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TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair and alightly TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 74; minimum temperature, 51; pre-cipitation, 0.60.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 25.

THE PITY OF THE TWO ADMIRALS.

There is apparently an end of all hope

that the Schley-Sampson controversy might be allowed to die. It has already become the most memorable feud in the history of our Navy, and its appearance in a court of inquiry, if not later in a civil suit for libel, will heighten the scandal and its demoralizing effect upon the service. All of which is to be regretted. The truth is desirable of establishment, but this is a case where one would fain be content to rest in ignorance of the facts, if thereby the Navy's morale and good name might be spared injury and aspersion. But this is not to be. The good that these two sterling officers have done is known to all. Investigation will serve to bring out their errors and unworthlnesses-over all of which History would have been glad to pass in silence. More in sorrow than in anger must be viewed the part played in this controversy by its principals, They have suffered from the advice of friends, conspicuously from the lack of counsel of wise friends, especially in Congress. With all their bravery and allegiance to duty, they have become the victims of stupid and rancorous charges and counter-charges, the least discreditable of whose excuses was partisan fury.

These two men typify in their charac-

teristics the complementary qualities that have made the American Navy. Sampson is the organizer and perfecter of the seagoing machine, Schley is the fighter. One is all invention, foreght and care: the other all dash and bravery. It ill becomes the American Nation, happy today through the labors of its inventors and mechanics, to belittle Sampson's work of perfecting our guns and explosives, as it heroic traditions which Schley has so gallantly sustained. Himself a poor workingman in youth, and the son of a day laborer, Sampson embodies the mechanical ingenuity and application which puts America at the head of naval as well as industrial achieve- are nearly all Catholics, and ment. The armament of the new Navy, the perfect condition of its guns, the his work. Nobody knows quite so much about ordnance as Sampson. Hard study and constant effort have given him for years authoritative eminence on modern armor and armament, and on the use and comparative value of explosives. So long ago as the establishment of the Naval War College at Newport, Sampson was the instruc tor on torpedoes. As Inspector of Ordhe assisted in the installment of the present magnificent gun factory, and as chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance he did the foundation work without which the victories of our war with Spain would have been impossible.

Schley's career, on the other hand, is woven with history, to need repetition His rescue of Greely, his fine record in the Chilean troubles, and his admirable work at Santiago, are only sallent features in a record of uniform faithfulness, determination and intrep idity. In view of the idolatry in which he is held by the masses of his countrymen-idolatry denied to Sampson by his colder nature-and in view of the with which he has been honored, it would seem that a heavy burden of generosity had been laid upon him as well as upon Sampson, who is charged, and not without reason, with its lack.

The trouble between Schley and Sampson consists principally of the later and unnecessary additions to the original source of contention. Upon a feeble flame an immense conflagration place to report the victory of Santiago. That the terms of his report were unfortunate may be conceded, and they were fittingly answered by Schley when he said there was glory enough for all. The matter might well have been ended there, but so-called friends of each began forthwith to war upon the other. It was thought necessary to abuse Sampson for his absence at the Sibo ney conference with Shafter in his plain line of duty, and, on the other hand, to and enthusiastic supporter of the Union Side, in South Portland and on Alder asperse the bravery of Schley in with-cause, but the Catholic Church at the street are certain elevated roadways drawing the Brooklyn from where it "blanketed" the fire of the other ships in the blockading squadron, notwithstanding an investigating committee characterized his action as "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat, and of the most decided advantage."

The two men are commendable in surable in controversy. There is no Union flag waved Bishop Hughes and new ones?

for the attacks made on Schley in the Maclay history. On the other hand, the sketch of Schley contained in the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," from materials manifestly furnished by Schley himself, asperses Sampson. He is charged with dishonestly claiming the credit for the Santiago victory, and in another place the chronicle bluntly says: "Sampson was wrong." There has been ill-mannered vindictiveness, therefore, on both sides. Altogether, the affair is one of the nost lamentable in our history, especially in view of the possibilities of friendly esteem and co-operation with two men of such high abilities and long service. Their old age, which should be

crowned with peace and honor, is to die out, it seems, in bitterness and ran-Schley is 62, and Sampson 61. cor. Each entered Annapolis at the age of 17, one a year behind the other, and in that order, a year apart, they graduated. The opening of the Civil War found them both boys in the Union fleets, and it was upon the same day, July 16, 1862, that they were commissloned Lieutenants. The same year that Schley distinguished himself in the Insurrection of Chinese coolles on the Middle Chincha Islands, Sampson was commended for bravery in an affair in Charleston Harbor. From 1867 to 1869 the two men were instructors side by side at the Naval Academy, Sampson having natural philosophy and Schley having languages. Twenty years later they joined forces at Santiago, where joint victory should have crowned the acquaintance of a lifetime with fraternal gratitude and rejolcing, but where instead was raised up a feud of undying hate. It is a story of greatness, and yet littleness, from which one is fain to turn with heart-sickness and regret. Few days without a cloud somewhere on the horizon. Few sunsets without heavy shadows between its lines of beauty,

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC,

President Ellot, of Harvard University, points out in the Independent that the atmosphere and habit of democracy makes the Roman Catholic Church something other in America than it is in Europe. Dr. Ellot notes the fact that the present pope has conceded the principle of government from the people, abandoning the old dogma of the divine right of Princes, so that the Catholic Church of today does not hold that God appoints and approves for the people any particular form of government or selects particular men who are to rule. American Catholicism is something very different from that of European countries, because of the modification which the American democracy has brought about in the quality, function and manners of the Catholic prelate and the Catholic priest. The American priest is a different creature in manners, customs and intellectual habits from the European priest. President Eliot had in mind,

course, the kind of Catholic priest in America that is illustrated by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop her greatest enjoyment in church music, Keane and Bishop Spalding. Bishop and so fitly was the closing of her life Spalding, in a recent address before the National Educational Association at Detroit on "Progress in Education," illustrated the Americanism which President Eliot says colors the Roman Catholic in this country. Bishop Spalding was not born and bred in the Old World, and yet he is not a new convert; he is the son of an old Catholic family, and he is proud of his American ancestry and his country. He dwelt with enthusiasm on "the great system of fered to all," and every other development of our educational system. The Rev. John B. Coyle, of New Haven, strong he was preparing to greet at Conn., recently said, replying to a gen- Centenary Church on the following eral attack upon the Catholics made by evening, he simply fell forward, and field, Mass., that the charge that Cath- be just cause for regret and sorrow oiles were disloyal to the United States among his people at losing him-since, Government because of their faith was according to his estimate, there is still without foundation. He said that the much to do for the church-there can Catholic Church never interferes with be no reasonable regret at the manner would ill become them to depreciate the the law of the state. Our Government of his taking off. The lesson of his is founded on just laws, and interferes death, and one that has much wider with no one's right of conscience.

Rev. Father Malone recently said at

Denver that the American Catholics

in the Philippine Islands, whose people union of church and state has endured for centuries. Father Malone says that state of constant preparedness in which | the American Catholics want no union the West Indian fleet was kept, were of church and state because they have seen its disadvantages in other lands and believe the church in the Philippines will rapidly develop along the lines followed out by the Catholic Church in the United States, free and untrammeled and entirely independent of the state. The contrast between the entire separation of church and state in the United States and the perpetuation of a state church in England is striknance at the Washington Navy-Yard ingly illustrated by the protest of over thirty of the members of the English nobility against the denouncement of doctrine of trans-substantiation embodied in the declaration made by King Edward on his accession. This declaration repudiates as "superstitious and idolatrous" the Roman Catholic a long succession of brilliant exploits, doctrine that through consecration by They are too familiar, too closely inter- a priest the substance of bread and that the free bathing privileges to wine is changed into the substance of which they were entitled were denied Christ's body and blood. This declaration of the King is deemed by the Cath- hands in his pockets and walk indifolic peers as an insult to Roman Catholic subjects of the British crown. The tion the cumbersome municipal ma-Catholic peers of England include the chinery that would have cleared the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Ripon and a number of very able and accomplished and he did not sit down and reflect on members of the British nobility. The the great mistake people make by comefforts to procure any satisfactory reenthusiastic fates and presentations vision of the declaration has failed, coat, summoned the youngsters to his owing to the fact that the great mass of English Protestants, while willing to grant liberty of speech to Roman Cath- diving and wallowing in the waves olics, are firmly opposed to any amendment of the declaration made under oath by every King of England since the test act was passed in the reign of Charles II.

There is really no way out of the difficulty in England so long as there is a union of church and state. American Catholics can discern through this disagreeable situation in England the paired the break, trammels to which union of church and state subjects their church. No wonder, remembering this, Father Malone pre- letters on the first page of all treatises fers what President Eliot calls "the on municipal reform. However startis true that the Catholic Church in |go and do likewise, it cannot be dis-America teaches loyalty to the political puted that here in Portland, for exfaith of the people in which it makes its ample, a few men like Alderman Minhome. Archbishop Hughes was an able | wegen could do things. On the East South, true to its environment, was ardent in its devotion to the Confederacy. discussion as to the manner in which The most beautiful tributes to the they should be repaired. Why not or-Southern cause, in victory and in defeat, were written by the poet-priest, cilmen, equip them with lumber, tools Father Ryan. This is always the pol- and industry and set them to work icy of the church in America; for any other policy would be fatal to its best achievement, and they are equally cen- influence for the future. Where the city shall be able and willing to pay for

was the flag of their environment, their section; and where the Confederate flag waved the Catholic Church was loyal to it as the flag of their environment and their section. There was no state church, and the Catholic Church accepted the local politics of its flock, North or South.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The sudden death of Rev. Dr. Gue while in active pursuit of labor in his special line of endeavor closes a life of devotion to duty as duty appealed to him, and was a sad shock to the community, and particularly to those who attended Centenary Church. As he frequently expressed himself, Dr. Gue oved life for the sake of its beauty and the opportunities that it offered, but he was ready to yield it up upon a moment's notice. Even this brief notice was apparently denied him, as it is possible that in the final summons he did not with his mortal senses recognize the call of death. Though a stereotyped prayer, followed each successive Sunday by thousands of worshipers, enumerates "sudden death" as one of the evils from which deliverance is asked. many, perhaps a large majority, of sober-minded persons regard the sudden summons with less apprehension than the wasting, lingering, fading process of dying which is directly opposite thereto. Indeed, many thoughtful persons have placed themselves upon record as desiring a sudden call from earth when their allotted time had expired. We are all familiar with William Cullen Bryant's expressed wish to meet death

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him and lies down to pleasant dreams, And his biographer notes in his peaceful and unheralded death on a quiet Summer day the fulfillment of a wish often expressed.

Robert Ingersoll, the great agnostic had his wish in a sudden and painless death, and Mrs. Barbauld, an English octess of rare sensibility and delicacy of expression, tenderly sang:

Life, we've been long together Through pleasant and through cloudy weather Tis hard to part when friends are dear erhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;

Then steal away, give little warning. Choose thins own time; Say not good-night, but in some brighter clim Bid me good morning. This thought, it may be added, found expression among persons in all conditions of life, the more unselfish tempering the wish for a sudden and painless "going to sleep" with pity for the shock that its fulfillment would give to friends, but still clinging to the hope for a quiet, unheralded exit from the world, to which, having been warned by the monitor Pain, they might be disposed to cling with unseemly and

fruitless struggle. A death that was at the time heralded as "shocking" or "beautiful," according to the view of the person who spoke of the event, occurred in one of the churches of this city a few years ago The subject was a gentle woman of devotional spirit, who found, it was said, -already past middle age-ordered that she died during the singing of one of her favorite hymns, the devotional atmosphere vibrating with the sweet strains of music she loved. Certainly as compared with such a passing, the death after hours or days of wasting illness, surrounded by tearful friends sorrowfully waiting for the event, is to be feared and dreaded.

Of Dr. Gue his friends will say exultantly, "He died in the harness." On his schools in which free education is of- way to the railroad station to meet a detachment of the Epworth League members of which many hundred Charles W. Merriam, of Spring- his work was done. While there may significance than that given to it by ecclesiasticism, is embodied in the text. "Be ye also ready," a lesson which, if want no union of church and state, even applied to the material affairs of life would leave fewer families unprepared for the always possible emergency of the breadwinner's sudden death.

PREGNANT HINT FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago has an alderman who pos sesses many of the attributes of Cap tain Reece, of H. M. S. Mantelpiece and Chicago is standing under the shade of her skyscrapers and pointing to him with as much pride as the temperature will permit. It is not always that Chicago so justly points with pride, either, for this Alderman, whose name is John Minwegen, is a walking solution of the problem of municipal government, and wherever two or three like him shall be gathered together there will rise a model city. Strolling along the lake front the other day, this paragon observed several boys gazing with pathetic wistfulness at the margin of the lake, which was so littered with drift and rubbish them. The Alderman did not put his ferently away; he did not start in mobeach in time for the skating season. mitting poverty. He simply shed his assistance, and cleared the beach so that in less than an hour the lads were rising up occasionally to call him blessed.

A day or two later Mr. Minwegen crossed a bridge, and, observing in the driveway a hole of sufficient size to admit the passage of a horse's body, he alighted from his buggy, hunted up planks, hammer and nails, again cleared his back for action, and re-

The lesson which this remarkable man has taught should be printed in large voluntary church in a democracy." It ling the idea that Councilmen should which have given rise to some trifling ganize a brigade of able-bodied Coun patching up the rotting woodwork of these highways until such time as the

doubt that Sampson is morally culpable his church were loyal to it, because it It may not have escaped the notice

of sharp-eyed persons that the pavement on Third, Fourth and North Sixth streets is not free from imperfections. The Asphalt Company has e traction roller, a kit of long-handled flatirons and some melting-pots which could be rented cheaply, and with a few Councilmen to man them, wonders could be accomplished in the way of smoothing up these gently undulating thoroughfares. Macleay Park needs pathways to make it accessible, and a party of two or three Councilmen, working industriously for a couple of afternoons a week, could soon supply them. In fact, there seems to be no limit to the good that could be accom-plished by the adoption of Alderman Minwegen's policy, not only in improving and beautifying the city, but to the Councilmen themselves, for each night they would hasten home with tired but enlarging muscles, excellent appetites and that elevating and enobling consciousness that "something attempted, something done, had earned their night's repose."

Records are cited to show that Presiient Cleveland, in his second Administration, granted more pardons to violators of the United States banking laws than did President McKinley during his first or completed term. In President Cleveland's record 44 applications for pardon in banking cases appear, 41 of which were acted upon favorably. In President McKinley's, 60 cases were acted upon-36 favorably. In neither case can the record be said to be creditable to the Executive, Bank thieves are the last criminals who should be permitted to escape the penalty of their peculations. Whatever the showing made in their behalf looking to Presidential pardon, it cannot be granted without injustice. The bank-robber from the outside would be presumptuous indeed were he, having been duly convicted, to apply to the state executive for pardon, yet he who at once abuses the confidence of the thrifty, and, under pretense of saving and securely investing their earnings, steals them boldly from the bank, approaches the Chief Magistrate of the Nation with his plea for pardon and retires smiling with the coveted document in his hand. It is plain that, whether Cleveland or McKinley appears in the role of pardon-grantor to thleves, he discredits his position by playing it-

The late Lewis Elkin, of Philadelphia left a large fortune as a trust fund for the benefit of teachers of the public schools of that city who have taught therein 25 consecutive years, and, becoming superannuated, have no means of support. The benefaction is to be known as the Lewis Elkin fund for the relief of disabled school teachers in the employ of the City of Philadelphia. It amounts to about \$2,000,000, and each duly accredited beneficiary is to receive an annuity from the investment of the fund of \$400. There will be relatively few beneficiaries, for the reasons, first, that relatively few persons teach twenty-five consecutive years, and, again, that those who do are of the thrifty class who save during the earning period of life for its non-productive stage. Still, the fund will find beneficiaries, and, finding, shed comfort and contentment upon the closing years of many men and women who have been useful in their day and generation without being accumulative. Such persons constitute a distinct class of the aged poor, since almshouses in the ordinary interpretation of the term are not for them, and homes for destitute old people of gentility are already over-

Commissioner Hermann has, by a recent decision, in which upon appeal h was upheld by the Secretary of the Interior, dispelled the hopes of another "squaw man" who expected to come into possession, through his halfbreed children, of a fine tract of land as a tribal "allotment." The land in question is about fifteen miles from Fort Benton, Mont. The Commissioner held that, having married a white man, the Indian woman had severed her tribal relations, and that neither she nor her children, the issue of such marriage, are entitled to consideration as Indians. This decision is in the interest both of justice and of decency, and may perhaps discourage such marriages and the multiplication of children for whom there is no place, either among Indians or whites.

Adah Isaacs Menken, the ill-starred wife of the late R. H. Newell (Orpheus C. Kerr), was during her wild life in Paris the boon companion of Alexander Dumas, the famous author of "Count of Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers." A picture of Dumas, sitting cheek by jowl with "The Menken," was in general circulation in Paris, and was for sale in the New York City picture shops some thirty-five years ago. The contrast between the man and woman was so violent as to be repulsive. Du mas, an old man with strongly marked negro features, was a singular mate for a young and beautiful woman. Dumas was only quarter-blood negro, but, as not seldom happens, his negro blood was strongly revealed in his hair, complexion and lips.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which is the property of John R. McLean, thus admonishes C. K. Wheeler, of Kentucky, who still professes allegiance to the Chicago and Kansas City platforms "Not all that Democratic conventions have resolved upon from time to time is to be obstinately adhered to. Heaver forbid! . . . The Ohio Democratic platform adopted at Columbus in this blessed year of our Lord 1901 is worth a thousand Chicago and Kansas City platforms of 1896 and 1900. It is representative, not of the situation five years ago, but an expression of the views of the live Democrats of the State of Ohio this minute."

Oliver Stevens has been District Atorney of Suffolk County, Mass., for twenty-seven years. He is now 76 years of age, is a Democrat, and was elected in 1874, when the Democrats elected Gaston Governor and sent four Democrats to Congress, besides two independents elected by Democratic support. Mr. Stevens is a brother of the famous Isaac I. Stevens, who was the first Governor of Washington Territory and was killed at the head of his troops at Chantilly, Va., September 1,

1862. Prairie fires have added their hot breath and flying cinders to the tropical heat under which portions of Colorado, in common with other Rocky Mountain sections, is sweltering. This means terror and loss to settlers, and great anxiety to stockraisers, which it is impossible to overestimate.

WHEN WILL THE WORLD BE FULL

Chicago Eyening Post. In the current Cosmopolitan J. Holt Schooling wants to know when this old world will be compelled to hang out the sign, "Standing Room Only," and he proceeds to answer his own query in a very interesting fashion. In general, figures and statistics do not make inviting Summer reading, but as Mr. Schooling's sta-tistics are in the nature of things speculative, and as they suggest further specula tion of an inconclusive and not brain-fog-ging character, they may be read, as most magazine offerings are read at this season, simply to while away an idle hour. Mr. Schooling's first duty is to fix the present population of the world; his next o determine what has been the average rate of increase for a given period-he se-

rate of increase for a given period—he se-lects the 19th century.

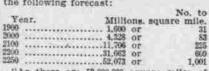
In 1886 he finds the world's population was 1,483,000,000; it was 682,000,000 in 1810.

With these figures and those for intermediate periods and years he reaches the conclusion that "we take as our unit of comparison the fact that the population of the world has increased during the 19th century at an average yearly rate of 10 persons per 1000 of population," and with his percentage of increase he proceeds

to fill the world in this fashion:
"We have now to look into the future and ascertain when the world will be full propose to take as equivalent to 'full' population of 1000 persons to each square of land in the world. This is a density of population which is not far short of peing twice that of the thickly masses population of Belgium-572 persons to the

square mile of land on the earth, the space for each person would be, on the average, less than two-thirds of an acre apiece, or a square-shaped land space each side of which measures only 5515 yards. This average land space for each person living in the world would have to suffice for all purposes; agriculture, min-ing, roads, houses, parks, railways, fac-tories, etc., and thus an average density of world population that is equal to 1900 persons per mile of land may be regarded, not inappropriately, as equivalent to the world's being full.

"If we apply to the future growth of the warld's population the rate of increase that has obtained during the 19th centur ne person per 100 per year-we obtain the following forecast:



"As there are 52,000,000 square miles of and on the earth, and as we are to consider 1000 persons to each square mile as the equivalent of the world's being full, it follows that we want a world popula-tion of 52,000,000,000 persons to fulfill this

"A glance at the above statement of growth in the world's population shows that the necessary growth form 1,600,000,000 in the year 1900 to the 52,000,000,000 of persons wanted for our purpose will eventu-ate in the year 2250, almost 300 years ahead of the present time, when it may be neces sary to hang out a notice to the effect that the world is full to the utmost

"At the present time the density of popuation in the world is about one and a half times that of the population of the United States. In the year 2000 the density world population will still be con siderably under the present density of China or of Spain; in the year 2100, how ver, this density will be on the track of Bermany's present density of population and will have passed the present density of France, while in the year 200 the density of world population will have gone be-yond the present high density of Belgium's population; and in the year 250 there will be 1000 persons to every square mile of land in the earth and the world will be

Then let all newcomers take heed that they must stand in the aisles or view the great drama of life from the back of the big, overcrowded playhouse. Now those who wish to fill in their idle time with pencil and paper may try to figure out the average decreasing effect of isasters, wars, plagues, etc., on populi on, the average rate of increase or de crease of habitable land-not forgetting by the way that scientists have told us the waters of the earth are drying up. Perhaps this process of evaporation may keep pace with the increase of population. Then when the earth really is full it may contain a population so dry that almost You see, there is no end of light and diverting speculation along these lines, and the beauty of it is it needn't cause

a particle of worry. The First Folio Shakespeare. To the Editor of the New York Times: The cabled account of the sale of a first folio Shakespeare for £1720 is sadly lack ing in details, for which reason it is peraps wisest to reserve comment until fuller information is obtainable. opy was alleged to have been sold some wo years ago for a sum approximating yesterday's price the present writer, over his signature in the Evening Post, ques-tioned the price, or the genuineness of the sale, and the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch. shortly before his decease, admitted that owing to a pecular chain of circumstances" at least \$2500 (£500) more was paid for that volume than it was worth. It seems absolutely safe to assert that no known copy is actually worth any such sum as that said to have been paid yes-

Your comment that the Daly copy is one of the finest extant calls for decided qualification. In using the words "finest extant" concerning such a book as the first folio the number of copies to which uch language could be applicable is so lmited that I know of no copy ever likely n the future to reach the auction-room blich could properly be so described, save that belonging to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is a most remote contingency her copy will ever be offered at auction. Tariff Goes Up; Wool Comes Down.

Chicago Chronicle.
With the highest tariff on wool that the ountry ever saw, standard Ohio wool is leaper than it was before the Ding ley tariff rates were adopted. The "pro-tective tariff instead of stimulating wool prices, has stimulated phenomenally the production of cheaper substitutes for wool. Science and enterprise have caused various treatments of other fibers in such a way that the world is getting along with less wool than it formerly needed. The flocks are decreasing in number and the wool supply is falling off. Yet the price goes down and down. Ohio fleeces which were worth 35 cents a pound in 1900 are now worth but 27 cents a pound. And professional woolgrowers are saying that they must have a still higher tariff They learn nothing. They would find that a higher tariff would have the effect to increase still more the supply of substitutes for wool. As the tariff on wool goes up the price of wool will come down.

Philadelphia Times. Virginia is likely to be the next state to cut loose from Bryan and Bryanism. The Democrats of the Old Dominion will hold a state convention in August, and according to good judges of the situation they will follow the wholesome example lately set by Ohio. If this shall be done it will be another significant step in the omplete reorganization of the Democratic party. Strength is lent to this prediction by the fact that the Virginia constitu tional convention recently resolved not to listen to a speech from Bryan, who then visiting the capital of the state.

Dangerous to Fool With.

Kansas City Journal.
ng in May there was much complaint hat the cool, wet weather was retarding the corn crop. Perhaps somebody prayed for a warm, dry season and put too much unction into the effort. We must be careful how we meddle with the eler

AMUSEMENTS.

Not since "The Tyranny of Tears" was given here, more than a year ago, has such a brilliant comedy been produced at the Marquam as "The Importance of which was Being Earnest," given by Henry Miller and his company at the Marquam last night. But seven people figure in it to any extent—Mr. Miller, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Thorne, Miss Eu-stace, Miss Rockwell, Miss Elliston and Miss Clement—and each plays his or her part so artistically that it would be ficult to draw comparisons, although Miss Eustace has perhaps a shade the best of it, owing to a superior opportunity. comedy is a topsy-turvy affair, so full of wit that one has to be constantly on the watch for it, and abounding with recurrences of the unexpected. indsomely mounted, and the costum women was such as to cause flutter among the feminine portion of the audience every time a new gown appeared.
"D'Arcy of the Guards" will be the bill

Notes of the Stage.

tonight.

Maurice Barrymore Smith, of Cordray's Theater, is picking up points in box-of-fice ethics in San Francisco.

Arthur Elliott, of the Miller Company, appeared in Portland last with Blanche Walsh, and has been here in support of Panny Davenport. Mr. Rosebrook, the musical director of the Henry Miller Company, for a num. ber of years played the cornet in various

Portland orchestras. The Marquam orchestra has been reinforced this week by the leadership of Sam Driscoll, who led Cordray's orches-tra through the Winter and Spring.

An ostrich on a ranch near Los Angeles has been named James Nelli, and the actor plumes himself on the supposition that it is because he has made so many ong runa,

Blanche Bates, who is bringing to a close the last week of her successful run in "Under Two Flags" in San Francisco, is preparing to appear in Ibsen's drama, "Hedda Gabbler,"

A Sprague Heirloom.

Spokane Spokesman-Review The President has appointed Richard L Sprague, of Massachusetts, Consul at Gibraltar. It has not been generally believed that there is anything like hereditary office in the United States Governmental service, but the career of the Sprague family would indicate that there is a pret-ty close approach to it.

The Spragues came from Boston and in 1832 Andrew Jackson appointed Horatio of that family to the Gibraltar Consulship. Mr. Sprague had taken up his residence in Gibraltar soon after the War of 1812, and was in business there at the time of appointment. His son, Horatio J., lately deceased, was born in the Consulate and began to assist his father when he was years old. In 1848 the elder Sprague died while on a visit to the United States, and President Polk soon after appointed the son to the vacant position, and he held it until last Thursday, the day of his death. He had served under 14 Presidents, and was the dean of the Consular Although he seldom visited this ountry, he is said to have been ly loyal to the United States and always ed after the interests of Americans

carefully. The appointment of Richard H. Sprague to the place once filled by his father and grandfather means that the heirloom will still remain in the family. It is probable that a better choice could not have been made. The salary is a pittance, but the work required has always been well

It is said that owing to the geographical osition of Gibraltar, the nearest United States Minister being at Rome, the Consul-there is often called upon to act in matters requiring a high order of intelligence, and the thorough acquaintance of the Spragues with the Mediterranean ports and people has in a large measure been responsible for the continuance of the fam-ily in the Consulate.

Coxey Reverses Himself.

Time presents some strange mutations, out none stranger than the wide contrasts in the career of "General" Jacob S. Coxey. Less than 10 years ago he was the moving spirit in that remarkable agdissatisfied labor in its march across the continent to Washington, the man who, with his motley following, was told to 'keep off the grass' of the National Cap-

itol grounds.

Today he is chief stockholder of the Coxey Steel Casting Company, of Mount Vernon, O., and expects soon to be tern-ing out steel billets and bars and having trouble with the labor unions. A decade ago the delty of every idle tramp in the country, the mounted leader of a footsore and aimless mob; today cheek by jowl with "plutocrats," anticipating war with his old-time comrades, forecasting victory for the steel magnates in the present struggle with the Amalgamated As-

sociation. If labor ever fancied it had an apostle. if the "brotherhood of man" doctrine ever had a preacher, it was Coxey. Of course, nobody believed in him except those who were shiftless, unfortunate or discontent-ed, but none the less his following was large, and the movement he started was for a time disquieting. Now all is different. Coxey has had his troubles with strikers; they have touched his pocket; and his views have changed.

Coxey has forgotten his old comrades,

Weary Willie and Wandering Walker, He fain would keep step from now on with Schwab and Pierpont Morgan,

The Popping of "Bud."

Indianapolis Sun. Yes, modest us a Hiy was sweet little Dorp Wilken With hair as soft an' silky as the silkiest of stiks, An' on her peachy dimpled cheek the downlest

An' eyes that never looked at you, so bashfullike they wun. She wux purty-no denyin' that! 'Mongst women high an' low
She would surely take the ribbon in a purty

woman show. I tried to pop a dozen times-I started, but law me! I felt so sorry fer the girl I had to stop, you

see. She trembled like a maple leaf an' blushed until I swore To Dory Wilkes I'd never pop the question any more. It happened, though, a year ago, a hull big

Went down to Neiderhouser's dance down on Well, every time I'd swing that girl she'd blush like everything. Her blushes flowed as casy as the music from the string,

down an' rest
An' I would ask here who on earth she thought
she liked the best
She'd jist look at her shoes er fall to studyin' a

An' when a set wux ended an' we'd go set

An' then some chap from Millersville, he passed the applejack. I downed three cups, an' Dory, she took three,

too, if you choose.

An' then the fourth, because she wux too bashful to refuse! The music played—we took the floor—I rickel-lect it yet— In all my life I never denced sich a delightful

The dance wus through, an' not a sound came from the fiddle strings, But Dora stayed out on the floor an' danced

Well, goin' home that night the moon shone quiet-like an' still, An' Dory's hat wux on my head when we But happy as a bird I wun, fer I'd asked Dora

She said: "You bet I'll marry you! Old boy, give me yes band!"
"All's fair in love." I thought, an' said "Git up there," to the hay.
The person who ain hold the most's the one

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Are the down-river correspondents affected with the fish-story fever?

Carbolic acid is effective, but not knowing it was loaded is considerably more

immediate. Writers of history would do well to wait ontil all the men of whom they write

have passed into it. President Shaffer seems to be one of the

few remaining institutions which J. P. Morgan doesn't own This big run of salmon will do Astoria

more good than all the common-point rates in the tariff sheets. The horse may worry about the automoblie, but the carrier pigeon is not yet

viewing the airship with alarm. The people who call this hot weather ought to be doomed for a certain time to walk the sidewalks of New York.

When Admiral Dewey goes to the coronation of King Edward he will leave that capture-or-destroy dispatch at home.

There are still enough expert swimmers and men who rock boats left to make an active market for grappling hooks.

Actor Cummings can not find any suits. but attorneys for members of his company seem to be able to dig up one now and then. Perhaps if William Waldorf Astor will

shoot off a few fireworks to celebrate the coronation. The Los Angeles Times prints an advertisement of a cemetery which is so

be real good King Edward will let him

attractive as to expose that city to an epidemic of suicide. The man who catches 3500 pounds of fish in one day had better keep still

about it if he places any value on his reputation for veracity. A good rainmaker could command a salary in Kansas now which would make

that paid to President Schwab took like the average contribution to a Populist campaign fund. Pierre Lorillard's estate appears to be worth only about \$4,000,000, or much less than was commonly supposed. On the

other hand the estate of the late John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., which appeared in the will to be worth from \$20,-000,000 to \$30,000,000, is now valued by the executor at \$50,000,000. It is well that the Sampson-Schley controversy is to be investigated. It will bring the two Admirals from the modest

oblivion with which they have wrapped themselves since the jack tars under their command deposited the Spanish fleet beneath the sad sea waves, Under a rule recently adopted by the Board of Education of New York City

school children will no longer be allowed to give presents to their teachers unless the gifts shall be sent anonymously to the teachers' homes. The object of the new regulation is to put an end to favoritism in the public schools, charges having peen made that certain teachers were partial to the children of well-to-do parents because of the presents which such youngsters brought them. Such a rule has been in effect in the Portland schools for a number of years, and is rarely vio-Inted.

Sir Harry Poland, a British magistrate noted for his brilliancy, is careless in his dress. Once his family persuaded him to go to Poole and order a fashionably-cut suit. To the chagrin of the household Sir Harry looked more outlandish in the new clothes than in his old ones. His brother-in-law went to see Poole about it. "It is not my fault, sir," the tailor sured him. "Every care was taken, but how could we fit a gentleman who would insist upon being measured sitting down?" And the only satisfaction that could be obtained from Sir Harry Poland himself later on was the dry comment: "Well, it's my business, not yours. I like to be comfortable. I spend three parts of my life sitting down, and I prefer to be measured so."

A Chicagoan and his wife recently were visiting an old friend who owns a ranch near Phoenix. Mrs. Lakeside had gene there for her health and a 17-year-old girl was detailed to wait upon her, relates a gossiner. One afternoon mistress and maid were seated in a room together, when the girl saw a good-sized rattlesnake coiled in a corner not far from the invalid's chair. The girl knew the delicate condition of the Chicago woman's health and quietly thought of a plan to save her any undue excitement. "I think I heard Mr. Lakeside calling you at the gate," she said quietly. The invalid left the room in search of her husband, and as soon as she was out of hearing the girl ran for a whip and in a few moments had killed the reptile. She had just carried it away when Mrs. Lakeside returned, saying that she could not find her husband. Then the girl told her what had happened. The Chicago man was overwhelmingly and substantially grateful to the cool-headed maid, who is now installed in his South Side home as his wife's personal attendant. The rattlesnake's skin is being fashloned into pocketbooks as souvenirs of the nerve-trying occasion,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Common Enough.—'I saw a girl with four sets of teeth in her head yesterday," "No!"
"Yes. She wore side combs."—Philadelphia The Widow's Intended.-'Well, Tor

our mother told you of my good fortune?"
ommy-No. She only said she was going to narry you!"-Punch. Teacher-Johnny, how many different kinds of force are there? Johnny-Three kinds. Teacher-Name them. Johnny-Bodlly force, mental force and the police force.—Tit-Bits. Doubts and Difficulties.—He—One cannot al-

ways tell whether a girl means what she says. She-And one cannot always tell whether man cares whether she means what she say ot always tell whether a -Puck. Economy.-Mrs. Newbride-How much are

your Spring chickens? Poulterer-Dollar a pair, ma'am. Mrs. Newbride-Well-er-I've got to be very economical, so just give me the very smallest pair you have .- Philadelphia Press. An Uniucky Coincidence.-Silas-How did Eary Marks come tew lose his farm? Jason-He thought his neighbor's fence wus encroachin' on his land, an' the very fust darn law-yer he spoke tew about it thought so, too.— Boston Traveler.

A Waning Love .- Mrs. Briderly-If you really loved me, you never would have taken a flat on the top floor. Briderly—Why not? Mrs. Briderly—Only think, when you come home from the office, how much longer it takes,-Harper's Bazar.

His Friend Gray.-Tou certainly have a collection of antiques. But is there no doubt about the authenticity of any of these old articles? The Collector-None in the slightest. I had them manufactured to my order; so, I had them manufactured to my or you see. I know just what I have got. Transcript.

Understood His Business.-Fruit Vender-Vender-Den I put ita in da way, and I wanta you tella me move on. Policem