## The Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 13.

#### OUR IMPENDING HUNGER.

Lapse of time will undoubtedly bring the United States to a condition where it can no longer supply its population with foodstuffs grown on its own soil. Either we shall be reduced to the importing system of Europe, or else we shall have to increase, through applied chemistry or otherwise, the output of our land. Nobody is concerned about this exigency now, but Statistician Hyde, of the Agricultural Department, is of the opinion that we have already entered upon the beginning of the end of our foodstuff exportation, and approaching the time when consumption will even outrun the home supply.

That is to say, our population is growing faster than our foodstuff production, while the relief afforded by new regions brought under cultivation is rapidly narrowing. As compared with 1880, the grain production of the United States in 1890 showed a decrease of 200,000,000 bushels; that of 1900 shows an increase of 30 per cent. But in these twenty years population has increased over 50 per cent, and the proportion of grain available for export has obviousbeen reduced. Within the same twenty years the acreage devoted to com has increased 30 per cent, to oats 69 per cent, to barley 60 per cent, and to wheat only 12 per cent, while the ted to rye and buckwheat has decreased Assuming that the population of the United States in 1931 will be at least 130,000,000, Mr. Hyde calculates the requirements of home consumption at a wheat crop of 700,000,-000 bushels, an oat crop of 1,250,000,000 bushels, a corn crop of 2,450,000,000 bushels, and a hay crop of 100,000,000 tons, with cotton and wool, fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meats and innumerable minor com-

modities in corresponding proportions. Thirty years hence, then, according to Mr. Hyde, our home demand will require a wheat crop 34 per cent larger than that of 1900, a corn crop 64 per cent larger, and an oat crop 54 per cent larger; which means that "the area necessary to the production of the three principal cereals alone will be over 15 per cent greater than the total acreage devoted in 1898 to grain, cotton and hay," while the cotton and hay and minor cereals required will call for an acreage exceeding the total area of improved farms at the present time. At a decided advance over present productiveness, therefore, within thirty years we shall have reached a point where our foodstuffs will all be needed at home, leaving not a pound for ex-

port. One naturally turns to the hope of aubjugation of new land. The census of 1890 designated 42.6 per cent of our total farm area as "unimproved." From this source great relief might naturally be expected. But Mr. Hyde's idea of this resource is substantially that it will prove a broken reed upon which to lean, and for two reasons. With the good land we have been having, subjugation has utterly failed to keep pace with increased population, and, secondly, the really good land is about all gone. Amazing as has been the increase of the farm area of the country within the last thirty years, it has not been sufficient to keep pace with the growth of population. The addition of 128,300,000 acres, or 31.48 per cent, to the area in farms between 1870 and 1880 only increased the area per capita of population from 10.57 to 19.69 acres. By 1890 the area, notwithstanding a further addition of 87,000,000 acres, or 16.25 per cent, amounted to only 9.95 acres per capita, and it is his judgment that the census of 1900 will almost certainly find it under 9 acres.

Besides that, as has been said, all the first-class land is gone. Mr. Hyde says that for agricultural purposes the publie domain is practically exhausted, and that consequently there can be no further considerable addition to the farm ares of the country. He regards this as too well established a fact to be the subject of controversy, and adds that of the entire area undisposed of, 72.7 per cent is in states wholly within the arid region, and all but a small part of the remainder is desert, mountain, or at best suitable only for grazing pur-On the basis of our present actual consumption, to the entire exclusion of our export trade, the country will require thirty years hence a total addition to its present acreage of wheat, corn, oats, the minor cereals and hay of 153,700,000 acres, without making any provision for the proportionately sed consumption of vegetables,

fruits and other products. Here is a

deficiency of something like 50,000,000 acres in the area required to feed 130,-000,000 of people,

The bearing of these conclusions upon

several momentous problems is inter-esting. When our farmers can sell all their grain at home, Siberian imports will have no terrors for us, and the enormous exports with which Mr. J. J. Hill proposes to feed Asia will have to be replaced with manufactured goods. A hint may also be supplied for the theory of your Uncle Jimmy Wilson, who looks forward to an early and happy day when our trade "with abroad" shall consist solely of exports and no imports. Fortunately, there is very little power in any of these visionaries to impede the operation of natural forces. Newton did not make the law of gravitation; he only discovered it. The same is true of the disoveries of Malthus in population, Gresham in concurrent money, and G. H. Darwin in tidal action. Railroad magnates and Cabinet Secretaries can arrest the growth of population and multiply production at will with about the same success that would attend their efforts to vary the proportion a diameter bears to its circumference, or to shift the plane of the ecliptic.

#### WHY INEVITABLE.

Spencer Wilkinson, the English milltary critic, in his recent book, holds that our American Civil War was inevitable, and Professor Goldwin Smith agrees with him and with the vast majority of the American people in regarding it as an irrepressible conflict. The Springfield Republican thinks it is an open question whether our civil struggle was unavoidable and quotes. among others, so excellent a writer as Professor Macy among those who hold views exactly opposite to Mr. Wilkinson's on that point. In his book on "Political Parties in the United States" Professor Macy argues that "the Civil War occurred as the result of a series of political crimes and blunders." view is that if the Whigs, acting through their great leaders, Webster and Clay, had not signed their own death warrant by passing the compromise measures of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska troubles would have been averted, slavery would have been arrested from further progress North, and would ultimately have died out in the South. The New York Nation, in its review of Professor Macy's book, agrees with him that the catastrophe of the Civil War grew out of definite wrongdoing which might have been avoided.

Professor Macy holds that the pasage of the compromise measures of 1850 not only infurlated the North through the operation of the fugitive slave law, and killed the Whig party, but opened the way to its logical ultimate, the formal repeal of the Missouri compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Douglas. The successor of the Whig party was the Republican party, an essentially sectional party. But for the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, the Whig party could have been kept alive and strong, both North and South. The maintenance of the Whig party in the South would have divided that section against itself on the question of disunion, and the Civil War would have been at least postponed for many years, and probably would have died a natural death at the hands of a social and economic revolution against it on part of the poor whites of the South, since seven out of ten Southern voters held no

This is the view of Professor Macy and those who agree with him; it is plausible, but not profound. Professor Goldwin Smith, speaking of the chance of avoiding the Civil War by a money settlement for the slaves, says that nothing more than the substitution of serfage for slavery would probably have been the result, but a measure of this kind, easy of execution by the autocratic power of the British Imperial Government and Parliament acting upon dependencies, and by the ukase of the Czar of Russia, could scarcely have been conceived, much less could it have been carried into effect, amid the fluctuations of popular suffrage and the distractions of political party. "It is probable that the conflict was really irrepressible and doomed to end either in separation or civil war."

The real reason why the Civil War

was inevitable grows out of the ines-

capable conditions of human institu-

tions and human nature. Slavery died

a death of violence, as the historian Parkman said in 1878, because "the Nation had not temperance, virtue and wisdom enough to abolish it peacefully and harmlessly," without coercion and with harmonious consent and content. General Schofield, a very able soldier, wrote in 1894 of the Civil War that, while it could not have been avoided, nevertheless the fact that it could not have been avoided was an unanswerable indictment of our civilization as lacking in intelligence, wisdom and selfrestraint. If the quarrel between the sections had been referred for adjustment and final settlement to men of the moral and intellectual quality of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Alexander H, Stephens, of Georgia, these two old Henry Clay Whigs would have soon arrived at an harmonious under standing, for both were very able, hon-est, patriotic men, lifted above party passion and sectional prejudice. But, of course, if the high quality of Lincoln and Stephens had been the ruling spirit of the masses South and North, slavery would have had but a short life after the formation of the Union. and would have soon disappeared as a moral anachronism among an enlightened Christian civilization. There were very few Lincolns at the North, and very few men of the Stephens mental callber and moral fiber at the South and because this was so, civil war was inevitable, for every narrow-minded nest man became a vicious partisan, and every selfish, dishonest politician became a pestilent, passionate demagogue. Because of this, the North and the South had practically become two nations in their feelings toward each other at the outbreak of the Civil War. Each loved so well its own institutions, free or slave, that it despised those of the other section. In the great debate in Congress preceding the outbreak of

shouted: The Star of the West has swaggered into Charleston harbor, received a blow full in the face, and staggered out. Your fiag has been insulted; redress it if you dare. You have submitted to it two months, and you will submit to it for over. We have dissolved the Union; mend it if you can; cement it with bloot, the contract of t

hostilities Senator Wigfall, of Texas,

blood; try the experiment. The Southern people sang with enthu-

siasm a ditty concerning-Lantern jaws and legs, my boys, Long Ape's from Illinois.

Under the circumstances with human nature as it was, and as it is, the Civil War had to come, and it would have come surely, whether the compromise able elements or varieties and the sub- red and brown.

of 1850 had been enacted or not, simply because we were not good enough ner wise enough in time to get rid of slavery without a civil war.

NORTHWEST GRAIN TRADE. When it is considered that so large a portion of the sinews of trade in the State of Washington come direct from wheat, the ignorance of some Washington papers regarding the handling of the business is so profound that it is amusing. For instance, we find in black-letter italic, set in five-column measure, the following in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

Another change, and one of great import to Washington, has come this season. Much of Dregon's wheat will be shipped to Puget Sound. This will be the case by reason of Sound. This will be the case by reason of washington's state grain inspection. In Oregon, the buyers perform this inspection. In Washington, the task is performed by state officials. The seller prefers the latter. It makes a difference that counts in the aggregate when large amounts are marketed. The better equipment of the transcontinental railway lines will help to bring about this movement of wheat to Puget Sound. Last year much wheat from the Walla Walla section went to Fortland by the Columbia. The three counts to Portland by the Columbia. The three coun-ties of that section had not sufficient cars to ship to the Sound. This year, better railway service will check the river movement, and will lessen the proportion of Portland's grain

This "change," which the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has just discovered, has been in force for over ten years, ever since Mr. Hunt built a feeder for the Northern Pacific into Umatilla County, Oregon. There will be less Oregon wheat shipped to Puget Sound this year than there was last year, for the reason that the Umatilla County crop promises to fall short of that of last year. On the other hand, more Washington wheat will be shipped to Portland than was shipped here last year, because there is every prospect for a better crop in that portion of Washington tapped by the O. R. & N. Co., which is not hauling wheat to Puget Sound at present.

As to that ancient chestnut, state grain inspection, nearly every intelligent wheatgrower in Oregon, Washington and Idaho knows that it is a farce, and will continue to be so until it is recognized by the grain trade throughout the Northwest. The Post-Intelligencer knows, or it should know, be fore printing such broad statements as the above, that not a bushel of wheat is shipped foreign from either Seattle or Tacoma on which the slightest attention is paid to any inspection or grades except those established by the grain committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The Washington State Grain Inspector established his grade last year and proceeded to collect his little graft of 75 cents per car. A week or two later the Seattle and Tacoma grain buyers brought their samples down to Portland, met the Portland exporters, and together established an entirely different standard from that of the Washington Grain Commission, Practically all of the wheat exported from Oregon and Washington finds a market in Liverpool. The Liverpool buyers refuse to accept the standard for Washington wheat established by the Washington Grain Commission, and insist on buying and selling on the standard adopted by the grain committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. There is no charge to the farmer for the latter service, and every bushel inspected by the Washington Grain Inspector must again be inspected by the buyers and graded by them before it can be shipped.

These are facts so well known by every one in any way connected with the grain trade that it seems strange that a paper would print such nonsense as the above extract from the Post-Intelligencer. Truly, "it makes a difference that counts in the aggregate this 75 cents per car-plain, ordinary graft, for which absolutely no service is rendered-is not appreciated by the men from whom it is collected. Eight years ago (season 1893-94) Puget Sound exported 44.5 per cent of the entire amount of wheat exported from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Never since that date has she approached so close to Portland in prominence as a wheat exporter, although for the season just past the Willamette Valley crop was practically a total failure, and that of the country tributary to Puget Sound was of record-breaking proportions. This fact would seem to disprove the claim that state grain inspection is winning all of Oregon's

wheat trade to Puget Sound. Regarding the car shortage last season, it need only be said that, while there were "not sufficient cars to ship to the Sound," the Northern Pacific brought over 2000 cars of wheat over the mountains, right through Tacoma across the Columbia and into Portland. The same company has just secured a 1000-foot frontage on the Willamette River in this city, and will build a warehouse here which will enable it to handle more than 2000 cars next season, when its terminals here are in better shape. It might be of advantage for the Post-Intelligencer to study up wheat inspection, transportation and exportation before it again

## CROSSBREEDING IN THE AGRICUL-

TURAL WORLD. The Burbank potato has obtained : standing for excellence that has brought fame to its originator, a resident of Santa Rosa, Cal., an enthusiast who devotes his time and many fertile acres to the scientific crossbreeding of fruits and vegetables. Notable among his later productions in this line is a fruit which he calls the "plumcot," specimens of which have lately ap peared at fruit stands in this city. Neither apricot nor plum, it is said to ombine the best qualities of both, being a cross between the apricot and Japanese plum. Belonging to the same family, these fruits can be interbred and the plumcot, beautiful, juicy and of rare flavor, is the result. A peach bearing his name is another late production of Mr. Burbank's skill and pa tience in crossfertilization, a fruit that it has taken him ten years of careful experiment to produce. He says his work consists more in elimination than in creation; that is to say, he discards a thousand products as worthless where he preserves and propagates one as useful.

This statement furnishes an insight into the tireless patience and skill required in the business. results, however, justify the outlay of time, labor and money necessary to success in the crossbreeding of fruits and vegetables. As a business, it is in its infancy. It is proceeded with upon the hypothesis that excellence in the veretable world can only be se cured through a combination of the best elements in two or more varieties of the same family. It proposes the elimination of the coarser, least desir-

stitution of the finer by processes more rapid than those which unaided nature employs, but along lines where resist-

ance is not encountered or is encoun tered the least. Through its processes horticulture becomes a fine art and one of infinite possibilities. Orchardplanting and cultivation and gardengrowing in all of their details become through this art matters of interest that amount to actual fascination. labor in this realm is reckoned as labor lost, since even failure but enriches experience, while experience lends new vigor to hope, and hope is likely at any time, and certainly some time, to find full fruition in a success at once grati-

fying and profitable. The man who benefits his fellows and contributes to the progress of his age by making two blades of grass grow where one grew before is accredited a public benefactor. A scientist as well as a benefactor is he who diversifies the products of garden, field and orchard by eliminating the cruder elements from their bounty and coaxing the finer by the subtle processes of cultivation into new beauty, strength and flavor. This is what crossbreeding is doing in the vegetable world under the patient guidance of the enthusiast in its realm, and though as a business it is young in years, it has already clasped hands with science and shown great possibilities as an eliminator of the coarser and a disseminator of the finer properties of fruits, vegetables, ce-

reals and flowers.

The members of the Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, dusty and bronzed, each looked every inch the soldier as in heavy marching order they returned to the Armory Thursday evening after a week's experience in the field. The men generally were in excellent condition, though the circumstances of their outing forbade an accumulation of adipose tissue, and, when once the dust was washed off, it is doubtful whether any one of them would have pulled the scales down to the notch that a week ago would have shown his weight. Though unanimous in the verdict that they had more work than fun on the march, not one of them, so far as heard from, is sorry that he went, though all are undeniably glad to get home. This is universally true of soldiers who see service in the field, and proves the soldierly qualities of the guardsmen. The men of Battery A had similar experience, and reached comrades, on foot, dusty and cheerful, having learned many things during the week, one of which was that soldiering

is not all play. Patrons of the public schools of Oregon will be glad to learn that at last we are to have text-books on geography in the schools that will answer the purpose of instruction in that very valuable branch of education. In the public schools of this city, intelligent, comprehensive instruction in geography has been for some years conspicuous by its absence. It is not improbable that most of the teachers will themselves have to become students in geography before they are able to teach it. so utterly has this study been neglected or so superficial has been the instruction in it during recent years. One of the most interesting studies in the school course, when properly presented, geography becomes tiresome and humdrum when crude, outdated text-books are used, and teachers without the enthusiasm born of a full knowledge of their subject conduct the classes.

made announcement two weeks ago that the prices of cigars and manufactured tobacco would not be reduced on account of the reduction in the internal revenue taxes. Accordingly, the wholesale dealers, knowing also that the Government would rebate the war tax on all goods in stock on July 1, proceeded to lay in large stocks from the trust manufacturers at the same prices which were to prevail after July 1. They will now come in for the rebate, and will accordingly profit from their advance purchases to the extent of the rebate, It is said at New York that wholesalers and jobbers have their warehouses jammed full of tobacco and cigars. Only by reducing prices to the extent of the tax reduction can the trust apparently now get back at the wholesalers.

Ex-Brakeman Harvey's attempt to mulct The Oregonian because of its comment on the case wherein he was accused of criminal assault on 15-yearold Winnie Thorn met disaster at the very outset, and was dismissed by Judge Hamilton, at Eugene, yesterday. The Oregonian's home and place of business are in Multnomah, not in Lane or any other county in the state. and any attempt to drag it away from home to answer for imaginary offenses betrays weakness that the courts can hardly fail to recognize. It is easy enough to allege impressive damages in such cases, but to make fair-minded men believe the allegations is quite another matter.

Harvard did not give John Fiske any academic honors until 1894, thirty-one years after he was graduated, despite the fact that Fiske was its most distinguished graduate of the past four decades in history and letters. Harvard never recognized Wendell Phillips until fifty years after he was graduated, and in acknowledgment of this belated honor the great orator lashed his alma mater so mercilessly as to seem a most unfilial and unforgiv ing child.

The noteworthy mortality of eminent persons these intensely hot days is a striking reminder of the same sort of fatality about the early days of severely cold weather in December. There can be no possible doubt that the lives of many are cut short by the extremes of heat and cold in the East who would live out their days in an equable climate like that of Oregon.

Kansas seems to be confronting a eavy crop loss this year through drought. There's one comfort, however, and that is that Kansas is just about the most prosperous state in the Union. A matter of \$50,000,000 will not seriously distress the solid farmers of Kansas and Missouri,

The Fraser River Indians are firm in their fishery strike, and the companies are arming the Japanese non-union workmen to resist interference. Thus heavily does the white man's burden impinge upon the shoulders of both

## ANTI-ISM'S LATEST OUTBREAK.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The lonely band of anti-imperialists celebrated the Fourth by issuing a mani-festo to the American people, calling upon them to resurrect a dead issue and to save themselves from themselves, It was a lugubrious document, as the following exordium sufficiently indicates: lowing exordium sufficiently indicates:

To the American People: The Anti-Impertalist leagues of the United States have been silent since the Presidential election, but not because they have less faith in their cause or believe the battle lost. They had hoped that those who voted for Mr. McKinley, while disapproving his policy in the West Indies and the Philippines, would see that their votes were misinterpreted, and would make their disapproval known and felt. They had hoped that Congress would claim its place in our Government, and would insist that the principles of freedom must be recognized and applied wherever our country holds sway. They had hoped that the Supreme Court would with no uncertain voice declare that no human being under our control could be without the rights secured by our Constitution, and that neither President nor Congress, nor both together, could exercise absolute power over men entitled to the protection of our flag. entitled to the protection of our flag. These hopes have not been realized. Where Benjamin Harrison nobly led, too few have

Except as a curiosity it is perhaps not worth while to waste words on a cult that exposes its own absurdities and its own weakness in so naive a manner. It would be certainly more patriotic not to say anything about this new outbreak, just as some cities are modest about advertising the prevalence of smallpox. At the same time, since the manifesto shows that the disease of anti-imperialism has not been entirely stamped out, it may be excusable to say something more on the subject.

The gist of the argument is contained in the following paragraph of the mani-

festo: In organized society there is no liberty that s not constitutional liberty. Even in America, where we have only to fear the abuse of power by our own fellow-citizens, we all rely on con by our own reliow-citizens, we all ray on con-stitutions. National and state, to protect our rights. We cannot conceive an American, com-munity without these safeguards. Do not the Inhabitants of Luzon need against us the pro-tection that we need against ourselves? It has ever been the American method to incorporate acquired territory with representation; It is now proposed to recent to the Roman method acquired territory with representation: it is now proposed to revert to the Roman method and hold conquered territory by force without representation. This policy which we oppose gives to the Filipinos and Porto Ricans no Con-stitutional rights, no American citizenship, no hope of statehood, no voice in the Congress which rules them; it leaves them without a country, the subjects of a Receptible To be. ountry, the subjects of a Republic Of course part of this misrepresents the

facts, and part is premature and will be proved to be as false, in the course of time, as events have proved the earlier howlers. It would be a difficult task had similar experience, and reached to prove that "there is no liberty that this city from Camp Whiting, near the Sandy, a few hours in advance of their days when political rights are so often fortified by written constitutions. It would be still more difficult to prove the bless-ings that flow from a written constitution to people that do not know how to guard their own rights. Indeed, the his-tory of South America is one continuous lesson in the folly of depending upon mis fit constitutions to protect the individual from tyranny. In the light of conditions in a score of lands the expression is nothing but claptrap, a bit of rhetoric that is disproved by a thousand facts. Even more unwarranted is the assertion that "It has ever been the American method to incorporate acquired territory with representation." There has not been a square foot of soil from the Alleghenies to the Pacific that has not for a time been held and governed without representation. If the right to have a delegate in Congress who cannot vote constitutes representation, the statement is true end so far as organized territories have been concerned. But by their own definitions and by the wording of the Declaration of Independence, whose principles these anti-imperialists insist this country is now violating, the mere right to have a repre-sentative without a vote is not representa-tion. Moreover, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are to this day governed by Congress, just as Porto Rico and the Phil-ppines are governed. They are districts of American territory, autonomous so far as local affairs are concerned, just as Porto Rico is autonomous and as the Philippines will be eventually. The inof Oklahoma have no more "American citizenship." except as conferred by Congress and by treaty, than the Porto Riconceivable that the admission of Porto Rico will antedate that of New Mexico, It is a purely unwarrantable assumption that the islands will never become states, though there is little prospect, since New Mexico, after 50 years, has failed to at-tain to that condition, that the Philip-pines will do so within the present generation. But it will still enjoy perfect civil liberty.

If the right to tax themselves and to

run their own affairs without suffering the burden of our system of taxes; and if to enjoy the protection of our Army and Navy and of our prestige, without being called on for one penny to support the general Government, is to be left "without a country" and to suffer the cruel fate of being "subject to a republic," there are plenty of persons in America who would be willing to undergo such a loss of civil rights. If the Filipinos are not yet in an analogous position, it is not the fault of Congress or the Presinot the fault of Congress or the President, but of their own unfortunate mis-understanding of our intents and purposes. A year or two more and there will be no essential difference between two dependencies.

As to Constitutional rights in the sens of a written guarantee, it is true that they have no bill of rights extorted by them from the American people. But they have such a bill of rights granted by the Constitution of the United States, and upheld by a majority of the Supreme Court if we do not mistake the purport of the various opinions in the Downes case. Congress cannot pass ex post facto laws, bills of attainder, violate the re-ligious or civil liberties of the individual or his rights of property in the Philip-pines any more than in New Mexico. And the inhabitants are doubly safeguarded against such abuses because Congress would not dare to face the people after violating one of those principles, if it had the power to violate them. Finally, there is not a man in Congress who would think of such a thing. To say that the Porto Ricans and Filipinos have no Constitutional rights is rank stuff and nonsense. And if the men who put their signatures to such assertions as appear in the paragraphs quoted are not ashamed of it, it is because they don't know any better.

## Scribner's Rufus Choate had a voice without any

gruff or any shrill tones. It was like a sweet, yet powerful flute. He never strained it or seemed to exert it to its fullest capacity. I do not know any other public speaker whose style resembled his in the least. Perhaps Jeremy Taylor was his model, if he had any model. The phraseology with which he clothed some commonplace or mean thought or fact, when he was compelled to use common-place arguments, or to tell some common story, kept his auditors ever alert and expectant. An Irishman, who had killed his wife, threw away the ax with which Choate claimed the deed was done, when he heard somebody coming. This, in Choate's language, was "the sudden and frantic ejaculation of the ax." Indeed, his speech was a perpetual surprise. Whether you liked him or disliked him you gave him your ears, erect and intent. He used manuscript a great deal, even in speaking to juries. When a trial was on, lasting days or weeks, he kept pen, ink and paper at hand in his bedroom, and would often get up in the middle of the night to write down thoughts that came to him as he lay in bed. He was always careful to keep warm. It was said he prepared for a great jury argument by taking off eight great coats and drinking eight cups of

### AMUSEMENTS.

The engagement of the Cummings Com-pany at Cordray's terminated with the production of "One Night," Thursday evening. It was expected that the play would run the rest of the week, but Manager Cordray objected to certain features of the play, and in consequence canceled the engagement. This will close the sea-son at Coxdray's, but it will be reopened. August 25, by the full Tivoll Opera Com-pany, of San Francisco, who will give a season of the latest successes. Manager Coxdray ways that the nast season has Cordray says that the past season has been entirely satisfactory, and that he looks forward to the next with confidence that it will the best, both in point of at tendance and attractions, that Portland has ever known.

#### Sara and Maud.

Concerning the prospective production of "Romeo and Juliet" by Maude Adams and Sara Bernhardt, the New York Dramatic

Mirror says:
"Decidedly the most colossal piece of asininity yet revealed in the managerial search for 'circus' attractions is the an-nouncement of the plan to 'present' Sara Bernhardt and Maude Adams m mee and Juliet' the season after next. only needs the casting of William Gillette for the Nurse to give the finishing touch to the farce.

"It seems more than probable that this extraordinary histrionic combination will never come to pass, and that a year hence the whole thing will have resolved itself into an exploded and forgotten advertising scheme; for although Sara in her sec half-century has shown signs of elderly absurdity (as in her Hamlet and her Philadelphobia), it is not likely that she so far forget the dignity of her past career as to caper before us in the guise of a broken-English Romeo to an ingenue Juliet.

"Indeed, Sarah already has cast a shade of doubt herself over the proposed trans-action by saying in a London interview that her appearance will depend upon her ability to study the lines in English satisfactorily. This qualification would seen to imply that while Sarah has not lost her taste for free advertisement she has not entirely lost her common sense."

#### Notes of the Stage.

Hope Booth will play leading roles with the extravaganza company to be located at the Columbia Theater, Boston, next

Marie Dressler has quit "The King's Carnival" in a huff. A quarrel with another member of the company led to the

When Stuart Robson revives "The Hen." rietta" next season, Macklyn Arbuckle will play the part originated by William H. Crane

All the Proctor theaters will return to straight vaudeville next season, the experiment with stock companies having proved a failure.

Lady Frances Hope (May Yohe) and her husband have become reconciled, and she will join her hueband in England at an early date.

Russ Wythal, who for several seasons starred in "For Fair Virginia," is the latest engagement made for the Stuart Robson company.

Charles Frohman will play the

Lord Quex" on the road next season with an American company. The principal parts have not yet been assigned. Kirke La Shelle has signed Helen Lord and Alene Crater for prominent roles in the Frank Daniels comic opera company next season, playing "Miss Simplicity." Raymond Hitchcock is to have the leading role in "King Dodo," replacing Wil-liam Norris. Mr. Hitchock recently resigned from the "Miss Bob White" com-

The Religion of the Boers. Nineteenth Century. When I was serving as acting chaplain to the forces in 1809 on Greneral French's lines of communication at Rosmead Junetion, I was told on excellent authority that a colonial Boer farmer in the neighborhood had said that if the Boers did not win he would burn his Bible and have no more to do with God. I have since heard the same sort of statements made in othdesperate and illogical man. When the logic of events caused the Scottish Cameronians to despair of their position, they actually intrigued with the Chevacans or the Filiphos, and as for the prospect of admission to the Union, it is 1768, against the Government of Queen mass of the ignorant Boers in a condition been taught to believe about then as the elect people, all the promises of God-given victory which Paul Kruger and their ministers of religion have perpetually set before them, will be to them as the baseless fabric of a vision. They will merit the compassion and pity of every God-fearing man in our empire. Their own ministers have, most of them, minstered so fatally to their political delusions that they will be as sheep without a shepherd. There are a few among them who will give them wise counsel, such as Mr. Du Plessia. There are some ministers, like the Rev. Andrew Murray, of saintly life and wide spiritual power, whose devotional works are read and val-ued in England. But the political trait is the predominant characteristic of most of them.

Philadelphia North American, If we have learned one thing in the 10 years it is that business and partisan politics must be divorced. It is a hopeful sign that the business men of the country, and especially those of the Republi-can faith, have learned this lesson and are prepared to apply it. That they have the courage and foresight to put themselves on record so far in advance of the me ing of Congress encourages the belief that their influence will not count for nothing next Winter in Washington.

## Sentiment for Tariff Reform.

Boston Herald The whole country, as far as the Demo-cratic portion of it is concerned, says that a revision of the tariff in the line of mod eration is needed, and a large portion of the Republicans of the West have joined with them, while presumably there are not a few Republicans of the East, man-ufacturers included, who are of the same

Rejecting Proffered Free Trade. Philadelphia Record.

Here we have Cuba shaking her sugar and fine tobacco and fragrant spices and woods and ores before our eyes and under our noses, and we are forbidden by our protectionist doctors to accept the bounty which the fortune of war and diplomacy have placed within our reach. How long will the people of this country submit to such deprivation for the emolument of the trusts?

# Dear Folded Hands.

Youth's Companion.

Dear, foided hands, so worn with care,
So quiet on the pulseless breast,
Will any burden need you there,
If heaven is a place of rest?
And you, dear heart, will you forget
The struggles of these lower lands?
Or is there some sweet service yet For folded bands?

Yours was the never-ending task Born of a never-ending need. Our selfishness, it was, to ask, Your sweet unselfushness to heed. And now in the unwouted rest, Long promised in the better lands, How can you att an idle guest With folded hands?

No tears to dry, no wounds to bind, No sufferer to tend and bless—
Where will those eager fingers find
A need for all their tenderness?
Yet, knowing all they did before,
Perchance the Father understands. And holds some precious work in store For folded hands,

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Satan might take a run up to Chicago these days and get some pointers in modern methods of raising the temperature,

> Now doth the gay mosquito Whet up his pointed snout, The woods will soon be full of

The heat that caused that Denver dynanite explosion was probably generated by a spark from a pipe in the mouth of one of the workmen.

Simple Simon went a-fishing With a rod and fly, But all the good his friends e'er got Was an inspired lie.

The Evanston authorities who turned the hose on a gathering of Dowieltes administered the kind of a baptism that the sect is in need of.

Now doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minu By bringing trouble to an end When other folks begin it.

"The blow that killed father," said the farmer boy when he learned that the old man had used his breath to extinguish the gas in a city hotel,

get through with the present stocks of books, Mr. Carnegie will have ample opportunity to buy new libraries. Then to side with truth is noble

By the time the Summer vacation girls

When we share her humble crust, But it's different when our shares are In a money-coining trust.

The Kaiser has ordered an American

chooner. This is only fair, as hundreds of American sovereigns are ordering German schooners these warm days. It ought to make no difference to the

Summer girl whether or not a young man

wears a coat. Young men usually carry their money in their trousers pockets. A drummer who halled from St. Louis Was wrecked on a whistling bois, And he said, "The sait sea Does not look good to mea, And I'd hate to be Admiral Dois."

The correspondent who seeks to startle an unsuspecting world by recording the fact that the man who was shot in Montana was Hitt will be doomed to disappointment.

A New York man killed his wife because she was late in getting dinner. We do not like to be harsh, but we are of the opinion that this man was perhaps a triffe unreasonable.

We've crossed the Western ocean And taken in its isles, We've picked up Porto Rico, Where the verdant paim tree smiles, For other worlds to purchase We turn as one perplexed. But we'll keep right on expanding Till Albion is 'nexed. The following is a copy of a warrant

issued by an Alabama justice of the peace: "to any lawful officer of the State Complaint on eath having Bene made before me that the offence of a Busing E. J. Whelar By Coming in Hear Hous Cursing Hear and threatting to Knoc her down & for her to sheat her mouth & drawed Back his arm and Sead he wold Knock hell out of her & then jump on Chappel and got out Dors Dis appeared for one hour and Come Back a gine & did Kick her Dor & Brock the lock & Busted the Dore in too Places & Send if She did not open the dore he wold Brake hit Down to any lawful officer of the State you are Commanded to Bring frank Steveans Before me this Aprial the 13, 1898, F. M. Price Justice of the Peace."

of verifying them, I believe them to be substantially true. A broken Calvinist self: He was late in arriving in one of the cities in which he was booked, a had but half an hour to reach the hall where he was to give his entertainment. He needed a shave almost as much as he did his dinner, but he decided to cut out Anne. The end of the war will find the the latter. The former he was obliged to have. Going to his room, he rang for of religious despair. All that they have a barber. A bright looking boy came in and announced that he was the barber, Mr. Bingham sat down on a chair and

told him to go ahead. "I beg your pardon, sir, but would you mind lying down on the couch?"

"Why." asked the astonished lecturer. "Well, sir, you see, I am generally sent to shave the corpses, and I can shave a man better when he is lying down."

A Chicago shoe manufacturer who has risen from the bench and is able to look at the shoe business from the point of view of the workman as well as that of the employer and capitalist, is going to found a town on the Susquehanna River, in which the cottages will be sold to employes without restriction; they will not be required to become teetotalers or quit tobacco; there will be no Sunday restrictions except those imposed by the general law, and the company will not control the stores, the franchises the privileges. Several millions are to b spent in opening streets, laying out park and so on, and it is intended to provid habitations for a population of from 200 to 2000. The scheme shines forth in the programme with the lustre of the highest grade of shoe polish, and may be as suc cessful as its promoter hopes, though experiments of the kind, however liberal and beneficent in intention, do not alway turn out that way.

Dame Fashion's New Decree. James Barton Adams, in Denver Post again doth fashion's fickle queen astound us

with a new decree

That gives our buxom belies and dames a fit of deep anxiety. That hustles plumpness to the rear and honors leanness with the crown
And gives the shorter build of girl a sudden,
cruel turning down!
Young dames of fashion, fat and fair, and forty, if the truth were known.
Will look with envy on the ones who run to

cuticle and hone
And little apple dumpling girls whom natures
chooses to endow
With feah must wade out of the swim—the
slim girl is in fashion now.

Long-drawn-out angularity is now the leading beauty point.

And gowns are fashioned to expose the workings of 'most every joint;

The neck must be of generous length, rise swan-like from its shoulder deck-Be what the vulgar masses call in vulgar way
"the rubberneck."
The plump and creamy style of throat, the sort
us fellows yearn to kiss
When it supports the shapely head and sweat

face of a pretty miss, Now gets the famous chicken stroke, and it must make its final how Until the cruel gash has heated—the glim girl is the fashion now.

But such of us as have admired the trim and natty style of girl.
The buxon lass who fills her gown, will naver
hesitate to hurl
Defiance at the fashion queen and trample on her fool decree, And stick right to the plumpy lass with all her adiposity.

Let those who pay their homage to the girls of willowy design.

Those built to cling to manly cake in nature

of the clinging vine, Stick to their tail and graceful dears, but

countless thousands yet will how To idols of more solid build, though slim girts are the fashion now.