment which will satisfy the almost universal desire of your comrades in the Civil War for a change in the Pension Bureau." General Sickles now gives notice that "if Evans is not removed there will be music." General Sickles bitterly denounces the leading newspapers of the country for their "constant attacks upon the old soldiers and the G. A. R." It will trouble General Sickles to find anything in the press criticism he complains about so severe an attack upon the G. A. R. than is found in the following extract from General Sickles' letter to President Mc-

Kinley: If you continue the present Come If you continue the present Commissioner in office, you will find yourself in painful conflict with the aentiments of the Civil War veterans, who, with almost entire unanimity gave you their cordial support in November last. So strong is this feeling in Kansas and Nebraska, for example, that, in my judgment, both of those states would vote for Bryan, if an election were to come off tomorrow.

General Sickles here says that if Commissioner Evans should be retained, the G. A. R., as a body, in Kansus and Nebraska, would change their vote of 1900 and now vote for Bryan; or, in other words, the only issue for the Grand Army in 1900 was not honest money, National credit, the honor of the American flag in the Philippines, but pensions. If any newspaper which has ventured to question the merit of the existing pension system ever said as mean, a thing of the G. A. R. as that

have never seen it. The G. A. R. ought to be preserved from such friends and champions as General Sickles.

### FARMING BY MAP.

A soli map, printed in colors, will soon be issued by the Department of Agriculture, the object being to make known to the farmer, wherever he is located, in the most lucid manner possible, just what crops will bring him the most certain and profitable returns. The map is to cover the entire area of the United States, and will be on such a scale that every ten-acre patch will be represented by one-eighth of an inch square. Each farmer will be able to procure a chart of his own locallty on a larger scale, so that he can arrange his planting in accordance with the suggestions made. The work is first done by townships, and these are joined to make counties, which are finally combined into states. The result will be, not to make farming easy, since work is the tribute which Nature exacts of those who would convert her domain to the uses and needs of man But it will make returns from agricultural labor more certain and profitable. It is explained that hitherto the business of farming has been to some extent guesswork. The farmer formed a surmise as to what crops his lands would produce most abundantly, and proceeded on this basis with his planting. From a study of this map, it is supposed that experiment will be largely eliminated from agricultural and horticultural work. Prune trees will not be planted in solls where in the very nature of things they will not thrive; lands suited to certain grasses will not be wasted in the vain attempt to grow cereal crops that will not properly mature or return a profitable yield of grain, and so on throughout the agricultural calendar.

To enlighten farmers properly on the subject, this map will call attention to certain conditions of soils which have been subjected to thorough chemical analysis. One of these is acidity-a property that has often been recognized by observant tillers of the soil, who have yet lacked the knowledge to correct or utilize it. Another is excess or deficiency of certain elements of plant growth, which can be corrected or supplied by fertilizers, and yet another is alkall. For the last science has ascertained both the source and the remedy. With the latter the agriculturat is chiefly concerned, and it is held to consist in underdrainage to wash out the alkall and to prevent the accumulation of seepage water in the subsoil. So it goes on-this land for cotton, that for wheat; this for garden truck, that for corn; this for grasses of one kind, that for those of another; this for hops, that for flax, or perhaps both will flourish side by side and can be so grown as a diversity of products.

Truly, if the farmer is not the most successful of all citizens of this Republic, it will be because he prefers odding to planning, and neglects to study the book of knowledge which science and a generous Government has opened to him. The old idea that boys ould engage in farming successfully simply because they were boys, and that no special instruction in the vocation beyond acquiring the art of running a straight furrow was needed, has fallen into line with the other idea that every girl or woman, because of a simple generic fact, was able, without special instruction, to cook and perform household work generally. And it may be added both are obsolete, except where common sense still struggles in penetrated and dispelled.

Of course, men are still found who their great-grandfathers, and women their daughters are born housekeepers, send them out into the world of domestic service wholly unacquainted with the details of the vocation, but these are being evolved from practical life as fast as agricultural colleges, soil naps, farmers' institutes and cooking schools can do it. Let the good work go on, even though in prosecuting it there are frequent stumblings, and many ludicrous and costly mistakes.

# GERMANY'S CEREAL SHORTAGE.

According to Consular reports based upon the highest authority of the kinglom, the cereal harvests of 1901 in Prus sla will show the largest and most disastrous deficit that has been recorded in recent years. A memorial calling the attention of the government to the threatened calamity that overhangs the agricultural population has been presented to Chancellor Count von Bulow, irging that certain prescribed measares of relief be at once set in motion. This remarkable document is signed by Count von Schwerin-Lowitz, president of a permanent commission which serves as an advisory committee on agricultural subjects to the Prussian Government; hence it has the stamp of highest official authority, and on this account it has produced a profound sensation throughout Germany,

Frank H. Mason, United States Conmi-General at Berlin, has carefully studied this memorial, and presents a synopsis of his findings through a bulletin that has been given out byethe Department of Agriculture. He says: "Never since 1893 have any considerable portions of Prussian wheat-fields stood at so low a figure at the middle of May as in the present year; and when it is remembered that this stands for only half the normal Winter-wheat area-the remainder being wholly lost -the extent of the disaster will be apparent." Combleing facts with figures, he finds that the deficit as compared with last year's crop will be 1,053,515 metric tons. At 175 marks (\$41 65) per ton, it will cost 183,750,000 marks (\$43,732,500) to replace this deficit with imported grain.

The entire home-grown breadstuff supply of the German Empire in 1900 as 12,391,824 metric tons. Besides this bulk there were imported in excess of exports 1,816,026 tons, giving an aggregate consumption of 14,207,850 tons of the two principal bread-producing cereals, wheat and rye. Material shortage in the home-grown supply means, of course, a corresponding demand for foreign-grown cereals, but as the memorial points out with characteristic bitterness, this untoward prospect in Germany has had thus far only a slight effect upon the world's wheat market, for the reason that the United States has 28,267,000 acres of growing wheat, which at the estimated yield of fifteen bushels per acre will give a surplus that will fill the German deficit and

The commission through which this report is given out represents, natural- essarily follow it, nor does Independly, and with great zeal and ability, ence go ahead of the Constitution

the interests of the agricultural classes who form collectively the Agrarian party, which is now so aggressive in German politics. From the standpoint of these economists, the impending disastrous deficit in the wheat and rye crops, and the consequent loss to German farmers, supply an additional reason why their scant harvests should be protected from foreign competition and made to yield the highest prac-

of the need of higher protection for German agriculture. They may be held to foreshadow the struggle in the Reichstag next Autumn between the impending tariff act and the commercial treaties. It need hardly be said, observes Consul Mason in concluding this bulletin, "that to all except Agrarian economists the meager homegrown supply of breadstuffs and the necessity of large importations should rather serve as an argument in favor of reduced than of increased import duties."

The solid South, which has shown many signs of political transformation in the last few years, is unmistakably acquiring divergent opinions on Naquestions. This situation is briefly described by Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, in the current World's Work. Senator Mc-Laurin is a Democrat, elected by one of the most "solid" of the Southern States, and his testimony carries additional interest for this reason. What the outcome of the altering process will be, he says, we can only guess at, but the result is sure to be a great change. He welcomes the new spirit, for he says there is no greater menace to the sta-bility of a Republic than a minority voting on great questions from a purely sectional point of view. Whereas interest has centered heretofore in the negro question, now that there is no onger fear on this score sentiment is dividing and branching out toward National and domestic topics. The peo ple and the press of the South already have diverse opinions on the subjects of expansion, tariff and ship subsidies, and it will be remembered that in the Presidential contest the solid South was held together loosely on the silver question. Now, the public mind is exercising itself on economic subjects and how to build up industries. There is still a strong, stubborn sentiment of the old type, but it persists largely from lack of information and from prejudice. Senator McLaurin does not expect the Democratic party to be overthrown, but to adjust itself to the new conditions.

The so-called law-of-associations bill passed by the French Parliament curtails largely the privileges of the religious orders, especially in the matter of holding property. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, in his speech in advocacy of the bill, declared that the associations held in mortmain property valued at 1,000,000,000 francs, and personal property estimated at a higher figure, and that this wealth had been employed for political as well as for religious purposes, and might continue to be so employed, to the constant danger of the republic. The government, added the Premier, therefore an environment of ignorance which proposed to place the associations in science in more enlightened places has such a position, by making their exwill of the state, that it would be implant their potatoes in the moon, as did possible for them to be the center of still abound who, under the belief that | terests bitterly fought the bill, not only as an attack upon religion, but as a | all departments of learning the in support of the bill.

At the rate at which the list of aspirants for the various state, county and municipal offices is growing, there will be a large crop of candidates ready to pick before the advent of June proclaims the political harvest season as at hand. Most of them will, it is true, be cut down by an April frost-that being state convention month. In the meantime, however, a year's time and more than a year's substance will be squandered by a large number of ablebodied men in the vain attempt to secure a "push" strong enough to land them where, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no work will be required of them, but good pay will promptly be forthcoming. Reflecting on the resources of forest, field and mine that await development, and upon the promise offered by industry in a thousand lines to the man who will pull off his coat, this scramble for office is, from an economic standpoint, a matter of regret.

The "get-together" spirit, which animates farmers of the Willamette Valley, as in contrast to the spirit of exclusiveness bred by isolation in past years, is illustrated in the frequency of farmers' institutes and the steady growth of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry." This being the busy time of year in agricultural districts, such institutes are fewer and the regular meetings of the granges are more sparsely attended than at other seasons, but the spirit abides and upon all suitable occasions makes its presence manifest. Two new granges have been recently organized in Clackamas County, to which another will be added this week, making the fourteenth lodge of that order in the county. This speaks well for the fra ternal spirit among farmers, and is full of promise for an enjoyable and profitable season of recreation "after the crops are all in."

Mr. Stubbs was in conference with Union Pacific officials at Omaha Sunday, but his visit, he said, was not unusual and of no special interest. Mr. Stubbs is a worthy disciple of President Burt, who assured a Portland reporter that there might be a traffic conference on at Salt Lake, but he had heard nothing of it. .

What kind of a government can the United States give the Philippines? The New York Evening Post answers, no better government than Croker gives New York or Quay gives Philadelphia, The Post's optimism is equaled only by

The decision of the Supreme Court is maintain the general wheat market sustained by the yacht race. The flag on an even keel." ence, but the Constitution does not nec-

#### WHAT IS FAME? Louisville Courier-Journal.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the July issue of The Bookman, of which he is the editor, Harry Thurston Peck, apropos of Lord Rosebery's "Last Phase of Napoleon," says:

How many writers of the English language are there in any department of literature whatsoever who impress you in the way wherein Lord Rosebery impresses you? How many obtem sound even the faintest note of that distinction which is his? That is the word-distinction distinction, distinction—the rarest and made to yield the highest practicable price to the stricken husband-men.

The fact that a deficit so serious and imminent in German breadstuffs has produced scarcely a ripple in the wheat markets of other countries, and the certainty that the deficit will be made good by importations, especially from the United States, are thus early and authoritatively put forward as proofs of the need of higher protection for who have been nurtured on the classical literatures of Greece and Rome we can think of only one who has distinction, and that is Mr. J. S. Mackall—a very important exception, to be sure, yet an exception which merely serves to prove this rule. And among historians distinction is sadly to seek. Professor MacMacer is Macaulay's sedulous ape, almost his caricaturist; Mr. Goldwin Smith is neat and lucid, but nothing more. The late Bishop Stubbs had a style that suggests a labyrinth full of brambles. There is only one scientific studen, of history and of historical theme who has distinction, and that is Professor Munroe Smithmand he, unfortunately, writes but little. Lora Rosebery, however, is a master of a style whose charm is all the greater because it is indescribable.

Assuredly, Lord Rosebery has both in his style of writing and in his personality what Hazlett describes as "the air of a gentleman," call it "distinction," if you will; but wherein is this quality lacking in Mr. Howells, or Mr. James? Perhaps in a cad, like James, and a prig. like Hawells, one does not look for the like Howells, one does not look for the Grand Seigneur. They grow common through sheer redundancy. But who in thunderation is Whibley? And Churton Collins? And Mackail who

"serves to prove the rule," and Pro-fessor Munroe Smith, who "unfortunate-ly, writes too little"? Stubbs! Bishop ly, writes too little"? Stubbs: Established as fancy to have heard of Stubbs—second cousin to Potsy Grubbs. was he not?

was he not?

Mr. Harry Thurston Peck should not be so recondite. The persons he names may be important as importance goes in the Literary Hemisphere of the period; but they do not rank with Slubsky, or Dismukes, or Hinky Dink in popular fame. These indeed be names to conjure with. And Bath House John!

What's the matter with Bath House the matter with Bath House Even Rosebery arrayed in all his glory could never be as one of these?

#### "BLOOD WILL TELL." Maxim Whose Application Is in Most

Cases a Fallney.

San Francisco Bulletin pupples fight well," exolaimed Wellington, as he saw the fops and dandles of the Guards braving the French fire and dying like men. "Blood will tell," exclaimed the whole British Nation when the names of the noble and commissioned dead appeared in the Gazette after Westerley Their processors. Waterloo. Their meaning was that noble ancestry begets a noble brood; that a line of gentlemen for forefathers gives a man a certain spirit, stamina and courage which the yeoman and the shopman lack; Malzie Fields, of Red Ear, Ia., who has come into meaning notice as Queen of a corne into meaning notice and participation in the stand on the stand of the stand of the stand on the that the thoroughbred man, like the thoroughbred horse, is superior to the common nustang or cart horse. It is true that the traditions of a noble

amily have a certain influence on the scions thereof and keep them up to certain ideals, especially in the matter of physical courage. Moreover, wealth, edu-cation and generous habits of living, with which most men of good blood are familiar from birth, have a tendency to create a keen sense of honor and a personal pride that have a strong influence upon conduct. Yet examples prove that blood has little advantage over the base-bern, either in the matter of intellectual or hyperical qualities.

physical qualities, The greatest men have been the offspring of lowly people. The most rugged intellects seem to have come from the tillers of the soil and to have derived therefrom a certain natural strength that men bern in castles and manor houses do not inherit. Of all Kings and rulers, istence entirely dependent upon the the strongest were the founders of dy-will of the state, that it would be imtitle nearly always is the greatest. This fact was known to the French wit who political propaganda. The church in-terests bitterly fought the bill, not only us must be ancestors." In literature and Socialistic assault upon property. The whole power of the Socialist party was speare was the son of a wool-comber, Johnson of a bookseller, Horace of a freednan, Socrates of a midwife—but the list would be too long if it were completed

on the point of physical courage the cadet of the oldest family in Europe and the commonest kind of a plebelan are equal. The well-born "pupples" fought bravely at Waterloo, but no more bravely than the common soldiers, the sons of the "pupples" estates. As tenants on the "pupplea" estates. As reckless and daring a body of men as ever faced blazing powder was a regiment in the Civil War recruited in the lowest slums of the Bowery. The stripling rough in the cities of the United States is one of the finest fighting animals on two legs.
After all, physical courage is a very common and not a very lofty attribute. When the Six Hundred made that charge at Balaklava the horses went where the men rode them, and six more horses than men were killed, but the horses are not celebrated. Yet physical courage will be admired until the end of time, and nine philosophers out of 10 would rather have their morals impugned than their cour-age; and 19 philosophers out of 20 would rather be the grandsons of great men than be the famous founders of families.

# They Didn't Agree.

Chicago Evening Post.
The new phraseology introduced by Dar-win and Spencer, the frequent references "survival of the fittest," "struggle for existence," geneity," "heterogeneity," etc. came trippingly on the tongues of the younger members. But there was one old codger, secure in his own wisdom, who occasionally waded out beyond his depth. The privilege of a classical education had been depted him, but an elementary knowledge. denied him, but an elementary knowledge of Greek did not seem such an essential that its lack should keep him out of the debate. So he sailed in, regardless of consequences. Having occasion to use the word "phenomenon," he took the oppor-tunity of a fine bit of sarcasm. "Phenomenon I say Mr. President, or phenomena-for I perceive that my learned friends do not agree as to the pronunciation of the word!

# Shaffer's Vain Glory.

Louisville Courier-Journal, President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is exuberantly boastful that the strike which he has brought about is to be one of the greatest strikes on record. strike may be-in all probability will be-a losing one, and will certainly cost the men he has ordered to quit work many thousands of dollars, but what matters these things if Shaffer can be at the head of one of the greatest strikes on record?

### Still Lives in the Past. New York Mail and Express Bryan is telling the bourbons of V that his mind has not changed about the "principles" of the out-of-date platforms of his party, and he is "fighting on." Bryan's mind is the only thing in the country which does not change, and his inability to learn or to forget is true bour-

bon, but it will result in his "getting left"

farther behind at every move of events. Louisville Courter-Journal. disbursement of interest and dividends will aggregate about \$120,000,600, against 0,600 a year ago, and \$84,000,000 two years ago. Expansion in every sense is a condition and not a theory in this country

#### AMUSEMENTS.

"My California Home," a drama much oncerning black knavery and long-oppressed but finally triumphant virtue, was the offering by the Weldeman company at the Metropolitan last night, and it was enthusiastically received by a very good house. The scene of the play is a small town in California where there are mines and large tracts of land, the same being the sole property of a young lady named Gay Howard, who in consequence is some-what popular with the young bloods of the vicinity. One of Gay's sultors is poor but honest; the other is a wholly bad lot who, after wronging the usual poor man't daughter and escaping by the skin of his teeth from an ax in the hands of said poor man, proceeds to convince the easy and unsuspecting denizens of the locality that the other suitor, who is a very square sort of a fellow, has been making all the trouble. Naturally, complications ensue. The girl listens to the hourse voice of calumny, and throws over the well-meaning suitor, although she still har-bors in her heart a "hunch" that the other fellow has considerable of the mer-cenary concealed about him. She decides to run away, but gets no farther than the left rear entrance, back of which she done boy's clothes, and comes back to see the villain thickening the plot, to block his game. In the last act a delegation of min-ers arrive with a rope and the avowed intention of lynching the basely slander hero, but Gay, still in boy's clothes and playing the role of a cousin who was looked for but never came, dashes in from the wings and saves the unfortunate young man's neck. Upon the almost sim-ultaneous arrival of the wronged girl and her ax-wielding father, the mask is torn from the villain's physiognomy and the mob takes him outside, where they presumably consummate their long-planned festivities. Gay and the true hero are married, and, for all the audience knows,

live happily ever afterward. There are a good many situations of the thrilling variety in the play, and so much action that one sometimes gets out of breath keeping up with it. The audience cheered all good deeds to the echo, and as warmly hissed the questionable deal-ings of the villain. Between the acts ings of the villain. Between the actithere were a number of really good specialties. Miss Claire Canfield, who has all the voices from sub bass to soprano, sang two old favorites in a pleasing style. Nellie Weideman's fire dance was a popular number, and the Mulially sis-ters did a pretty dance and a clever imi-

tation skit, Tonight, "A Soldier's Sweetheart" will be the bill.

Initial Production, "The Explorers." "The Explorers," a new opera by Bert Leston Taylor, the "line-o'-type-or-two" man of the Chicago Tribune, and Walter H. Lewis, was produced for the first time on any stage in Chicago, June 30. It was well received by a large audience. The play opens in Madagascar on a New Year's day. Burdock Root is in the island as a commercial traveling man for a peroxide of hydrogen house. Lieutenant S. Max Nix, who has a reputation all S. Max Nix, who has a reputation all over the world as an explorer, touches a come into magazine notice as Queen of a corn carnival. The impressionable German, denied any such visions in Terra de Fuego and farther south, telegraphs from New York for Maizie to meet him at the Hotel Limit, Chicago, February 14. signs himself simply "Nix," the Iowa gir addresses her reply to "a distinguished explorer who will arrive at the Limit, Chicago, February 14." She has read in a paper that he is to address the Women's Science Club, of Chicago, the

same day, but Root appears in the hotel first. The fact that he is direct from Madagascar suggests "distinguished ex-Madagascar suggests "distinguished ex-plorer" to the clerk, and he turns over the letter from Malzie. Root is the adventur-ous kind of a man who is ready for anything, so he impersonates Nix, meets Malzie and promptly tries to win her. As she dotes on explorers and is anxious to fit out a polar expedition in her own name, the situation is plain for the peroxide salesman.

Nix, in the meantime, gets the duplicate letter from Mrs. Fuller Prunes, but is too late. He is stamped as a counterfeit and

even arrested. These complications made the scene in the Hotel Limit lively. The last act is in Lincoln Park, where the Science Club is to hear all about both poles. Root has to to hear all about both poles. Root has to tell them in carrying out the fraud. The plot is cleared there, but Nix loses the girl. Some of the lyrics are very pretty, and the music is bright and catchy. Charles Dickson, Edward Mackey, Harry Stubbs, Ruth White and Lillian Coleman actual large bits Coleman scored large hits.

The only church at Mount Hope, O., is being converted into a theater. Alice Nielson has leased for the Summer an estate at Thames Ditton, a sub

Blanch Bates continues to play to mendous business at the Columbia The-ater, San Francisco, in "Under Two Flags." Mayor Thompson, of Sait Lake, bought recently property on Main street, in that city, measuring 25x165 feet, and contem-plates erecting a theater thereon at a cost

of \$300,000. Maurice Grau is reported to have an-nounced in London last week his intention to retire after next season from the man-agement and leane of the Metropolitan Opera-House, in New York.

Augustus Thomas delivered an address at the commencement exercises of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School, June Mr. Thomas is a member of the New Rochelle Board of Education.

The Alcazar Theater stock company, San Francisco, last week revived "Sapho, which continues, to be followed by School for Scandal," with White tlesey, Edwin T. Emery, Barton Clorence Roberts, George P. Webster, Marie Howe, and Paul Gerson in the cast.

# Suffering Among Metals.

Chicago Evening Post.

The brotherhood of man widened into the brotherhood of the animal. Now es a British scientist who has found feeling in metals. At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution the scientist "struck a piece of copper, pinched a piece of zinc, gave it poison and administered an anti-In each case the electrical emotion man-

ifested through the galvanometer painful to witness." The London Mail suggests the formation of a society for the prevention of cruelty to metals. An interesting development of human

"was

ethics is suggested, though indeed this extension is not at all original with the 20th century. It is an old story with the poets, and with none more real than Omar:

And this reviving herb whose tender gr Fledges the river lip on which we lean, Ah! lean upon it lightly, for who knows From what once lovely lip it springs unseen And the clay whose "half-obliterated tongue" Omar could hear protesting to the potter, "Gently, brother, gently, pray."

Houston Post.

The Post wants to see the courts of Texas punish criminals promptly and vigorously and thus obviate any excuse whatever for a resort to mob law. If the courts and juries do not do their duty, let public indignation be visited on them, rather indignation be visited on them, rithin resort to the administration of tice outside the regularly constituted channels-channels for which the people pay heavily in taxes and from which they have a right to demand a faithful discharge of duty.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hot waves and moral waves are about of equal duration.

Our esteemed friend Lone Wolf is no longer howling at the door of the Courts

of Justice. There is great depression in Berlin. It

is rumored that the Kalser is going to make another speech. There is a large cash balance in the

Pennsylvania State Treasury. No explanation has yet been offered, Singular that the boy who was hurt on

the Fourth of July has not yet communicated with the pension aftorneys. Such is the march of progress, that it is very possible that King Edward will

wear a shirt waist to his coronation "When seen, made a prisoner of" would be a good rule for the guidance of a Sheriff's posse of a highway robber hunt.

We should now like to hear a few words from Lincoln, Neb., on "Hot Weather, Directly Traceable to Republican Mis-

Now that the hot wave has retired from the center of the stage, Hon. J. P. Morgan will proceed with the continuous performance. We hereby claim the proud privilege of

naming the illustrious Pat Crows as the man who kidnaped the \$41,500 from the Great Northern train. Argentina in all probability is merely getting up that war to encourage immi-

gration. It will mean an influx of thousands of war correspondents. It has long been known that sea water is a good conductor, but it may be news to some people that it has also had con-

siderable experience in breaking.

The New York Zoological Society has published an important natural history paper, by William T. Hornaday, director of the Zoological Park, entitled. "Notes on the Mountain Sheep of North America." In a finely illustrated pamphlet of 50 pages, the six species of mountain sheep inhabiting North America are described and figured for the special benefit of the general reader, and the geographical dis tribution of each species, so far as known today, is shown on a large map. Within the past six months two new species of mountain sheep have been added to the four previously known. These are, Fannin's "Saddle-Back" sheep. from the Klondike Mountains, described by Mr. Hornaday and christened Ovis fannini; and the Mexican mountain sheep, from Chibushua, Northern Mexico, described by Dr. C. Hart Merriam. The pamphlet prepared by Mr. Hornaday has evidently been prepared with special ref. erence to the wants of the general reader and student, but its scientific value is not thereby lessened in the least. It brings together, for the first time, full information regarding a highly interesting group of American animals.

Twas on the shores where rolls the tide Of mighty Ocegon
That I found a chap with a yachting cap
And a pale green sweater on.
His face was weary, his boots were worn,
And weary and worn was he.
And this sad-gred man forthwith began To heave this spiel at me:

"Oh, I'm a chump, with a capital C, I'm the sickliest susker yet, I'm a limit dolt and a Thompson's colt, And a driveling laiot net.

And he said these words in a manner that
Was earnest and sincere,
And impressed me so that I thought I'd so,
For I'm easily moved by fear. And a driveling idiot net.

But he said: "Pray, pause, my honest friend, And a pointer take from me.

And you'll some day thank a hopeless tank
Who warned you not to be
A cheerful chump with a capital C
And the sickliest sucker yet.

And a limit dolt and a Thompson's colt, And a driveling idiot net.

"I've a lovely home long miles from here, And a wire and control of the And to capture trout I sallied out,
And left them, one and all.
I've fished and fished and fished all day,
I've climbed o'er mountains high,
And I had not boose enough to use. For my throat is easy dry.

"And I've landed here by the river side, As the glosming sifts below, And the sephyrs breaths on the water beneath In the rosy after glow, wreck of what was once a man, And a pretty good man beside, With never a trout to be lied about— A thing to be scoffed and guyed. "I have barked my shins, I have bruised my

nose.
I've been bitten from head to toe,
By meaguites lean, with a hunger keen,
And possessed of bills like a crow.
I am smeared with worms and salmon ree, Till I look like a kitchen sink, And the whole long day as I fish and the whole long day as I fished away I had nothing at all to drink,

Excepting two quarts of bottled beer, And a three-pint flask of rye. And a bottle of ale, and some Scotch boos pale.
So you see I was pretty dry.
Young man, be warned of my awful plight,
And when you start to roam

The woods about in quest of trout,

Stay quietly at home

"There's lots of good fish in the sea, they say;
If that's so, go there quick;
But don't be game for that chaps that claim
That there's plenty in the crick.
You've heard my tale, which is straight and

And is neither ornate nor gay, And I think with me you will quite agree,
When next you hear me say
That I am a chump with a capital C,
And the easiest Indian yet,
And the limit dolt, and a Thompson's colt, And a driveling idlet net."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Longer Dog.—"Have you had this dog as long as the other one?" "Yes, longer. This is a dachshund."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Just Like a Woman.-Benham-Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour? Mrs. Benham—She said she hadn't time to come in.—Brooklyn Life.

Defined.— Bay, pop, I've got to write a com-position on hope What is hope, anyway?"
"Hope, my boy, is the joyous expectation of being able to dodge our just deserts."—Life. A Reasonable Explanation.-Minister-Bridge et, these potatoes taste moidy. Bridget-Yis, sorr. Oi dare say, sorr-they set nist to your barrel o' sermons in the suller.—Harlem Life. Nell-You surely don't think Jankina's wife.

Nell-You surely don't think Jankina's wife.

Pretty. Belle-Certainly not. "But you told.

May Sowers she was just lovely." "That was because May was an old flame of Jenkina."—

Philadelphia Record.

Going Away.—'Gracious goodness, Harriet—seven trunks." 'Don't get excited, Harry. I haven't packed a thing except that little list of 'Home Comforts for the Summer Vacation' which you clipped out of the newspaper."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Against Her Rule.—'Cholly Dinamore proposed to me last night." confided Miss Bunting to Miss Kilduff. "Did you ask him if he could support you in the style to which you have been accustomed?" 'Oh, dear, no. I never ask men who propose to me that question."—Detroit Free Press.

tion."—Detroit Free Press.

Management.—"Don't you think you lose patience with your husband on rather slight provocation?" said the near relative. "I have to provoke him sometimes," was the placid answer: "so that he will lose his temper, and then give me anything I want so as to atone for the way he has acted."—Washington Star. Their Busy Day.—"Who," shouted the impassioned orator, "who among us has any cause to be happier than his heighfor on this gisrious day of the Nation's birth?" A man with his head bandaged and both arms in a silng arose in the rear of the hall, and exclaimed: "The doctors!"—Baltimore American.