THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1901.

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farm or fruit orchard.

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The Oregonian.

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TODAT'S WEATHER .- Fair and continued erly winds.

TESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum temepitation, 0.00.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1901.

The account of the origin of the roance or novel known as "The Prairie Flower," given in a letter from Oregon City, bears upon its face unquestionamarks of accuracy and truth. The wel has so many touches of local color that it cannot be doubted that the marials were had from one familiar with regon and with the journey across the plains. That these materials, with ch of the narrative, were supplied by Mr. Moss, and by him handed to Illiam Johnson, who passed them on Emerson Bennett, we see no reason doubt. Bennett, questionless, made iditions, gave touches throughout, and erhaps elaborated the plot. It was a at novel in its day. Everybody read , and down to 1868 not less than 100,000 les had been sold.

The statement of Dr. Geiger that lliam Johnson was the author resives explanation through the letter of rs. Clark, daughter of Mr. Moss. To r. Geiger and others Johnson doubts claimed the authorship. It is fornate indeed that light is thus thrown the genesis of this highly interesting and literary episode of the rly history of Oregon. Few American els have had a more extended run an this one had in its day; and there in be no doubt that a large edition "The Prairie Flower," and of its "Loni Leoti," if now reprinted, id he sold in the Pacific Northwest tes. It has had no circulation here se thirty or perhaps forty years. For a long time everybody attributed authorship to Emerson Bennett, ary knowledge, critical judgmen arcely existed then in the West, And the literary world Scott, Irving and nerable writers had followed the an of presenting their romances as ies "left by a mysterious stranger," "found in an old garret." So there as no doubt that Emerson Bennett as the actual author of "The Prairie ower." Of large part of it he doubtwas. But we think there can be no ubt that the outline or framework as supplied by Mr. Moss. Whether am Johnson added anything to it not now be known. But it is of chest interest in Oregon to have these ements elicited about it.

ily is a man irreligious because he doesn't care to hear these poor crudlties.

But the Hillshoro brother, through a new birth, will yet get into the progressive world, broader in intelligence and riper in spiritual life. We trust

For that they knew this, is the reason why the people of the West Side, from Portland to Corvallis, sent up their pe titions for the Sunday train.

UNIVERSITIES WHILE YOU WAIT.

One by one the professors of the University of Chicago promote the gayety of nations in ways that can only make the judicious friends of the institution, if there are any such, grieve. There is a continuous performance of outbreak censure, and then an explanation from the offender that only tends to make matters worse. Is any generic explanation to be found for these specific outbursts? Do their sources lie in common ground which may be understood if not improved?

A university, to begin with, consists

her who has suffered the loss of her vironly its sphere, and in the realm of

AUTHORSHIP OF "THE PRAIRIE tations. FLOWER."

Presidents Jordan and Harper cannot give their universities is tradition. We know what tradition means to our Army and Navy which sustained theirs in the war with Spain; and this same sort of bundle of histories and aspirations directs and informs our univer-

cess or community of interest can sup-

ing.

newspaper instead. It will be the fault of the preacher if they do. If he have a message to deliver, worth the hearing, be sure they will hear it. But no man is going to hold a congregation by insisting on a Puritan Sunday, and by protesting against the conveniences of social and civilized life. Not necessar

preacher at all, but may take up the

he will get real help through the Sunday train and The Sunday Oregonian Deliverance from isolation is the first need, moral, intellectual and spiritual, of the individual and the community.

not in imposing walls or high-piled libraries or long lists of instructors, or even in hundreds of students. Money can do a great deal, but money, like everything else, has its limitations. Honor's voice cannot provoke the sleeping dust nor flattery soothe the dull. cold ear of death. Not all the blood of beasts on Jewish altars can give the guilty conscience rest, and there is no art to charm away the melancholy of

tue. Everything is competent, within moral and intellectual achievement the potency of money whether from Central Pacific leases or Standard Oil div-

idends has sharp and imperious limi-Perhaps the most important thing

gotten.

sity life. We are a new country, it is true. But there are degrees in our new ness. Harvard, for example, began in 1638, in the days of Milton and Cromwell, Gustavus Adolphus and Richelleu. The heroic history of these 265 years has set up standards whose cumulative power over men is one of the most potent forces of our civilization. cannot be manufactured over night. Time is an element no labor-saving pro-

ply. Even God himself cannot make a 3-year-old steer in a second. Another thing Mr. Rockefeller and Mrs. Stanford cannot give their educational establishments is its spiritual experience. Into everything of solid noral worth there must have entered the spirit of prayer, devotion and selfsacrifice. John Harvard was a poor preacher. Yale was started by a band of poor but devoted preachers. "Praying bands" and contributions that could

ill be spared have broken ground and laid corner-stones for almost every one of our great institutions of higher learn This, is foundation upon which our latter-day universities have not been built. It is not so much the air of newness or of men and things hastily thrown together, perhaps, that puts ford at its disadyan tage as it is this crying lack of holy memories, high tradition and herold sacrifices. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the blundering professor who sought to lift up Rockefeller on a pedestal by the side of Shakespeare may have builded better than he knew in suggesting the difficulties of Chicago University. Patron saints fit to be set before the young for study are not evolved from Pacific railroads or petroleum manipulation. It is desirable to be smart, but it is better to be right, and the great anchor of correct training is conservatism. Nothing is more characeristic of our nushroom universities than the facility with which their professors respond to every changing wind of doctrine Things venerated, things deeply rooted in the convictions of the wise and good spapers and Sunday trains. He are held at naught by these keen young fellows, because they are not held to o's Sunday passenger train on the safe moorings by the age and habits of t Side, insisting that there is no time-honored and time-solidified tradiad of the movement of any train on tion. All truth is relative, and the apparent brilliancy of a fresh discovery or a new point of view may be faisity ard that train myself." Every per-Dash and piquancy do not make the best men, and to make the best men, more and more of them, is the university's only excuse for being.

and sounds of the modern city provide crop would undoubtedly be offset to a an environment which compares well extent by the enormous yield of for strenuousness with the habitat of wheat, the crop of which has already the aborgines, and which ought in time reached a point where it is generally to restore to us the keen vision and considered assured, and good for nearly acute hearing of the savage. No enemy 700,000,000 bushels. There is, however, a great shortage in wheat in Europe, lurks in tree or crevice for his deadly spring, but from every direction steal and America will require nearly everyupon us the hurrying carriage, the thing over and above a normal crop to meet this shortage. This will leave darting automobile and the noiseless bicycle. The flash and the distant only an average surplus to meet the whirr of these dangers are as hard to normal requirements of the Old World, detect and their possibilities of danand the shortage in the corn crop unger as definite as the signs of the hos der such circumstances cannot but tile redskin or wild beast. We do not have a powerful sympathetic effect. scan the horizon for beacon fires or pore When it is considered that the value over footpaths for prints of passing of last year's corn crop in the United feet; but we need quite as keen vis-States was nearly 21/2 times as large as ion for the telescope and the camera, that of the wheat crop, it can easily the ship in the offing and the needle's be understood what an effect a shortpoint. Telephone and telegraph train age of even one-fourth a crop may the ear, intricacies of the cuisine eduhave on the market. Rains have uncate the palate, and in a hundred trades doubtedly improved the situation, but the perceptive nose is as essential to the extent of the improvement must be great indeed to warrant much weak-

daily bread as when the savage sniffed to windward for tidings of a coming We should not, evidently, conclude with too great haste that under civilization we shall suffer atrophy of our sensual organs. Culture has so multiplied the things to be seen and heard that eye and ear are still a long way from their muster-out. Science is teaching us how to preserve and even to improve their capabilities, Perhaps the belief in the superior physical powers of the

savage is part of the manifold superstitions with which our life is crowded full. From the cradle to the grave we are beset with old wives' fables that darken our understanding and impede our growth. The day will come when all these things shall be banished, together with all the fables of antiquity. The world will be wiser, but will it in all respects be happier? In the perfect fabric of truth, is there no room for theornaments which imagination paints with skillful if deceptive brush? If the poet and the prophet could tell but the plain unvarnished truth, would life be quite as well worth living as it is to day?

THE CHARGES AGAINST SCHLEY. Admiral Sampson did not participate In the naval battle off Santiago, in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed. Schley did. Sampson was in command of the fleet, however, through not present. Schley-had the actual command

in the battle. The differences between the two men have been fanned by vituperations on the part of the friends of each. Intemperate language has been used, and dignity has been for-

Sampson's official announcement of the battle and of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was unfortunate, and ven unjust, because it ignored Schley. It began: "The fleet under my command presents the Nation with Fourth of July present," etc. It is true that the fleet was under command of Sampson; but Sampson's ship, the New York, took no part in the battle; indeed, was not in sight of it. Friends of Schley asserted that Sampson was claiming credit for himself that did not belong to him; that he gave the inference in his dispatch that he had personally led the fleet in the attack on the Spanish ships, and that this was most unjust to Schley. Then Sampson's friends began a counter attack on Schley, asserting that his course for some time before the battle had been vacillating, and even insubordinate. Vituperation followed accusation, and when the list of promotions proposed as rewards for conduct during the war was sent to the Senate, a storm was raised there, for Sampson's name was

ahead of Schley's. Favoritism, malevo-

lence, injustice, conspiracy, were freely charged all round. Sampson, on his part, had asserted in an official letter that Schley's conduct on the Cuba, before the battle, was reprehensible; and later the Secretary of the Navy, supporting Sampson, wrote that Schley's conduct was reprehensible "by reason of its unsteadiness of purpose and push, and failure to obey orders, and that it "did not meet the approval of the President and the department." cifications are presented in support of this statement. They may thus be epitomized; While off Clenfuegos when the exact position of the Spanish fleet was in doubt, Schley had been urgently directed, if he was satisfied that Cervera's fleet was not at Clenfuegos, to proceed "with all dispatch, but cautiously," to Santiago, where the en emy was believed to be, and where he actually was. He remained at Cienfuegos for thirty hours without having taken any initiative to procure information from the natives as to the presence of the enemy in that harbor Learning, however, a little later, that he was not there, he left for Santiago, May 24, but instead of proceeding with all dispatch, as ordered to do, he moved at a slow rate and did not reach Santiago until late in the afternoon of May 26. There he met the St. Paul, whose commander, Captain Sigsbee, be lieved Cervera to be at Santiago; and yet, three hours after arriving there, Schley turned back westward, signaling to the squadron that the destina-

did so, and went westward until he was

THE "CRIME" OF PICKETING. New York Evening Post.

The recent injunction of Judge Gager, of the Superior Court for New Haven, is a remarkable instance of a confusio of the ends of justice, and of the adoption of a method inimical allke to social growth and judicial soundness. Criminal action and discourteous action and desirable action are all blended in one injunction. Vioence, threats, congregating, loud and bosterous noise, picketing and persuasion are bundled up and denounced in one im-perious prohibition. Innocent things and laudable things are forbidden simply as the means of escaping the labor of sifting out and punishing the criminal things that may be associated with them. The court wave its function of distingtion court waives its function of discrimination and judgment, and fails back on authority. Trespass, the interruption of traffic, violence and the threats of violence are all sufficiently provided for in the ordinary processes of law; but here is a judge who, instead of employing those processes, sweeps with his injunction the whole field action, making no discrimination be tween right and wrong, innocence and guilt.

It is as if one arraigned for slander were The discontinuance of the gigantic dismissed with the injunction. "You shall not talk at all, for if you do, you are sure under the forest reserve schemes will to say something slanderous"; or as if a publisher, prosecuted for libel, were fornot only keep some vast areas of fine hidden to issue his paper in any shape. What action could be more within a man's appropriate freedom than to perland from falling into the hands of unscrupulous speculators, but it will also suade a fellow workman to a line of con-duct that is designed to substitute a ninegitimate settlers. So long as there were nour day for a ten-hour day? Picketing, submit to a mild form of perjury for an aside from trespass and violence, is noth-ing more than systematic persuasion, in an urgent case, directed toward those who insignificant sum, the timber sharks were enabled to secure vast holdings at

Cannot be otherwise reached. An injunction of this order is making that criminal which the people, acting through its Legislature, has not made oriminal, is setting aside the ordinary safeguard of the citizen in trial by jury, and is cusing an innecess act to take on a much lower price than they would have been forced to pay for similar land taken up by bona fide settlers. The latter in hundreds of cases would be glad of an opportunity to sell the timber from their land, if they could and is causing an innocent act to take or the consequences of a violation of law from which it may have been carefully secure a fair price for it. No matter how much the settler might wish to get guarded. Contission and tyranny do not often rise higher than this mark. It is an action that thrusts itself directly in the path of social progress. The entire controversy between labor and capital. notwithstanding the errors and evils that have grone with it has been during the more land into cultivation he has ordinarily hesitated to get rid of his magnificent timber by burning and slash ing; and yet so long as so much script land was available timber on individhave gone with it, has been, during the past century, one of the most renovating ual claims held by farmers found no buyers. The reckless waste of timber of social movements, and no part of that now going on will soon leave us with controversy has been more legitimate than that involved in the reduction of the hours thousands of acres of denuded forest lands, from which the speculators have

Judge Gager would rob the workman of hurrfedly removed the timber and sold the direct and ordinary methods of en-forcing his views and bring the machinit for a mere pittance, when in justice it should have been left for the settler ery of law to work in an entirely unwho could eventually have realized usual way in favor of his adversary. If there is any time in which the law should enough to compensate him for the labor of replacing his timber claim with a e applied with caution, moderation and fairness, it is in connection with the set-tlement of questions involving the uiti-mate welfare of society. There is, in these In April, 1862, Admiral Dewey and questions, no temper of criminality, but simply a wish to assert and maintain Rear-Admiral Schley were both among rights. The judiciary already suffers from the young officers of Admiral Farrathe suspicion among workingmen that it does not and will not bring to this class f questions sound and unbiased opinion Workmen would feel that they might as well be arraigned before the company with whom the controversy was opened as before a man like Judge Gager. One weighty reason why workmen are adverse to legal arbitration is that they distrust the integrity of the judiciary on social ques-tions. They do not believe there is a spirit of fairness at the bottom of the ju-

> This injunction is also against the slow crowth of judicial opinion. The English ourts traveled over this ground for half a century. They subjected workmen to every variety of restraint. They imprisoned women for saying "Bah!" to a "scab"; and yet a quarter of a century ago they reached the sound principle that what a single citizen may do innocently may be done innocently by any number of citizens. Guilt is not a question of numbers and action does not take on a

numbers, and action does not take on new legal character by being performed by a trades union. We should bring to social problems a totally different temper from that indicated in this injunction. The 'violence that is so easily awakened by them is very largely due to the feeling among workingmen that fair-ness and candor cannot be expected in their legal settlement; and that the judiciary is aiming, even in this hour of combinations, to rob the workman of his only defense, the right of combined ac-

HISTORIAN MACLAY AGAIN.

New York Times. Commander Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, writes to the Secretary of the Navy that, while the history of the Navy written by Mr. E. S. Maclay, called by our neighbor, the Sun, "the greatest living American historian." was adopted at the Naval Academy in 1895, the third volume, in which Admiral Schley is called a coward, a llar and a caltiff, has never been used, and he does not know of a copy about the place. It is just as well, nevertheless, that Secretary Long has put that third volume under official ban. When a country's greatest living historian gets his history adopted at an institution of learning and then issues a revised or supplemental volume, the entire work is likely enough to get into the hands of students. In this case, so peculiar and active are the influences at work, we should say the probability was very great that but for the Secretary's interference the great historian's third volume would sooner or later have been found among the text-books in use at

the scademy The painful fact that the incident cannot be considered to have come close with the Superintendent's its to its letter

arises from the sppearance in the arena of controversy of Mr. C. G. Graham, a correspondent of the Associated Press, who witnessed the Santiago fight from the bridge of the Brooklyn. It has been asserted, and we have not seen it denied, by Mr. Maclay or any other great historian, that Admiral Schley was aboard the Brooklyn during the battle. Mr. Gra-ham is considerate enough to make the following observation:

It has been, and is still, hard for me to be-lieve that the historian. Maclay, wrote his at-tack upon Rear-Admiral Schley except by insignition and at the urging of a clique. He is in close touch with those who have provided the press and the civilian head of the departnent with the material that has been intended -dire failure as it has been-to change the public view of Admiral Schley's character as an dicer and man. Maclay asserted he wrote his criticisms from

naval reports. What reports? The expurgated things that have been foisted upon the public, or the real reports of commanding officers?

I have in my possession the report of the battle of Santiago, written by two officers of the converted yacht called the Vixen. It is signed by Ligutenant Alexander Sharpe, and it was his account of the fight as he saw it

at short range-the only naval eye-witness not engaged in fighting. I have placed it along-side the Navy Department book, which has been expurged so as to give but little credit to the Brooklyn, and so as not to disclose the real position of Sampson's ship, the New York. Is that the way history is made, and is Maclay to be blessed for boidly following

the example set him? the example set him? Schley was on the deck of the Brooklyn. Captain Cook was near. A man's lifeblood splashed their clothes. The ship quivered un-der fire. Still they stood there. Captam Clark, on the Oregon, was on his bridge. Captain Philip, of the Texas, stayed on his bridge until part of it was shot away.

Mr. Graham must be mistaken about the mutilation of the official reports. That is incredible. At least Sampson's praise of Schley for his part in the engage-ment was allowed to stand, and after that

it would have been childish to strike out anything else reflecting credit on the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn spoke for her-self, in fact. She showed more hits from the enemy's guns than all the rest of the fleet put together, and the enemy's ships were hit by her oftener than by any other of our ships. This has been held to establish the fact that the Brooklyn actu-ally was in the fight; and Mr. Graham's personal testimony that Schley was on board the Brooklyn conclusively proves that, in spite of the earnest efforts that, according to America's greatest living historian, he made to run away in caltiff flight he did not succeed. But the most shocking thing in Mr. Graham's remarks

is the allusion to a "clique" and his accumution that the greatest living his-torian has been "in close touch with those who have provided the press' with the ammunition of abuse and defamation discharged against Admiral Schley. Is there a press agent as well as a clique?

The English Schoolboy.

Chambers' Journal, A boy, aged 10, thus answers a question as to the cause of the Transvaal disturb-France and rowing at Cherbourg and else-"Krugger and Kannerbulism is ances: ling has wrote to him sayin come out and fite or else give up the blud of the Eng-lish you have took, he is a boardutchman and a wickld heethin. lord Kitchener has sent for his goary blud and to bring back his canderius hed ded or alive." An essay on Mr. Gladstone by a boy of 11 states: "Mr. Gladstone lovd every-body. he lovd publicuns and cinners and iriahmen. he wanted the irish to come to England and have home rool, but Mr. Chamberlin says, no, no. so alars he got his bud up and killd Mr. Parnel. Mr. Gladstone died with great rispect and is burried in Westminster with pleceful

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The thirsting man grasps at a straw,

A free swimming bath would be very handy just now.

The children of Admirals should be een and not heard.

Summer was delayed en route, but it managed to get here.

Astoria has now got something better than natural advantages.

If you are inclined to call this hot weather, think of Kansas.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shaffer seem to have recognized the value of common sense.

The report that Schley has engaged Mr. Maclay to write his biography is probably unfounded.

The tallest stories from the seaside do not surprise the alcoholic degenerate. He is used to see serpents.

The Columbia seems to be averse to being sold for junk, which is the fate of all beaten cup challengers.

Aguinaldo objects to prison life in Manila, but that is because he doesn't know what it would be like to live in Boston.

Admiral Edwards, of the Astoria regatta, had better be careful how he words any dispatches of victory he sends out.

Kansas knew how to appreciate the spell of Oregon weather that finally came in response to the prayers of the populace.

While mosquitos and other pests are being exterminated in New Jersey, why would it not be a good scheme to include the anarchists?

The union laborers are going to raise a fund of \$500,000 to retain a lawyer, but they will probably find the amount hopes lessly insufficient.

It is said that the Galapagos turtles in the New York Zoo will live to be 200 years old. It is possible that they will be still on earth when the war in the Transvaal is concluded.

Women sign painters in Berlin undergo a regular apprenticeship. They are first taught how to use the brush and to mix paints. Gymnastio training is a part of the course, so that the women may ascend scaffolding and stand on ladders without losing their nerve. The female painters wear gray linen frocks and caps, and look more like hospital nurses than mistresses of the brush.

A binder in the Kansas wheat fields will cut 15 acres a day, and the cost of running it is 40 cents an acre. Therefore, a man who is running 15 binders is at a considerable expense - about \$100 every day. The cost of harvesting a crop of wheat, from the sowing to threshing, is figured as follows: Plowing and harrowing, \$1; seeding and drilling, \$1 50; cutting, \$1 25; threshing, \$1 75; hauling, \$1 50; total, \$7. The farm help is paid \$2 a day, and is expected to work from sun-up to dusk, with double pay for nights or Sun. days.

The English papers report a rowing match for women at the Saltash regatta on the River Tamar, "Although the weather was very boisterous, one boat was rowed by Mrs Martin, aged 69, and Mrs. Prout, aged 70, who finished second, the winners being two young women. Mrs. Prout pulled bow in the crew of Saltash boat women who half a century where. In every instance they beat the crews of Frenchmen, and on one of sion they defeated a picked crew of British bluejackets at Devonport." Dr. Brooks, the Superintendent of Public Schools in Philadelphia, received the following letter the other day from Joseph Jamelo, Alepe House, Ashantee Road, Cape Coast: "Sir: Your greatest affectionate name being recommended to me by an intimate friend of mine, as under your patronage and supervision the best schools in the City of Philadelphia are maintained, 1 beg most reverently and sincerely to anply to you to provide me literally a situation in your diocese, to dwall there, and to be trained intellectually, and if possible to be a handleraft. My intention to this humble petition is only due to the early, calling of my parents of the land where " 'No more sighs, no more tears, No more troubles and temptation But peace and prosperity abound." "Since then I have had a very meager training, and, as American people are liberal, I dare say, having the Almighty as my will in all, as well as believing you to have some basis of truth, would listen to my request, so that you may deserve the verdict of 'Well done, good and faith. ful servant."

gut's fleet, who distinguished themselves in the passage of the forts and the subsequent, battle with the enemy's fleet that decided the fate of New Orleans. In recently presenting a Farragut medal to Rear-Admiral Schley on behalf of the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet, the Secretary, in his letter, among other things, said: Dear Sir and Shipmate: We take pleasure m presenting you with the Farragut medal-the insigna of your old aima mater-as a token of our high esteem for you as an officer ficial mind. and also in recognition of your illustrious services in the Spanish-American War and or board of the brave old Winona, at the capture of New Orleans, for which you received with prother officers the congratulations of the

Navy Department, the Government and the country for courage and daring, in letters from Washington, dated May 10, 1862. Hitherto compulsory school attendance has not been enacted in the Southern States, but some 600 South Carolina teachers attending a Summer school at Columbia have put themselves on record favoring such legislation for that state, following an appeal from President Wilson, of Con verse College. This, says the Colum-

bia State, "commits the educational forces of the state to the policy and insures for it the active aid of intelligent and influential men and women in

A BELATED PROTEST.

At Hillsboro a preacher in his serme st Sunday railed against Sunday ed a boycott of the Southern Pait day. Yet later in his discourse said: "If there were any work of will judge for himself what motive cause may be sufficient to justify in taking the train on Sunday, or other day. No one has to ask peron of ecclesiastical authority. But re were no Sunday train our good would be cut out of his oppority to do many a work of charity or sity on Sunday. Preachers, docand The Sunday Oregonian need train, and will be carried on it, same as ungodly pleasure-seekers mercial travelers. As to the paper, a good one is a moral by every day in the week, and eslly so on Sunday, when its oppores are, greater,

by this resistance to the Sunday , in that locality? Hillsboro was of the last places in the United es, where a railroad exists, to be led with a Sunday train, for conace of passengers and carriage of and newspapers. Does the sancof the day, or its preservation as stitution for the blessing of man, nd on rejection of these modern dences? And since there long been Sunday trains, for the cor ce and benefit of every other civlocality on earth, did this good regard "the West Side" as the ope and last retreat of the Puriunday? He evidently thought the world was gone to perdition, ex-"the West Side"; and that now ne, too. In a free country there ing to prevent a man from maknself ridiculous, when he has a that way.

iday trains and Sunday newsp meet a public want. This is why exist. Not 5 per cent of the peothe United States would stop If it were in their power to do agregations to whom such seras that of the Hillsboro preacher livered smile at the absurdity they go to the postoffice to get ay mail, and they read their y newspaper during the afterTHE SPECIES' NEW ENVIRONMENT.

President Schwab, of the steel trust, was so much in demand Sunday that he couldn't be seen. "He kept away from his apartments," the New York dispatch says, "during the day and up to a late hour fonight." have to disobey the department's orders and continue to Key West. He

fice from the reporter's presence? If he

there shall cards be sent in and the kodak put in rest. Time was when the unwilling interviewee might be safe in his "apartments." He could send out word he had nothing to say, he would be sick, or perhaps even bluntly deny himself to all callers. But this seems ungracious and may lead to retribution. which is more easily inflicted than repaired.

Not at his office, therefore, nor at his apartments, nor at his favorite club, can the great man who must not be seen be secure from the importunate reporter whose children are crying for malted milk and ice cream soda. Hotels, obviously, are unavailable, for the gentlemanly attendants have a fashion of knowing the great man and of communicating his presence to the press Incognito is the only safe means of disposing of himself. In various unpretentious abodes about town he can have

apartments under such assumed name as his fancy affects, and with the aid of telephones, messenger boys and like appliances, he can carry on the busiters of existence with measurable comfort and effectiveness.

Our highly wrought civilization is, in fact, subjecting the species human to a constantly increasing strain, not only mental, but physical. The recourceful reporter can readily make a monkey Some may not go to hear the of most of us, and the strenuous sights

on was Key West. Next morning the Harvard, coming from the eastward, caught up with him and delivered the department's order directing him to remain at Santiago and whether the enemy was there or not. To this Schley replied that he would

Whither shall the modern magnate

fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, or hides in the depths of the sea, even forty-eight miles away from Santlago, Then he changed his mind and turned back to Santiago, where he arrived again on May 28. Up to this time, as Secretary Long reports, "there had been nothing to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet." There Schley remained until Sampson arrived, four days later, when new orders were given and new dispositions made. It is not asserted that there was any hesi-

tation or inefficiency in Schley thereafter.

Before a court of inquiry these charges are now to be examined. Schley and his friends assert that his answer will be a complete explanation of adequate defense. It is singular enough, and it raises a protest, to find an officer whose conduct won a decisive battle on trial for his course during the

ascertain

movements and maneuvers that preceded it. There is suspicion of the existence of a clique and a conspiracy but the whole facts will now be brought forth, and it may be hoped the inquiry will close a controversy that has been in progress more than three years.

An improvement in the weather ic the corn belt has forced down prices on both corn and wheat, and the market on the latter is again settling down toward the low point of the season Were there no other factors to be con-sidered in the situation, the damage already wrought on the American corn

every county." This promises well, but we suspect the promise will not soon be realized, for the irrepressible negro will become a factor in the problem, and the Legislatures will not force edu cation on a creature they have disfranchised as an illiterate and desire to keep in a state of disqualification for

the franchise.

Hurdle-racing and the steeplechase may well be regarded as relics of barbarism, and are so regarded by all humane persons and societies. As evidence of the utter and wanton cruelty of the first sport, witness a Butte dis-patch: "Gold Dust, ridden by McCarthy, and Delgado, ridden by Morrison in the hurdle race today, fell at the last jump Morrison was so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. Gold Dust broke a shoulder and had to be shot." From the suffering, imperiled brutes-human and beast-on the track to the delighted brutes in the grandstand, an exhibition of this kind is shocking to wellregulated minds, and should be forbidien by law.

Those Republican papers that are urging Bryan on to a bolt from his party must reckon on a very low grade of intelligence in the Democratic ranks, if they suppose such transparently interested advice will be taken as sincere, The fact is that the whole country, as well as the Democratic party, is to be congratulated upon the recent Ohio deliverance, and anything that puts a general extension of that action in jeopardy is a public calamity. Better we should never have another Republican President than that the silver hereay should again become rampant in the land.

Complaints against enforcement of the bicycle ordinance would have more point if it were not for the simple fact that bleycle accidents, usually numerous, have been very rare this Summer. The main reason doubtless is that the riders have been kept off the walks. It is a consummation long devoutly wished and one in which Judge Cameron may and probably does take a par-

It was certainly a pity to jump at the first Porto Rico cargo arriving after

Admirers of Fred Warde will rejoice to learn that he is to include in his coming season's repertoire his old sucess, "Belphegor the Mountebank." He does nothing better than his difficult role in that most beautiful play

Warning From Omaha.

Omaha Bee. Several large sales of lumber land in the Pacific Northwest have been made re-cently. The lumber barons are preparing to strip that country as they have the and of the North. While this is going on

This is not true, and, therefore, Judges ought not to take action which lends color to such suspicions.

Triggs Said It.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The Chicago Standard (Baptist) says Professor Triggs admits having said that all hymns except "Lead, Kindly Light," are doggerel, and that dime novels are to be preferred to Sunday-school books, H made these statements to his class, but says, in self-defense: "The public should understand that a teacher in the privacy of his classroom may state a thing play-fully, paradoxically, with that exaggeration that belongs to good pedagogy, and so leave the class to discriminate the true and the false." Going yet further in the process of self-stultification, howabout either .hymns or Sunday.school books, "never having had the opportunity" in his life "at any college to study any-thing but the literature of paganism in the classic fields and the literature of liberal-ism in the English field." That the orthodox gentlemen who control the des-tinies of the University of Chicago should have appointed to so important a professorship as that of English literature man who confessedly knows nothing of any literature save that of paganism and "liberalism" - and yet who attempts to instruct his class concerning a vast num-ber of the choicest literary products, which he has never read-this may strongly testify to the breadth and uni-versal tolerance of the management, but

will add very little to the management, but of their common sense. The query may at once be raised: How many others among the professors of this highly endowed university are engaged in giving instruction concerning things which they know noth ing about?

Spanish War Pensions.

Boston Transcript. The total of the claims for pensions for the war with Spain filed up to date is in the neighborhood of 48,000, of which but 7000 have thus far been granted. Our army in the war with Spain attained s maximum strength of 278,000 regulars and volunteeers. The claims filed, therefore, represent less than 20 per cent of the sol-diers we employed, and the pensions to be granted will probably sustain a much smaller percentage to the number of men n arma.

If our Civil War pensions were on the same scale we should not need to meet an annual pension charge of \$140,000,000 36 years after Lee's surrender. May 1, 1865, three weeks after Lee's surrender, the to-tal strength of the Union Army was 1,000,515 officers and men. June 30, 1901, 1,000,515 officers and men. June 30, 1901, there were on the pension rolls the names of 907,854 pensioners. In other words, the army of pensioners today is within 2009 of the strength of the army of soldiers we had in 1865.

Issues of the Past.

Atlanta Constitution. Questions which were prominent in the sampaign of 1900 have been retired by virtue of natural operation without any dis-credit to themselves. Whatever there was debatable in our possession of the Philippine Islands at that time has been swept away by the dictum of the Supreme Court, and what we have now to consider is the new condition resultant, without wasting time over the past.

Better Than Prayer.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Some day the farmers will gult depend ing on Providence and prayers for rain, and will do their own irrigating. Then we shall not know the meaning of cros fallures from drouth.

ashes, The boy writer of the following is de-cidedly backward in his Tennyson. Con-cerning the late poet laureate he writes: "Tenyson wrote buteffull poins with long hair and studid so much that he sed mother will you call me airly dear? his most gratist poim is called the idle king. he was made a lord but he was a good man and wrote many hoads. he luvd our dear Queen so much that he made a poim to her called the fairy Queen."

Mighty St. Louis.

Salt Lake Tribune. St. Louis is a mighty and thriving city. The Globe-Democrat says the value of shoes manufactured in that city increased from \$2,000,000 worth in 1880 to \$37,000,000 worth in 1900. If it were not for about four months of awful heat in Summer and five months of storm and cold in Winter, St. Louis would be a great place

for a young man to settle and grow up with the city.

> The Old-Time Circus Show, Denver Post.

These here circuses we see Ain't the sort that used to be-Great big wonderful affairs Keeps us scatterin' our starcs 'Long the strung-out rows o' rings Tryin' to see all the things Till our rubbernecks gits sore As a bile, an' every pore Sweatin' plum from head to feet From excitement an' the heat, An' our eyes git tangled so Seems they're awappin' places; go Rollin' up an' down the tent Sort o' in hewilderment Tryin' to see it all till they Git right in each other's way! Leave the text plum certain we Haven't seen the half, by gee! An' around the town we sneak Lookin' cross-eyed fer a week! Give us them ol'-fashioned shows, Seats s-pilln' up in rows 'Round a single throwed-up ring, Where they showed us everything In a bunch, an' we could set Watchin' 'em an' never fret Thinkin' there was somethin' we Wasn't goin' to git to see. Of ringmaster used to bring Of himself into the ring Dressed in Major-Gin'ral clothes, Trimmed with gold from head to toes, Then he'd crack his whip, an' in Danced the clown with funny grin, Sayin' to us, "Howdy, folks!" Then begin a-crackin' jokes, An' we'd haugh till tears 'd rise Threatenin' to drown our eyes! Through the holl darn catalogue Clear to Mamsell Centipede On her bareback 'Rabian steed Jumpin' through a hoop o' fire They would show, an' never tire Any of us rubbernecks Of the man or woman sex. Aln't no use o' talkin', those Durn new style permile'us shows Stretchin' rings in gorg'us style Down the tent fur haif a mile. When it comes to rattlin' sport O' the satisfyin' sort. Jest ain't in the game, by Joi With the shows o' long ago.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Not a Congenial Pursuit.-""And will you devote your son to art?" No; he has too good an appetite."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Reason for IL-"But the gown doesn't fit." Insisted the patron. "That." replied the mo-diste, calmily, "is because you are not made right."-Chicago Post.

Evidently Unexpected.-Gladys-Ferdy's rich uncle is dead. Her Brother Jack-Was it expected? Gladys-Oh, not at all. Why. enty last week Ferdy asked me to marry him.--Judge.

All Making the Best of It.-"Toung Smig-gins was so troubled about his debts that he joined a don't-worry club." "Yss?" "And he found its membership made up chiefly of the men he owed."-Broeklyn Life.

Cautious .- Excited Citizen-See that man and boy? Well, they're burglars! Arrest them at once! Policeman-Er-i-would you mind calling the Loy over here? I-I thing I'll arrest him first."-Ohio State Journal.

Very Likely.-Wife-I somehow just feel in my hones that we will go to Europe this Summer. Hushand-In which hone do you feel it most? Wife-Well, I don't exactly know, but I guess it's my wish-bone .-- Boston Traveler

An American Outburst.-He-That Englishman is to be convicted of bigamy in Nevada. She-Served him right. We are not so crazy about the British that they can come over here and marry us in blocks of five.-Chicago Record-Herald.

True to Principles-''I don't know what to do with those Populatic angels that arrived yesterday," complained the chief musician in the Elysian Fields. "They say they won't play on anything but silver harps."-Balti-more American more American.

Coming His Way.-"'We don't seem to find things comin' our way as fast as they used to," said Meandering Mike. "Cheer op," said Piolding Pete. "If you want to see somethin' comin' your way jes' go back to dat house an' say 'Fretty Fido' to de brindle dog dat's lyin' on de porch."-Washington

Looked Like It.-"John, dear," said the bride after they had got to keeping house, with a never-wacant "spare room." "I believe all our friends think we are perfectly miserable." "Why, my dear?" cried the saton-ished husband; "why?" "Well, they seem to be carrying out the idea that 'misery loves company." "-Philadelphia Bulletin.

donable pride.

the free-trade proclamation, and hold it for duties. It is not well to be finicky in these matters. The only way to do good deed is to do it handsomely.