Entered at the Postomoe at Portland. Oregon TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms.,....166 | Business Office...66

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Sunday, per year
The Weekly, per year
The Weekly, S months To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15: Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20:

POSTAGE RATES. od States, Canada and Mexico:

10 to 16-page paper....le
16 to 82-page paper......2c
Foreign rates double.
News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertis-ing, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici-tation. No stamps about be inclosed for this

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. Thompson ice at IIII Pacific avenue, Tacoma. Box 955,

ibune bullding. New York City; 469 "The ockery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southwest YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temmature, 74; min ım temperature, 55; pre-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY JULY 16, 1901.

TARIFF NEED OF PACIFIC TRADE.

Corrected figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 are out, and their most striking demonstration is one of disaster in Pacific trade. Although our exports as a whole have grown to \$1,487,-00,000, an increase of \$93,000,000 over those of last year, and an excess over the record of any previous year in our history, our exports to Pacific countries have witnessed a decline, thus:

17,521,691

Considerable effort is made to abate the force of these figures by pointing out that Hawaii and Porto Rico, last | they have so long cherished will not be year grouped with countries to which we export, have this year been eliminated. The explanation, however, does not explain. Porto Rfco, evidently, belongs neither to Asia nor to Oceana. It is true that to most of Oceana our exports have increased. There went \$2,000,000 more this year than last to British Australasia, and \$1,300,000 more have been for William McKinley and this year than last to the Philippines. But to Asia there is a clear decrease of \$17,000,000, partly accounted for by the industrial depression in Japan and reciprocity and the markets of the ances in North China, for whose provoment must accept a share of responsibility, together with Europe,

Yet when we reflect that over against this worse than dubious showing stands a clear gain of \$100,000,000 in our sales to Europe, another of \$10,000,000 in those to Canada, and another of \$6,000,000 to poor, harassed Africa, and another of \$6,000,000 to South America, it is painfully manifest that something is wrong with our Pacific trade. Facilities are plentiful, both of sail and steam. Time and expense both assist us in the contest with Europe. Yet while China imports annually \$150,000,000 worth of goods and Japan \$138,000,000 worth, we sold all Asia in 1901 but \$43,000,000 worth of merchandise of all sorts.

The prime trouble with our Asiatic trade is the tariff burden under which it groans. To the already high duties we are adding more upon every occasion. The Dingley law not only increased the duties on Chinese and Japanese silks, but clapped a duty on Jap-snese matting which commodity, coming in free, had aided our trade materially, in supplying return cargoes for vessels carrying our wheat, flour, lumber, cotton and manufactures of iron and steel. The war revenue law struck a powerful blow at Asiatic trade in its imposition of a tariff on tea, and though numerous other taxes, of no special onerdusness to business, have been repealed, the tax on tea stands without abolition or even reduction,

Unfortunately, there is little hope for amelioration of these difficulties. There is considerable agitation in favor of tariff reform, both by advocates of reciprocity treaties with Europe on one hand, and on the other hand by those who would curb the trusts by enacting free trade in their products. These two projects are supported at cross purposes, and in their antagonisms both may fail. Neither, moreover, would achieve much of anything for trade with Asia, as the purview of their operations would practically be confined to European competition. What Pacific commerce needs most of all is tariff reduction carefully devised to the express conditions of the import and export trade. This it is extremely unlikely to get.

The fact that there is no suitable of really safe place along the river front for boys to learn to swim, added to the well-known fascination that the water possesses for the small boy on sultry vacation days, emphasizes the statement made by a prominent citizen that Portland needs a "public swimming bath-house." Swimming is more than an accomplishment, since inability to swim is very liable, at some time in the life of every man, to result disastrously to himself or to some one else in dire emergency. Reasonable opportunity given, all boys and many girls will learn to swim. Prudence requires that boys, at least, be given this opportunity ler such conditions as safety demands. A bath-house, properly constructed and supervised, would furnish this opportunity, and the proposition \$500 as a basis for the necessary building fund, should appeal to the pocketnerve of parents of small boys, even

those in very moderate circumstances, with a force that will insure a pledge of the amount required without delay. The proposition, backed by a very apparent need, is "up to" the parents of the city, especially the parents of irrepressible small boys, rather than to philanthropists, and they should take steps immediately for the construction of public bath-house, as proposed.

OCCULTATION OF BRYAN.

Ohlo is not the only place where the stamp of unmistakable disapproval is being set upon the further aspirations of W. J. Bryan. Not long ago he was studiously and pointedly rebuked at St. Louis, in the election of a Gold Democratic Mayor over his protest. His recent general order commanding all who disbelieve the Kansas City platform to stay out of party councils and conventions has been greeted with shouts of dissent if not derision. Just now, Mr. R. G. Rosing, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, who has been flitting about through the Eastern states for some time on a political mission, comes out flat-footed in the assertion that Bryan is no longer to be considered a Demo cratic possibility for 1904.

Opposition to Bryan we have long been familiar with to an extent almost tiresome. This sort of thing was common in 1899 and the early part of 1900. Carter Harrison, or McLean, or Gorman, or Croker, or Hill, would utter a note of discontent. Then the young Nebraskan would go to Chicago or New York and make a speech, and in the din of applause that followed all opposition to him would be hushed to silence. Mr. Rosing, however, offers some sign of a real uprising against Bryan. He has been an enthusiastic Bryan man for years, and was at Kansas City a year ago, whooping it up for Towne. But now he says it is time for the Democratic party to become conservative and to seek issues upon which it can win, rather than ideas that have been exploded as thoroughly as last week's firecrackers.

It is clear that the Democratic leaders have enough of Bryan. But can they handle the rank and file? It ought to be not an easy matter to revolutionize the masses of the Democracy in a day and teach them to love what they have but now abhorred. How shall their trusting souls be convinced that he upon whom they have been taught to look as a matchless leader and peerless statesman is after all but a stuffed prophet with sounding brass and tinkling cymbal? Can they be induced at will to turn their backs upon the sacred cause of 16 to 1, and forget the crime of '73 and bow resigned to the sway of the accursed gold standard?

It is most gravely to be feared that precisely this will come to pass; that the rank and file of the Democracy will be as joyous and as fully persuaded and as religiously zealous for the conservative platform of 1904, ignoring silver, as they were for the Populist platform of 1900, extolling 16 to 1 as the one thing needful. When it comes to a question of winning the election, the convictions allowed to stand in the way. In the South, we may be especially sure, they will vote whatever ticket goes up as cheerfully as they voted for Bryan in 1900, though they wanted sound money and expansion for their cotton trade Few of us take our political convictions too seriously. The same men who Mark Hanna and protection and the home market, will be in 1904 with William McKinley and Mark Hanna for who is the best man for the Presidency as soon as the party nominee is put up. If there are any who hesitate or think differently, they are fit only for contumely. Such men are not true Repubilcans or true Democrats. Such newspapers are not true party organs.

GRATUITOUS SLURS AT PORTLAND.

The Seattle newspapers are apparvery much distressed over the publication in the annual review of the San Francisco Commercial News of a lot of misleading rot about Tacoma's position as a seaport. The San Francisco paper, which studiously avoided any complimentary mention of either Portland or Seattle, inserted in its annual "next to pure reading matter" the statement that "for years Tacoma has been the wheat-shipping port of the North Pacific Coast," and that "the busiest port on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, is Tacoma, in the State of Washington." It also said: "In manufactured lumber product Tacoma is the leading port of the Coast. During the year Tacoma manufactured 200,000,000 feet of lumber."

There are a number of other equally misleading and grotesque statements in the annual review, but the protest should come, not from Seattle, but from Portland. Last year the "annual" divided its North Pacific compliments between Seattle and Tacoma, leaving Portland alone in her obscurity. The Seattle papers at that time handed out the usual praise over the excellence of the San Francisco sheet, and seemed to think there was nothing wrong in the intentional slight put on Portland. As to the above statements, the Commercial News is fully aware that Tacoma is not "the wheat-shipipng port of the North Pacific Coast," or, if it is not aware of the fact, it can quickly learn how silly the statement sounds by consulting the Custom-House records or any of the San Francisco wheat exporters who are operating in the north, Portland is, and for the past three years has been, not only the shipping port of the North Pacific Coast, but also of the entire Pacific Coast, the shipments of wheat from this port being greater than from any other port on the Pacific Coast. This fact probably accounts in a large measure for the studious efforts of the News to avoid anything like a complimentary mention of Portland. A "has been" in any particular line of business is not expected to entertain the friendliest feeling for the competitor which has distanced it in

the race. In the year 1900 the Portland mills manufactured 244,000,000 feet of lumber, and yet Tacoma, with a cut nearly 20 per cent smaller, becomes, in the words of the Commercial News, "the leading acti-Piatt faction. Collector Bidwell, lumber port of the Coast." The Com- of the port of New York, was the mercial News contains a fair amount of statistical information that is of value, but the San Francisco hatred and jealousy of Portland is ever cropping out, even in this statistical matter. For example, we find the names of ships from Portland which reached their destinato construct one, with a guarantee of | tion months ago still carried in the statistical tables of the News as "on the way," the extraordinary length of the passages bringing the average of those | vention met, and the Platt-Bidwell can-

which are posted as "arrived out" up to figures which do not make as favorable a showing as would be made by a true statement of the matter. The news columns of the paper also seem quarantined against the name Portland, In Saturday's issue appeared the fol-

The British steamer Monmouthshire has arrived at Antwerp with a cargo of 67,382 centals of wheat.

The Pak Ling and Kintuck will probably load grain for Europe, sailing from Tacoma, and going via the Suez Canal.

The Monmouthshire sailed from Portland, and not from San Francisco, and the Pak Ling was charterd over two weeks ago to load at Portland, and is in this port at the present time. On Thursday the News printed the following in its list of recent charters: Strathgyle, British steamer, 3284 tons, lum-ber from Puget Sound to Manila 52-6—char-

tered by the Charles Nelson Company. It has been over six weeks since the Government chartered the Strathgyle to load at Portland, and every shipping man on the Coast knows that she will load at this port. The News would do well to return to its old business of printing facts as it finds them, and cease lending or selling its columns to town boomers.

BEIGN OF THE GRAFTER. Abandonment of the pneumatic tube mail service has caused a great deal of expense and inconvenience to the business men of the large cities in which it was for a considerable time in use In Philadelphia the distress has taken the form of an urgent and pointed pro-test to the President and Postmaster-General. The petition sets out that whereas with the pneumatic tube they could make the train with their mail in ten or twelve minutes, with the old horse and wagon method, now reinstated, it takes them fifty to sixty minutes. This is not the worst of it, because it so happens that the former arrangement enabled them to catch the Eastern mails with their day's business, while the new arrangement shuts them out. The special delivery mail for Boston, for example, must now be in the postoffice by 11:30 A. M., which 18, of course, too early for report of the day's business. The market in the Philadelphia Bourse closes at 2:15 P. With the tube the merchants were privileged to mail their quotations as late as 2:45 P. M., when their station was connected with the pneumatic tube to catch the 3 P. M. train for Boston.

The petition concludes: Feeling as we do that we are justified in asking for the best possible mail service, be-cause it is from such cities as our own that the revenue in the postal department is received, we cannot help feeling the justice of our request for this service after the strong indorsement of the commission of investiga-tion to recently appointed by your postal de-partment. We desire to know if there is not some way of having the discontinued service reinstated; and we request that you make it an early issue for the next session of Congress to have the service permanently established and extended throughout our city, according to the recommendations of our Postmaster.

Why have the merchants of Philadelphia and other large cities been put to this loss and inconvenience? The Government, of course, is abundantly able to continue the pneumatic tube service. There was, indeed, no objection to per se. But Congress refused to make the necessary appropriations for its continuance, simply because the bill in its favor was impaired by the presence of extravagant and, it was feared, corrupt provisions. Nobody objected to the proper and economical conduct of pneumatic mail service; but nobody was willing to consent to the consum mation of improper and costly jobs for new and unnecessary service.

There is a close parallel here to the situation of rivers and harbors situalso to some extent by the disturb-ances in North China, for whose provo-soon as the platform is made. We know of development work. If the river and of development work. If the river and harbor bill of the las gress, or at any previous session, had been strictly limited to feasible and profitable improvements like that of the Columbia between Cellio and the sea, it would have passed without serious opposition. But it became necessary, in order to gain votes in its favor, to include an immense array of impossible improvements and undisguised jobs on internal streams that are not now and never can be fit for navigation. In numerous cases appropriations are included for portions of streams midway in their course connected with no other improvement above or below-a most palpable waste of public money. The interested member merely desired this appropriation to be spent in his district. without any regard whatever to the re-

> turns from the expenditure. It is far easier to apprehend this abuse, its moral enormity and its industrial faischief, as reflected in mail service and waterways, than it is to point out a remedy. If we could at once remove the scamps, both from clamorous corporations and from Congress, the thing would be done. This, however, is doubtless impracticable in a popular government with human nature unregenerated. Some amelioration will doubtless grow out of the increasing need of the various sections for men in Congress of character and ability. In a conspicuously business age it is strange to see how long industrial communities are content to be represented by "brilliant orators," withou brains, force or conscience, instead of by business men who can bring things to pass. Some way must be found to facilitate the ability of the efficient and sagacious to bring to naught the machinations of the grafter, whose trail is over everything. This way is apt to be found as the necessity for it grows more and more urgent.

A SUAVE STATESMAN. The editor of Gunton's Magazine, in recent issue, referred to President McKinley as one who "seems to have no moral strength to resist discreditable and discredited corrupters. This is becoming manifest in so many ways that the people are losing faith in the Administration." A reader challenged Mr. Gunton to specify some ways which Mr. McKinley shows his want of moral strength. Replying to this challenge, in the current issue of the maga zine, the editor refers to a matter that came under his personal observation

In the Fourteenth New York Congres sional District there were two leading candidates for the Republican nomination. One was favored by the Platt-Quigg machine, and the other by the of the port of New York, was the champion of the machine candidate. Before the assembling of the district convention the anti-Platt faction had an apparent majority of 30 among the delegates, but Collector Bidwell, it is charged, used the coercive power of his public office upon office-holding delegates with such effect that an adverse majority of 30 was turned into an actual majority for the machine when the con

ton says that he was an eye-witness to this coercion in one instance at least, and that the evidence of its employment in other cases is conclusive. He

further says:

All these facts were laid before President McKinley on the 4th of October at Canton, O. At his request no exposure was made before the election, he promising to deal adequately with the outrage after election, whether re-elected or not; expressing, moreover, implicit belief in the facts as reported, and his indignation at such conduct by Federal office-helders whom he had appointed. On the 4th of December the facts were again laid before the President in accordance with his previous request, in writing. Instead of carrying out his ante-election promise, he reappointed this corrupting official, two months before his term had expired, as a mark of before his term had expired, as a mark of special approval. The President thus knowingly gave his official support to the corrupt methods of politicians by conspicuously rewarding the corrupters.

The remonstrants were all friends and supporters of the Administration, the New York Press, an Administration organ, printing and vouching for the truth of it all in sum and detail. There is nothing incredible in this statement by Professor Gunton; it is but a repetition of the same evasion and indirection that have been manifested by the President in the notorious case of the postmaster of Philadelphia and many other Federal office-holders who have systematically violated the civil service rules as deliberately and defiantly as has Collector Bidwell, of New York City. Making gracious promises to the ear and then serenely breaking them to the hope is the most conspicuous vice in Mr. McKinley's personal and political character. In the words of a very able member of the National committee, who for many years has voiced the most intelligent and influential public opinion of one of the best states of the Middle West, "Brother McKinley in politics is a horse that cannot be trusted to stand without hitching." In his overamiability and urbane inconstancy, the President recalls Pope's famous portrait of Addison, who was "so obliging while he ne'er obliged."

The prospect of a repetition of the famine of three years ago in several densely populated provinces of Eastern Russia is appalling, even at this distance. The wretched "hunger food" that then sufficed in many instances to keep base life afoot, and in many failed, even in this meager mission of doubtful mercy, is unknown to us except through a description of its vileness, yet this description, though filtered under leagues of sea and removed by many thousands of miles from sight and smell, causes a shudder of disgust. And when even of this vile compound there is not enough to appease the hunger of the ignorant, famine-smitten multitude, the resultant misery is of quality and volume too great to estimate. Ignorance and helplessness, it is said, rule in the threatened provinces. Though two severe famines have visited the people in the last ten years, they have learned thereby neither prevention nor remedy for such visitations. Death is the least of the evils that result from this condithe more pitiful features being suffering that manages to evade death and debilitated bodies and enfeebled minds that give promise neither of usefulness nor improvement in coming years.

The Boers as a people-have never mingled with the negro. It is no small praise to the Dutch character to recall that Rivers and Anglo-Saxons are the only colonists that have kept their blood pure.—Monthly Review of Re-

This statement is not true in the sense that the Boers did not in the past practice miscegenation quite as freely as the whites did in the South during the days of slavery. One of the commonest sights in the Transveal is a pious old oer farmer who is the father of a large number of illegitmate children by Kaffir women. In the novels of Rider Haggard, which deal with life in the country of the Boers, the villain in more than one of the stories is a halfbreed, the son of a Boer farmer by a Hotten tot or Kaffir woman. Rider Haggard served for many years as a soldier against the Boers, and he served afterwards with the Boers against the Zulus, and he doubtless drew a correct picture of their domestic life.

Our people will breathe a sigh of rellef in sympathy with citizens of the superheated regions of the Middle West who have been suffering from intense heat and drought for several successive weeks, at the partial respite afforded by slight rains in some places and heavy thunder showers in others within the past twenty-four hours. Of all atmospheric conditions, the most trying upon human courage and endurance is that of intense heat, unrelieved for days together by rain or cooling breezes, and aggravated by the sight of withering vegetation and perishing stock. Unseemly rains and even the bitterest cold are as nothing to this flerce extreme of heat. Let us hope that the worst is over, and that the crops in the long-sweltering area have not been entirely destroyed by the unusual "hot spell."

The Hon. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in a recent speech to the striking machinists of the Southern Rallway, bitterly denounced those students of the State School of Technology who had taken the vacant places, and declared that no state institution "should tolerate within its walls as students supported by the state" such young men. Mr. Smith must be an arrant labor demagogue, for he of course knows that the right to labor is as sacred as the right to strike. The right to choose your employers, or your employes, as the case may be, is one of the fundamentals. If the students of the State School of Technology wish to work on the terms offered by the Southern Rallway, it is their own business.

What should be the limitation of s street franchise? The Oregonian thinks twenty-five years quite long enough. If made fifty, or even forty, it will be about the same thing as perpetuity. No man now interesting himself in street franchises will be here to trouble himself with the subject, even twentyfive years hence. They who are contending for very long franchises want for themselves advantages that belong to future times.

The steel trust's sole interest in the strike, it says, is protection of its nonunion workmen. Since when has the welfare of their men grown so dear to the hearts of the steel kings?

Some parodist of the methods of Rev Charles M. Sheldon seems to be trying to run Kansas as Satan would run it.

If in need of a light Summer recrea-

didate was nominated. Professor Gun- AN INDEPENDENT POOD SUPPLY

St. Paul Pioneer Press. If Secretary Wilson was co rectly reported, his enthusiasm rather got the better of his judgment when he said that within a year the United States and its new possessions will be producing practically everything we use. His own words as reported were:

There is no doubt that this country within a There is no doubt that this country within a few months will be in a position to ignore every other nation on the globe in the matter of food products. We shall produce within our own domain everything that goes upon our table and upon our backs. We shall then be, commercially and industrially, almost independent of the other nations of the world. Hence any trade combination which may be effected against us will ownt for pothins. effected against us will count for nothing Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other nation. Therefore an

matter of practical fact it is not in the continuous condition against us would force such a development. It is still less probable that this development will occur without compulsion within the next two or three decades. Nevertheless it would not be beyond the limits of possibility, loaded the frog and won the bet from recovided we assume that Cuba is to be. provided we assume that Cuba is to beme an American possession within that

The following list of the thirteen articles of food imported in excess of \$1,560... 000 in 1909 gives, some idea of the extent to which we depend on other countries

for foods:	
Sugar	\$101,100,
Coffee	
Prults and nuts	19,100.
Tea	10,600,
Wines	
Cocos	5,700.
Animals	4,500,
Spices	3,400
Spices	2,900,
Provisions	2,300,
Rice	1,700,
Distilled spirits	3,600,
Of the sugar toposts \$95.000	000 man

sents the value of the unrefined sugar imported, and of this \$14,000,000 worth was German and Austrian beet sugar, was German and Austrian beet sugar, and the rest was cane sugar. Of the cane, \$20,000,000 worth came from Hawall, \$24,000,000 from the Dutch East Indies, \$15,000,000 from Cuba, and \$11,000,... 000 from the British West Indies, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. This year, with greater prosperity in Cuba, the relative position of that source of supply and of the Dutch East Indies is reversed. From Hawaii there is likely to be no great increase in the supply, but Cuba and Porto Rico, with methods of cultivation as scientific and thorough as those of Hawait, are capable of producing all the sugar needed in this country. This development is not at all improbable, for Cuba alone in 1894 sent us \$63,000,000 of sugar.

But with coffee the case is somewhat

different. Of the \$52,000,000 worth imported, \$34,000,000 worth came from Brazii, with Venezuela, Mexico, the Dutch East Indies and Guatemala and Costa Rica following with contributions to the supply ranging from \$3.500.000 down \$1,500,600. Porto Rico certainly and the Philippines and Cuba without much doubt are capable of producing good coffee, but they would be hard put to it to produce enough to displace the Brazilian product. The fruit and nut imports consisted of \$5,900,000 of bananas, over half of which came from the British West Indies and Costa Rica, but only a few from Cuba and none from Porto Rico; \$3.700,000 of emons, almost all from Italy; \$1,087,041 lemons, almost all from Italy; \$1.05.04:
of oranges, over half of which were from
the British West Indies; of raisins from
Spain and Turkey; of currants from
Greece; of dates prepared and exported
by England; of figs from Turkey and of
prunes and plums from France. Undoubt. dly the fruit industries of California and the islands will some day produce enough render most of these imports unneceseary, though it is not at all likely that the imports of dates, prunes, figs or of preserved fruits would cease. All of these ults can be raised on American soil, but only by careful attention to curing and packing would the home product drive out the established trade. Of the principal orts of nuts over half onds comes from Spain, with Italy and France contributing most of the rest, Of the cocoanut supply the British West Of Indies and Colombia supply over half. The Philippines already produce enough coccanuts to supply our demand, and the almond could unquestionably be culti-vated to a much greater extent than it is. As to ten, there is no doubt that so far as soil and climate are concerned the United States could produce the entire supply, practically all of which now comes from China and Japan. These countries also supply over half the rice

mports, but with attention the Philippine rice fields could be made to yield enough for this market. Nutnegs, pepper and the other spices come principally from the East Indies through Holland and Great Britain, with the British West Indies contributing largely. These industries could also be transplanted to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, Cocon preparations are also

in this class of tropical products which are prepared in Holland, Great Britain and Germany and sold in this country.

The imports of wines and of spirituous and mait liquors are the result largely of a demand for special brands. With the growth of the American wine indus-tries and with the development of skill. some of this demand is likely to disap-pear, but it is not likely to be entirely displaced, for as the provision imports show, even American cheeses and meat products have not been able to stop the importing of special foreign brands that are considered delicacies. The imports of the onions and the potatoes of Bermuda. of the beans and the peas of Austria, France and Germany, and of British pickles, which compose most of the imports of vegetables, are also the result of a special demand. The animal imports are largely from Canada, and are the

netural outcome of proximity.

It is clear from the preponderance of tropical or semi-tropical products in the above, and from experiments with fruits and wines in California, with tes in South Carolina, and with coffee and apices, in dependencies, that the United States, with Cuba, could make itself absolutely independent if it wanted to. But that it will want to very soon is not likely. The development of these industries is slow even under the best of conditions—a coffee plantation, for instance, not beginning to produce until the fifth year. Furthermore unless these things can be pro-duced as well and as cheaply on American soil as they are being produced else-where, there would be no use in trying where, there would be no use in trying it. But most of them, with the exception of coffee, can be advantageously produced, and there is no doubt that under proper direction the old Spanish islands will contribute a much larger share of these tropical products to the world's markets than they have hereto-fore. What they are capable of under proper management is revealed in the heavy exports of the British and Dutch islands of the West and East Indies when compared with the comparatively insig-nificant exports of such islands as Haiti. With proper attention the fruit, nut. cocoa and chocolate, rice, tea and sugar industries might easily be so developed on American soil that we need resort to no imports to get the best that there is in the world. Whether it would pay to do so is another question to be determined in each case in the usual way.

Omaha Bee

Bryan is among the prospective purchasers of an issue of Lincoln mun'cipal bonds. With Towne, Hogg and other apostles of calamity becoming oil maganother and Bryan a bloated bondholder, the party of distress is certainly in a hard God bless him, if he's still on earth, way for duly qualified leaders.

AMUSEMENTS.

It is in the Summer months, when new plays are being made ready for initial productions in the Fall, and old ones are being overhauled ready for another year's run, that the theatrical press agent is busiest. As a rule his is not a very fertile or a very active imagination, but he is usually possessed of an unlimited amount of energy and a surprising fund of what is known on the streets as "nerve." Regularly every week he complies, causes to be printed or typewritten and distributes to various newspaper throughout the country items of all sorts and lengths, each containing some fact or fiction of alleged interest about the actor, actress, or company in whose in-terest he is employed. To insure the newspaper which he hopes will use his "mat-ter" against the embarrassment incident to printing an article on the same day it appears in paper which he hopes will use his possessions had that this country and its possessions had the resources to produce every article of food we use, provided the resources were developed, he would have been not far from the truth. Yet as a matter of practical fact it is not in the least probable that even the resources were developed, because of it is of no interest.

loaded the frog and won the bet from the Jim Smiley. Another recorded the re-trieving of a \$5 bill by a bull terrier belonging to an actress, said terrier having hunted in a guiter till he found the bill, and then brought it joyously to his mistress, who happened at that time to be on her way to a rehearsal of the play she is to produce next season. The diamand and divorce stories are now by common consen shelved, but countless others take their places, and, with a few exceptions, all of them are either old or pointiess. Actors who are spending their time and money in New York are located in Maine by their press agents and made to catch trout as big as salmon. Others are either just going to Europe or have just returned from there, while still others whose names not long since have appeared in the bankruptcy columns are spending the Summer on their

in England. Actresses are constantly being enter-tained at dinner by women who have probably never seen them, and between meals they are injured in automobile runaways or lose fabulous sums playing races or the roulette wheel,

Of course, all this sort of thing is exmost startling character, and the press agent would be deeply pained and sur-prised if he knew that at least some of his stories were regarded by their recipients as just a trifle "tall."

Notes of the Stage. The Augustin Daiy musical comedy com-pany, in "San Toy," will open its season at the Harlem Opera-House September 23. Rehearnals of the company to appear "Ben Hur" next season will begin at Broadway Theater August 5, under

the direction of Ben Teal, Andrew Mack will make his initial appearance in "Tom Moore," his new play, at the Herald-Square Theater August 31. He will spend the next four weeks at his Summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Massa-

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Aime Lachaurne as director of music for Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles." The scenery will be painted by Ernest Albert, and special properties will be provided by Edward Seidel, of the Metropolitan Opera-House. Frank McKee has engaged Frank Lane once a prominent member of the Hoyt forces, to play a leading part in support of Peter F. Dailey in Augustus Thomas' of Peter F. Dailey in Augustus Th new comedy. Mr Lane has been off the

stage for three years, and has been really missed—a very complimentary circumstance. William Harris, of Rich and Harris, managers of Louis Mann and Clara Lit man, have received from Paul Potter, who is in London, the manuscript of the new play in which these artists will star next season. The title has not yet been definitely selected. Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman sailed for London June 20 to consult with Mr. Potter in reference to scenery, costumes and the details of staging

the new piece. Liebler & Co. are congratulating them-selves upon the acquisition to their forces of Mr. Benjamin Howard, a of commanding presence and attractive personality, whose rarely capable work in stock has attracted their attention for come time past. Mr. Howard was induced to sign a contract with Liebler & Co. the past week, and has been assigned the important part of Don Juan of Austria, in support of Miss Viola Allen, who will tour the larger cities of the country next senson in her past season's success, the Palace of the King." Mr. How will be remembered by Portland goers as a former member of the Neill company.

Prayers Sure to Be Answered, Be cause hain is Sure to Fail. This has its place in the news columns of the day:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 15 .- No rain has fallen bere and in different parts of the state since April 17, and crops of all kinds except wheat are almost complete fallures. Governor Dockery, who had received many requests to issue a proclamation calling upon the people to observe a certain day in fact ing and prayer, that the drought might be broken, today set aside July 21 on which "the people are requested to assemble at their usual places of worship to invoke the bless-ings of Almighty God."

The moving Finger writes; and having writ, Moves on; nor all your Pity nor Wit Shall lure it back to cancel half a line. Nor all your tears wash out a Word of it. And here are two stanzas from Omar Khayyam FitzGerald's version:

And that inverted Bowl they call the Say, Whereunder, crawling, coop'd, we live and die, Lift not your hands to It for help, for It As impotently moves as you or I.

But it will do the people of Missouri and Kansas who want to pray for rain no harm to pray for rain; and since rain is sure to come after their prayer-scon or late-they may put in the familiar argument "post hoc ergo propter hoc," and be satisfied. But there will still be doubters, whether the operations of Nature are to be controlled by human supplications,

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. While we can, let us sit in the shade nd consider the statement that in the

United States every 24 hours 25,000 acres are denuded of timber. The Old Fashioned Boy. Detroit Free Press.

Oh, for a glimpse of a natural boy— A boy with freekled face, With forehead white 'neath tangled hair and limbs devoid of grace. Whose feet toe in, while his elbows flare;

Whose knees are patched all ways; Who turns as red as a lobster when You give him a word of praise.

A boy who's born with an appetite, Who seeks the pantry shelf To eat his "piece" with resounding smack— Who isn't gone on himself.

A "Robinson Crusos" reading boy, Whose pockets bulge with trash; Who knows the use of rod and gun And where the brook trout splash

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair, With his hat on his tousied head; That his hands and feet are everywhere. For youth must have room to spread.

But he doesn't dub his father "old man," Nor deny his mother's call. Nor ridicule what his elders say, Or think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome natural boy For he'll make a man some day,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A toreador was gored to death in a bull fight in Omaha. Encore!

The July crop of brides seems to be nearly equal to the June output.

In the distribution of war medals, King Edward has very unkindly overlooked the Missouri mule.

Go on your vacation early, or you will not have recovered in time for the Fail rush of business.

What a pity that some of our posts do not while away these dull days by composing a little something about the Oregon grape. Topeka has a barber shop which is

opened with prayer every morning. Here is the first fruit of the seed sown by Brother Sheldon. As Andrew Carnegie refuses to go into

politics, people will begin to entertain some doubts as to the sincerity of his desire not to die rich. An unknown man has given \$1,000,000 to establish churches in Chicago. Whoever

he is, he seems to know where his money will have the most room to do good. A college education enables a man to

read a menu in French, but it doesn't always enable him to supply the price necessary to the placing of an order.

Concerning the weather we have the following to say:

A . A . 38.

There can be no saloons in the newly opened Indian lands till some time after their settlement. This insures the district against the blighting presence of Mrs. Nation.

The pessimist who asserted that the world has but a few thousand more years of existence before it has filled the British with the fear that they will not be able to end the Boer war in time for the final shake-up.

The fines collected in New York police courts last year amounted to \$78,967. In 1899 the total was \$100,637. Prior to the establishment of the present board of city magistrates the average annual collections were from \$30,000 to \$45,000. In 1893 the total collections from fines amounted to \$37,136.

Pending the general institution of wireess telegraph systems, a pigeon-post is doing good service between Los Angeles, Cal., and Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, in the Pacific, 50 miles away, a distance that the pigeons cover in an hour. Messages by the bird route, however, cost from 50 to 75 cents each.

A clergyman named Redheffer has cooled off his congregation by appearing in a shirt waist in the pulpit, but his action was hardly necessary. The name Redheffer suggests so many thoughts of green pastures, still waters and spreading trees under which to chew one's cud that it would hardly be possible to gaze on a man so named and not be cool.

It is not usual for a ship on the high seas to elect to cast anchor on the deck of a passing steamer; but that is what a four-masted schooner did recently in the Atlantic. The two vessels grazed in the fog, and the "catted" port anchor of the schooner caught in the steamer's deck "by a fluke." It fastened to an engineer's stateroom in such a manner as to bar his exit, but fortunately the chain parted just as the room was being ripped into fragments .The schooner followed the steamer to its destination to becover her anchor.

A few days ago when the heat in New York broke all records, and man were dropping upon every hand under the terrible rays of the sun, women ventured forfa as usual and crowded the department stores. In the majority of these places the heat was so intense as to be almost unbearable, but still the women crowded about the bargain counters. As a result at one time in one of the department stores on Sixth avenue, 12 women were stretched out on the floor from the effects of the heat. Two of them were able to be taken home, eight were taken to hospitals, while the other two unfortunates were taken to the cemetery.

When the broiling sun is blasing in the hot and cloudless #ky, And you're singed by every suitry breeze that rustles accrehing by,

With what eweet and gentle sympathy comes science to the fore And shows us that our suffering will very soon de o'er. For from figures and statistics she has gathered, it appears.

That the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

What a golden bow of promise thus is stretch-ed before our eyes! How Hope rises up to cheer us and we stille all our sighs! And a glowing happy future, when the sun no more shall bluze. Like a formace comes, to lighten these hot suffocating days: And we hall the glad announcement with a burst of joyous chars
That the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

Then we'll bear in hopeful silence all the hot waves as they come. Though complaints arise within us, yet our mouths shall still be dumb, For we know that though the sunshine is just now a little strong. Such a torrid state of Nature cannot last so

very long;
We can well afford to swelter when the future has no fears.
For the sun will be much cooler in about

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS She-They say his business is a great success. He-Yes; the firm paid him \$10,000 a year to stay away from it.-Town and Coun-

No escape.—Prospective Boarder—You advertise homelike surroundings? Country Farmer—Yep; we've got a janitor from the city fer bired man.—Brooklyn Life.

So Say We All.-McJigger-You won't mean to say you believe in divorce? Thingumbob-Well, I do in the case of the man who is wedded to his opinions.—Philadelphia Press.

The Man of the House.—'Did you have a good Fourth, Jimmie' 'Tea, sirree; pawum't home-an' I had it fire off freetrackers with the case of the case o

for ma an' gran'ma an' my three Detroit Free Press. The Fireworks Corps. "How do you celebrate the Fourth of July?" "Well, we take care of the Jones children half the day, and the Joneses take care of our children the other half."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Opinion.—There were no actresses in Shakespears's day," remarked the trite person. "Well," answered the eminent emotional star, with a toss of her head, "there are mighty few of us now."—Washington Star.

Darkens His Life.—Askit—Why does Writem, the great author, wear such a look of constant four? Teilit-He wrote the class son when he graduated, and his enemies are con stantly threatening to make it public.-Balt fear? Tellit-He wrote the class song

more American. The Boss-If we are to retain your services, Mr. Lambkin, you must take more care of your appearance. Tou look as if you hadn't shaved for a week. The Clerk-But, sir, I am growing a beard. The Boss-That's no excuse. You must do that sort of thing out of business hours.-Glasgow Evening Times.