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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing clo and threatening weather; northerly shifting to southerly.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1962.

TARDY TRIBUTE TO ORIGINALITY.

Ever since Dubols of Idaho, on the floor of the United States Senate, characterized that gallant and veteran volunteer soldier of the Civil War, now Brigadier-General Wheaton, as "a charity boy who had been educated at Government expense," thereby insulting every volunteer as well as every regular officer in the United States Army he has been recognized as a man whose intellectual discernment and magnanimous nature compel attention for his every noteworthy utterance. A few days ago Dubois made a speech on the Philippine question, and our only apology for so long continuance in apparent viousness of his utterances consists of the more pressing claims of the Oregon election.

Dubois opposes retention of the Philipplnes, but he displays an originality of thought equal to that of his reference to Wheaton. The beaten path of "antiimperialism," which commiserates the Philippines for their inevitable sorry fate in American hands, he eschews, and in Its stead he blazes out a new and untried trail. His objection to the Philippine accession is thus epitomized:

The feature of the bill which permits cor-porations to take up 5000 acres of land in the Philippines for agricultural purposes ough to be stricken out, because under it the rich to be stricken out, recluse under it he fromest inpide ultimately will fall into the hands of the great syndicates, thus encouraging a tramendous production of care, sugar, cofton and tobacco. Agricultural development will induce industrial activity, and manufacturing establishments. not only for the trade of the islands, but also for China and the Straits Settlements, and owing to cheap labor, would com-

The danger that menaces the Islands, therefore, is that they will be too prosperous. American capital will open velop their lands, build railroads, establish factories. The result will be "tremendous production," "agricultural development," "industrial activity." "manufacturing establishments." This is a doctrine that has been advanced in favor of the retention of the islands, but never before, we believe, in favor of their abandonment. So far as we can recollect, Mr. Dubois is the sole patentee of this new brand of anti-imperialism, and we urge him to take steps to protect his rights.

He trembles not so violently for the Philippines, however, as for the United curs. States. So prosperous and thriving a community as Mr. Dubols foresees in the archipelago must react upon the United States with stupendous and disastrous force. We might endure a bankrupt sung as "a round" by pupils as the colony whence came no profits and closing exercise of the day's work: whither we could send no goods, but we could never survive the infliction of ter- without rhyme or time, and occasionally ritory that paid its own way and actu- given as a theme to some of the older ally made a market for our goods. The pupils upon which to exercise their same ruin that empire in Canada, Australia and South Africa has brought to Great Britain would speedily engulf us, by a New England schoolma'am of sa

farther this country would be set back.

The awful havoc bound up with a

goods and taking flour and manufactures must thus be apparent to the most indifferent observer. Mr. Dubois, moreover, has established his intellectual cousinship to the rancher who opposes railroads because they will destroy the market for horses, to the statesman who fears that the development of arid lands, will ruin the Eastern farmer, to the settler who objects to immigration for fear somebody will be raising crops to compete with him. What a pity it is that Europe was not contented with the wealth and prosperity it enjoyed in the fifteenth century instead of ruining its industries by the development that the Atlantic Coast could not have place, and the uproarious exercise been satisfied to devour itself rather that now spreads over the Oregon Counfor England, when we reflect upon the tremendous quantities of flour, cotton, meat, iron and steel she is now compelled annually to consume as the result be starving to death in all the abounding squalor and splendid isolation of

the Middle Agen! A man of the Duboisan depth of in sight and profound grasp of political economy and history is most obviously out of place in the United States Senate. Idaho should promote him to something more befitting his talents Are there no postholes waiting to be bored in all that broad commonwealth, or rat- repetition of the name of each state to holes that could be filled with sand?

The theme of Superintendent J. H. Wednesday evening was "The Three Rs in Education." The revival of the course designated by this theme through the list of every capital of the

throughout the public schools of the then thirty-four states of the Union state would be halled with pleasure as promising to give us boys who, when they go out into the world of industry, trade or business, can "read, write and cipher" without having to take a course in a business college as supplemental to their instruction in the public schools.

EFFEMINACY A FALSE ALARM. The president of Princeton University

has spoken out on the dangers of wealth. His Chicago address is upon this theme, and the specific manifestation of wealth upon which he enlarges is "the love of ease and luxury." will agree as to the dangers of wealth and the enervating effects of ease and luxury; but it seems as if Dr. Patton has hit upon an inopportune time for emphasizing this phase of the perennial problem. What he says about the objectionable methods by which many American fortunes are now obtained is right enough; but the trend of aristocratic tendencies today is away from the luxury in which past generations have loved to dwell.

The fact is that high society, partly from fade and partly from intelligent choice, is putting ease away for activ-The slogan of the fashionable world is the strenuous life. Even those circles wherein mere diversion is the end and aim pursue not effeminate idleness so much as they do exertion. There may come a time when the American man of fashion, like his Greek or Roman prototypes, will divide his waking hours between the bath, the toilet and the table, but that time is not here yet. Instead we are pursuing the ideals held dear in the days of the Coliseum and the Olympian games. There is very little of the sybaritic in yachting. or polo, or golf, or hunting and fishing, or steeple-chasing. So long as soclety is running after horses and dogs, automobiles and bicycles, tennis and bowling, aquatics, athletics, gymnastics, surf bathing and amateur farming. It is in no danger of extinction

through effeminacy. In spite of the affectation which runs riot in all grades of society at all times, there is a very noticeable tendency today toward healthful and natural habit in diet and dress, and work and play It has never been such had form to drink to excess as it is today. Doctors know more than they used to about food, and even commercialism studies hygiene for its financial if not moral value. Hours of work as well as forms of amusement are ordered more and more in accordance with ultimate comfort and less and less to accordance with self-indulgence. Tight lacing and murderous shoes are not half so much affected as they used to be. The generous corset and the broad boot with heavy projecting sole are sought for style as well as health. It is no longer interesting to be delicate, or fascinating to fear a climb, or a boat, or a bracing walk, or a tanned complexion at the

The struggle for riches goes merrily n, but it is not conducted regardless of those outdoor relaxations which foster health, strengthen constitutions and rolong life. Our rich men seem to be imbibing a sort of enlightened selfishness which tells them to love themselves and their families better than their bank accounts. This is why they play golf and wander over California hills. They have seen the results of too close application and unrestrained appetites. The effeminacy of ease and the consuming fever of money-making are not numbering their victims as prosperously as they did fifty years ago. Dr. Patton should have more faith in the religion he professes. Does he really think the world is rushing past it to perdition?

"A BIT OF JINGLE." The "bit of jingle" on the days of the months, written by Richard Graftheir mines, work up their timber, de- ton, no one seems to know how many years ago, and designated by the Chicago Inter Ocean recently as "the bestknown bit of verse in the English language," though given with many minor variations, maintains through all, the strict intent of the author, which was to provide an easy method by which the number of days in each month could be remembered. Thousands of men and women who learned, and perhaps sang this bit of fingle in their earliest school days, now instluctively return to it when for any reason the question of the number of days in a certain month re-

One of the approved methods of cultivating the faculty of memory in children half a century and more ago was by jingle of this sort, sometimes sometimes sung in a sing-song tone ingenuity in rhyme, transposition of words and composition. As rendered The farther the islands went ahead the cred memory, Miss Elizabeth Hollister. who taught a village school in a township of Northern Illinois more than half flourishing territory supplying us tropic a century ago, and sung as a "round" with lusty vigor by her score of publis the jingle giving the days of the month

was as follows: Thirty days are in Septembe April, June and dull November; All the rest have one and thirty, Save the month of February, Twenty-eight are all its store.

The school was divided into three sections for the purpose of giving voice to these calendar facts. The first began sing to an improvised time made to When the end of the second line HERE TO was reached the second section began at the first line; when in turn this division reached the end of the second line of America and Australia! How sad the third began, each keeping its proper continued, each section apparently trythan raise up the ruinous civilization ing to drown the other out, but never succeeding in doing so, until the six try and the Louisiana Purchase! Alas lines had been sung three times, when the sections dropped off in regular order. The little schoolhouse was stoutly built of hickory and black walnut, and plastered with "two coats" of mortar, in of American expansion, when she might | the rough, laid on with generous hand, But it fairly trembled as the words shouted by the lusty voices of twenty children, each determined to be heard above the din, impressed its lesson infallibly upon the memory of every participator in its boisterous, wholesome

rendering. The capitals of the states, beginning with Maine and going through in regular order to Texas, were sung with a sort of sing-song melody twice a week, as the regular geography lesson, and it is safe to say that not one pupil of Ackerman's address to the graduating that school, whether studying geogra class of the Albany public schools phy or not at the time, has forgotten that "Augusta is on the Kennebec," "Concord on the Merrimac," and so on

The multiplication table was impressed upon the juvenile memory in the same way, the pupils becoming proficient is singing it, "forwards and backwards." Spelling was taught orally, the teacher pronouncing the word to the first, sec ond and third classes in successi the pupils stood with their toes (bare in Summer) to a crack in the floor, their hands behind them, and their bodies erect, "going up" when a word that had been missed in the line above was correctly spelled, and each striving to scure the greatest number of "head marks" for the term. This was the old-fashioned method of learning to spell, and it is now obsolete. But it paying tribute to its memory it may be said that such as it was it caused Webster's Spelling Book" to be well thumbed, and turned out from the dis trict school boys and girls who could

spell. Old things have passed away. Otherwise progress would not mean advance ment and growth would not be growth New methods are required to meet changed conditions of life and thought. But the old schoolhouse, its teachers and its methods played a part in American civilization that will insure for it and them an honored place in history after the memory of them has sunk into final eclipse.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. The Democrats express great confience in their ability to elect a majority of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-eighth Congress in November next. The mid-term elections are regarded as foreshadowing the outcomof the Presidential battle two years later. In such a contest the Democrata have the advantage, owing to the solidarity of the South and the divided politics of the North. Since Grant's second inauguration the House elected at the mid-term has been opposite in po litical faith to the Administration, with the exception of the first terms of Mc-Kinley and Cleveland. Not since 1886 has the party successful at the midterm falled to carry the next Presidential election. There will be 386 Repesentatives elected, of which 194 would be a majority. The South, not including Maryland or West Virginia, will elect some 118 Democratic Representatives. The thirteen distinctly Southern States will have under the new apportionment 125 seats. The Republicans now have nine in these states; two each from Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee, and three from Kentucky Missouri has been so grossly gerryman dered by the Democrats that the Re publicans, who polled in the last election 814,000 votes, will get only one Representative in Congress, while the Democrats, who polled 351,000, will get fifteen. The Republicans of Illinois are charged with having gerrymandered that state so effectively that instead of eleven Democrats and eleven Republicans, as at present, there are likely to be nineteen Republicans and six Demo crats under the new apportionment,

The Republicans are likely to lose nember in Missouri, one in Kentucky and two in North Carolina. But the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post thinks the gerrymander in Missouri may result in making the Democratic majority in some districts so thin that the Democrats will Jose them, and names 118 Democrats from the thirteen Southern States as a fair prediction. There is no probability that the Republicans will lose their two East Tennessee districts. The corre spondent of the Post, assuming that the South will elect to the House of the Fifty-eighth Congress 118 Democrats, inquires where the remaining 75 are to come from in order to give the Democracy control of it. The thirty-two represented by fifty Democrats. The Democrats will have to carry twentyfive more districts than they did two years ago in the thirty-two states of the North. The conclusion of the Post correspondent is that while the contest will be close, it is by no means clear that the Democrats have the better of the present outlook. The Republicans are now in control of nearly every Northern Legislature, and have generally cut up the states to their own seeming advantage. In Massachusetts the Democrats have a fighting chance carry the fifth district, the third dis trict and the new Boston district, which is not strongly Republican. There is little or no prospect of the capture of a Republican seat by the Democrats In

Connecticut. In New York State there is small prospect of any Democratic gains. In Pennsylvania the Republicans may lose from one to six districts. In Maryland. where the Republicans have now a solid delegation, the Democrats are likely to gain from two to five districts Democrate in Ohio will probably recover the two Democratic districts they lost in 1900. In Indiana no change is probable, while in Illinois the Republicans are likely to gain three and perhaps four seats, If there is any bitter fighting between the Republican faction headed by ernor La Follette and that headed by Henry C. Payne and Senator Spooner. the Republicans may lose from one to five seats in Wisconsin. In Minnesota the Democrats are likely to gain a Congressman, and may lose one in Michigan. In neither Kansas nor Nebracka is there any prospect of Democratic gains but the Democrats will gain doubtless the additional seat that falls to Colorado. There is small prospect of Democratic gains in California, or in New Jersey, West Virginia or

The only real issue of the Democrats is that of "imperialism," and on that lasue as presented by the Democracy in Congressional debate the popular sentiment strongly supports President Roosevelt and the policy of his Administration. The Post, while friendly to Demo cratic success on this issue, candidly confesses that, "viewing the field as a whole, it appears that a net gain of twenty-five seats in the North is, for the opposition, no small task, though still among the possibilities." This honest review and conclusion of an able champion of "anti-imperialism" cannot be called hopeful for Democratic success. It should not be forgotten that as late as May, 1900, it looked as if the Democrats stood a good chance of carrying the House, even though there was not the slightest chance of Bryan's election to the Presidency

General Lee's orders, issued when he took his Confederate Army into Pennsvivania, in 1863, are quoted admiringly as a model by the anti-imperialist press and in contrast with the theory of subsisting on the country. Under this "model order" of General Lee, General Early's division of General Ewell's Corps'levied a contribution on the City of York, Pa., of \$100,000 cash, 200

rels of flour, 30,000 bushels of corn and 1000 pairs of shoes. This same General Early in July, 1864, sent two brigades of cavalry on a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, with orders to burn certain towns unless they procured their safety by large ransom. The Confederate General McCausland announced to the town of Chambersburg, Pa., that he would burn it unless \$500,000 in currency or \$100,000 in gold should be paid him this being the ransom fixed by Early's written order. Gold was out of the question, and there was not \$50,000 in currency at hand. Thereupon General McCausland burned the town of Chambersburg. In Early's advance on Washington, early in July, 1864, he burned the beautiful private residence of Francls P. Blair, Sr., and he burned in Pennsylvania the iron works belonging to Thad Stevens. We are not finding any fault with General Early in particular; we only quote these facts to show that under Lee's "model orders" his corps and division commanders managed to make war support war about as effectively as Grant did in the Vicksburg campaign, or Sherman in the Carolinas, or any of our commanders in the Philippines.

Is Portland too prosperous to take interest in celebration of Independence day? We think not. In these days of strenuous commercial life we are prone to forget that we have obligations that cannot be expressed by the dollar eign. But our citizenship is not so cheap. As civil liberty is precious, it must be preperved, and one of the ways to keep it alive as a contiment and an ideal is to put it before the young in ways that will appeal to them. Who forgets the Fourth of July of hie youth? Who forgets the lessons in patriotism that came with the martial displays of this National holiday? Who would drop those memories from his life without feeling poorer and weaker? The country looks to Portland to lead in observance of this great day, and it should not be disappointed. There should be a characteristic celebration. The committee that has the matter in charge should receive general and generous support of the citizens, that Portland need not fail, in this great American duty. Let those withdraw who find no joy in a live Fourth of July celebration; there are plenty who can and in them we find the eternal vigilance that secures lib-

Kansas farmers are rejoicing in a heavier rainfall than has visited that state before in the past three years. The temper is taken out of their thanksgiving to some extent, however, by the freshets induced by the downpour, and which have damaged crops in lowlands very heavily. The climate of the Sunflower state is one of exremes, and of it it may be truly said: "It never rains but it pours." A drouth is perhaps the most discouraging climatic condition with which agriculturists have to contend, unless it be a freshet that washes out their growing crops or a cyclone that in an hour destroys crops, stock and buildings. In a ountry of climatic extremes people exct these things, though, of course, so stubborn or so hopeful is human nature they are never prepared for them. The remedy is to seek a more equable climate-that of Oregon, for examplewhere drouth and cyclones are un-

known, The death at Forest Grove a few days ago of Mrs. S. A. Sloan chronicles the passing of a familiar presence from the old university town. Students who were bonnie lassies and buoyant youths when Mrs. Sloan first hung the sign of her hotel from a moss-grown branch of one of the ancient oaks that surround her home have passed on and out into the world and their children and children's children have returned to the student life of the town, passing on in their turn. Her peaceful, uneventful life came to a fitting close without warning or suffering at the age of 72, in the home where forty of its active, useful, unostentatious years had been spent. Nature thus dealt with her kindly; the friends of a lifetime will oday follow her to her final rest in the village graveyard, and a chapter in the chronicles of the every-day life of the

village will be ended. After many days of perilous investigation of Mount Pelee, scientists have concluded that its work of destruction is ended for the present-though the most sanguine of geologists admits in connection with this opinion "that it is not safe to make predictions about volcances." Experience indeed has proved that the only safe thing in regard to volcances consists in keeping at a safe distance from them. At best they are but sleeping demons, subject to the call of "cold, moist and heat, four champlons flerce," who strive for mastery in the depths of the planet and come at times to the surface spouting flames. It is a far cry from Pompeli to Pelee, but each heralds a helocaust of death and destruction that should be sufficient warning against building a city at the

base of a volcano. The net result for the Democratic party from the combination with the Simon machine in Multnomah hat been the loss of Robert Inman from the State Senate and the substitution of George T. Myers for him; and the election of two Republican fusionists to little clerkships in the county and city. Democrats will decide whether these are achievements worthy of a great party of which they may justly be proud.

Who shall say that there is nothing new under the sun? The bread riot is old-an established fact of history. But in Chicago a meat riot is on, the causes details, extent and effects of which are still to be written. In the significant language of Mayor Harrison; are no pienic times" in Chicago. The sandwich is likely to be eliminated from the bill of fare for a time, and what is a picule without the sandwich?

A most inspiring, patriotic and at the same time pathetic spectacle is that presented by the veterans of the G. A. 1000 strong in camp at Astoria. White-haired, bent with the weight of years, these men are the connecting link between a strenuous past and a prosperous present.

The value of walking as a constitutional is now to be tested in the cities of Rhode Island, the street-car lines in the most of them having been tied up by a strike. The next thing will be an advance in shoe leather to meet the increased demand for footwear.

On Tuesday and Wednesday there was reason to suppose that Chamber lain had a plurality of 2000 to 3000. He has, as it now appears, a plurality of A GREAT SPEECH.

A Tribute on the President's Decoration Day Address. Brooklyn Eagle.

splendor of the address is

splendor of illuminated manhood. The

strength of it is the strength of manifest Not, we think, since Lincoln's words at Gettysburg has the constitu tional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy of the United States said that which will be longer remem bered, or which more deserves always to be kept in mind. Truly, the baptism of duty and the touch of destiny have made-or revealed-this. President to be a thinker and a leader who can carry his countrymen with him in all things in which he is just himself, forgetful of party, compact of patriotism, resolution for the right and as accornful of politics cunning as of personal conseque The address is in all parts patriotic nd eloquent, but in none merely rhetorical. It sums the past, portrays the pres-ont and faces the future. Its summary of the past is accurate to nicety and discriminating to the very shade of justice. Its portraiture of the p not only glorifles the Army and the as a whole, but scarifles those of their number who have yielded to the tempta tion to retaliate on savages the outrages of savages on our men. It also classes and characterizes the wholesale con-temners of the Army in words that will neither down nor die. The President likewise meets the propositions not mere-ly of the hour but of the far future with regard to the Philippines in a way to abow that ordered liberty, graduated government, regulated right, taught truth

and trained purpose of littedness for free-dom enter into the veritable missionary evement of our Army in the archipelago The programme is and looms so large as to appall some. The details are so many as to fatigue others. Both the magnitude of the project and the multitude of the particulars invite peasimism. stimulate apprehension and lately give apparent immunity to partisan defa-mation. But the work of contemporar, copperheadism has been overdone. no resorted to it are running away from and denying their responsibility for it. The Nation never did desert, decry, defanse or fall to honor its Army or its Navy. The Nation never will. It has set them to no tasks of which it is ashamed; to none by which the world has not been made tter; to none which has not made the ounds of ordered freedom wider yet. liberated thought, the stored state manship and the luminous and pulsing power of the President's words today importance, and make and mark an event of long and shaping significance in our

Our Chance in the Tropics.

Chicago Inter Ocean. glance at Government reports shows that there has been in the last 30 years great increase in our consumption of the oducts of tropical countries. Mr. O. P. in an article in the Forum for June, estimates that the importations into the United States of goods from tropical countries amounted in 1901 to \$400,000,000, or more than \$1,000,000 for every day in the Thirty years ago we brought from the tropics not more than \$142,000,000 of products a year, or less than \$400,000 a

Our imports from Asia, Africa, Oceanica and America, south of the United States, reached a total, in 1870, of \$157,000,000; in 1875, of \$234,000,000; in 1880, of \$285,000,000; in 1890, of \$288,000,000; in 1895, of \$210,000,000. and in 1901, of \$414.000,000. In 1870 the popu lation of the United States was 35,00 in 1901, 76,000,000-an increase of 100 per cent. In the same years our importations from tropical countries increased 155 per cent, while the importations from other parts of the world, chiefly nontropical, inreased only 65 per cent.

Mr. Austin's figures show that our im-ortations of sugar have increased from \$75,000,000 in value in 1870 to \$113,000,000 in 1901; coffee, from \$24,000,000 in 1870 to \$70,-000,000 in 1801; alik, from \$3,000,000 in 1870 to \$40,000,000 in 190h; India rubber, from \$3,500,000 in 1870 to \$28,000,000 in 1901; fibers grown in the tropics, from \$6,000,000 in 1870 to \$25,000,000 in 1991; fruits and nuts, from \$7,500,000 in 1870 to \$20,000,000 in 1901; tobacco, from \$4,000,000 in 1870 to \$20,000,000 in 1901. Ten in the meantime has fallen from \$14,000,000 in 1870 to less than \$9,000,-800 in 1901.

ticles used in manufactures, rubber imports being seven times as great in value as in 1870, and fibers four times as great. The inference is that our tropical imports will continue to grow, because we have not the climate with which to produce such articles.

This raises the question of the future of the tropical countries that have recently come into our possession. The products of Hawaii have increased twenty fold since the reciprocity treaty of 1876 annexed those islands, commercially, to the United States. Porto Rico sent three times as many products to our markets in 1901 as in 1900. Our exports to the Ha-wallan Islands have grown twenty fold since 1876, while our exports to Porto Rico are five times as large as in the years immediately preceding the war with Spain. Even the Philippines supplied in Spain. Even the Philippines supplied it ical products furnished in 1899.

If American capital and American r is have done so much for Hawait, what may they not do for the Philippines? It is known that the latter islands produce all of the fibers, tropical fruits, spices, rice, indigo, tobacco, and sugar, and if it should be found that they can produce coffee, ten and rubber, the will prove a new source of supply for tropical products, and lead to a trade of mutual benefit to the islands and the hom

Filipines like Buencamino, who have vis. ited the Hawaiian Islands, look forward to as great changes in the Philippines as have taken place in Hawaii, and to a more rapid development of resources. There is no reason why these hopes should not be realised, except in the failure of the crats in Congress to understand the situation.

Chicago Tribune.

When the audience in the Senate gal-leries hissed Senator Carmack day before yesterday it represented the American people. It hissed for them. There was an unusual breach of the rules of the Senate, but it was provoked by a most unusual violation of common decency by the amazing Schator from Tennessee. There are limits to the tolerance of even the best-bred audience. A soldier is alloged to have said that 1000 Filipinos were forced to dig their own graves Senator Lodge said the War Department had caused an investigation to be made by questioning the soldier himself. Senator Carmack was moved to reply that "no doubt in this in-stance the soldier will repudiate it, as every soldler in the Philippines has beer requested to do." This is an attempted requested to do." This is an attempted impeachment of the honor of the War Department officials and of the soldiers It is an assumption that the Secretary of War and his subordinates suggest to soldiers to lie, and they consent. This is not the language of a courteous and digni-fied Senator. It is not the language of a gentleman, it is language which would provoke hisses if uttered at any public meeting in Tennessee or elsewhere. The Senator is the man whom William J. ently spoke of in the warmest terms as Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Where will the delegate come from who will be bold enough to put Senator Carmack in nomination?

But George Will Take It. Eugene Register. Going on the supposition that George E. Chamberlain is our next Governor, we ex-pect to see the Governor's salary con-fined to \$1500 a year. But will be stand for that. It is highly probable Chamberlain contemplates drawing customary \$4250.

PORTLAND'S WORLD'S FAIR.

Minneapolis Tribune.
Undoubtedly the managers of the St.
Louis Fair would have been glad, while they were talking of postponement, to put it over until 1905, and thus escape the handleap of the Presidential election, which will come off in 1904; but unfortunately for them, Oregon had already pre-empted 1905 for its contemplated Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. This will commemorate the 190th anniversary of the arrival of those explorers at the mouth of the Columbia, which is a big event in the annals of the Far West. They were the first to make known to the world the interior of the great country which Jefferson had just bought from Bonaparte, and their voyage along the river gave the United States the second of its claims to the Oregon country, Gray's discovery of the Columbia in

1702 being the first, It is quite possible that the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, being projected on a much smaller scale than the St. Louis Fair, and being so distant, would not interfere much with it; but St. Louis evidently feared that a post ponement of her exposition to 1905 would array the whole Pacific Slope against her. Of the two expositions, the Oregon fair will doubtless stand the better of proving a financial success. In the first place it will cost much less mo in the second place, the exposition idhas not been so much overworked on the Pacific Slope; in the third place, the Presidential election will be out of the way; and in the fourth place, the trip to Pacific Coast will have greater tractions for people who can afford to spend money liberally than will a trip to St. Louis. And the Pacific Coast now has a population of its own large enough to insure a paying attendance. The Ore-gon fair promises to be unique and high-ly instructive and entertaining.

A Skyscraper of 1500 Feet.

New York World. Elsewhere in the World today is re-called in brief form the astounding pos-sibility of a skyscraping building 1500 feet high-more than a quarter of a mile of lofty architecture, 500 feet higher than the Elffel Tower. The suggestion is from Architect Bruce Price, one of the fore-most authorities on the construction of tall buildings. It first appeared as a feature in the World of Sunday, January 28, 1900, and was then accompanied by an ideal picture of the 125-story structure Were the building thus drawn from imagination to be really erected it would

contain 6000 rooms, would hold 30,000 tenants, would require the service of 50 vators, and would cost \$30,000,000. 10,000 windows would present 200,000 square feet of glass to the light. Yet the edific as planned need occupy only one city block. The architect's proposition is that with the modern steel frame a building can be carried to a height equal to seven and a half times the diameter of the base \$39,000,000 structure laid upon its side in Broadway would reach from Twen ty-third street to Twenty-ninth, inclusive and 60 feet beyond. Its floor space would be more than the area of Blackwell's Island. Its 30,000 tenants, otherwise located, would form a city ranking just under the

than Atlantic City, Austin (Tex.), Cedar Rapids, Forth Worth, Joliet, Oshkesh, and many other towns nationally well It is a marvelous dream of construc Fullfillment is far off. Yet the land values in Manhattan. Who can tell

100 largest cities in the country-large

Sneers for Religion and Patriotism

where ambition and wealth will draw

the building limit?

New York Evening Post. Reassuring news about the attitude of the Mores of Mindanao toward Americans we find in the Manila Times. Mr. William D. Potter, who is superintendent of schools in the province of Misamis, Northern Mindanao told a reporter for that newspaper that he did not think a war with the Moros imminent, for the reason that he had found them exceedingly friendly to Americans. He explained this by saying, "They do not regard us as Christians" If they had made the lamentable mistake of thinking us Christian, why then, said Mr. Potter, they would have exper upon us "their fanatical hatred for all things Christian." But after narrowly ob-serving the conduct of our soldlers in garrison, they found plenty of "evidence that we do not come from a representativ Christian nation," and thus were ready for pleasant relations as with fellow-gans. Some of them were a little troul by the foolish attempt of one American school teacher to introduce a little relig. intendent Potter promptly put an end that, and so redeemed and vindicated th American reputation as consistently heathen.

A First-Class Retraction.

Chicago Chronicle Senator Dolliver writes to the Chronic that he did not allege on his own re-sponsibility that Macaulay declared Edmund Burke always on the wrong side of every question. Senator Dolliver says that he only read in his speech a quotation from a Tennessee newspaper which purports to quote Lord Macaulay's opinion of Burke. The complete text of Senator Dolliver's speech of May 8 shows

this to be true.

The Chronicle regrets that an imperfect report misled it into attributing to Sen-ator Dolliver the error of a Tennessee newspaper. Macaulay pronounced Burke the greatest man of his time

The Chronicle also regrets that Senator Dolliver did not correct the error of the Tennessee newspaper instead of adopting and reiterating it.

Eastern Oregon Failed. Eugene Register,

It was confidently expected that Eastand long for a candidate for Governor that since that honor had been granted them they would make the most opportunity to pull down the highest honor within the gift of the state, sults, however, indicate that they counted on their vote-carrying qualities, Factional differences, the fact that Fur-nieh is a banker and the other fact tha he was a business man instead of an orator, are factors that contributed this defeat, to say nothing of the dissat infaction caused over his recent accession

to the Republican ranks. Coventry Patinore.

My little Son, who look'd from thoughtful eyes
And moved and spoke in quiet grown-up wise
And moved and spoke in quiet grown-up wise Having my law the seventh time disobey'd, I struck him, and dismissed.
With hard words and unkissed.
His Mother, who was patient, being dend.
Then, fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep, I visited his bed.

But found him slumbering deer With darken'd eyelids, and their lashes yet From his late sobbing wet. And I, with mean, Kissing away his tears, left others of my own For, on a table drawn beside his head, He had put, within his reach, A box of counters and a red-vein'd stone, A piece of glass abraded by the beach And six or seven shells, A bottle with bluebells

And two French copper coins, ranged then with careful art. To comfort his sad heart. So when that night I pray'd To God, I wept, and said: Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath, Not vexing Thee in death, And Thou rememberest of what toys We made our joys, How weakly understood

Thy great commanded good,
Then, fatherly not less
Than I whom Thou hast moulded from the clay. Thou'lt leave Thy wrath, and say,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Never too old to run, apparently,

They may yet have to toss up for it. The voters didn't care to monkey with

the buzz-saw. Now Russia line a volcano, Kansas

you're next.

great Democratic party. Kruger may go to Parliament or be

Aguinaldo has had more news of the

made Earl of something or other. And there are still a few Democrats

who are wondering how it happened. When uncertainty comes in relapped the strain on betting men gets pretty

near the limit.

bedside.

Now that the election and strike is over, let us have the free baths. It is

already getting colder. A new Consul to Martinique has been

appointed, and will no doubt be provided with an asbestos wardrobe.

Chamberlain cannot reward all his supporters. He doesn't have the appointing of a State Coroner, for example. It is announced that Mr. D. Solis Cohen

Commissioner after the expiration of his An infant can now be born into the Presbyterian church and stand some

chance if death beats the minister to its

expects to retire from the office of Polico

Naval Constructor Hobson is going into politics. His experience with sinking ships ought to accustom him to what he has to expect.

After four days the absence of a contradiction leads us to believe that there is some truth in the announcement that the Boer War is ended.

General Kitchener has been rewarded with \$250,000, which ought to salve some of the bruises made by two years of abuse from the press in his loving country,

The trouble about getting goods into the new Custom House will be obviated some fine June day, when steamers will be able to run right up to the back porch

Ex-Governor Boutwell's "Grant Reminscences' include a horse story. President Grant was attracted by a horse owned by a Washington butcher, and he bought it for \$500. Subsequently he took Senator Conklin out to ride behind his new acquisition, and the President asked the Senator what he thought of the animal, "It strikes me," said the Senator, "that I would rather have the \$500." "Well, that's what the butcher said," remarked the President.

The first practical trial of a new system of the single-rail railroad is to be made at the Crystal Palace, London, The line, which is to be one and a half miles in length, will be worked by electricity. The difference between this system and the prevalent type of monorall is that the line is on the ground and large wheels projecting from the middle of the carriage run on it, while on each side of the carriage there are safety rollers upon guide ralls, In the monorall the line is elevated, with the carriages overhanging on each side.

When Mark Twain was beginning his career as a humorous lecturer he one day arranged with a charming female acquaintance that she should sit in a box and start the applause when he stroked his mustache. The lecturer started off so well that he did not need any such help, however, for he caught the audience from the first. By and by, when not savin anything of particular notice, he happened to pull his mustache, and his anxlous ally in the box at once broke into furfous applause. Mark was all but broken up by the misadventure, and ever afterward carefully avoided employing such help to success.

Ambassador Horace Porter, home on a short leave from Parie, regaled his companions at a dinner in New York the other night with a description of how the Americana in Paris celebrate the Fourth of July when they set about it, At the last anniversary of the immortal Declaration, somebody proposed that the American fing be run up on top of the Eiffel tower. This was considered a rather rash proposition at first, but the enthusiastic Yankee who made it wouldn't be discouraged. He made the necessary arrangements with the Eiffel tower management, and the Stars and Stripes floated from the top of the tower all day. "It reminded me," said Ambassador Porter, "of the small boy when they said to him on the Fourth of July to stop wiping his nose. He said: 'It is the Fourth of July and it is my nose, and I am going to wipe it off the face of the earth !

Chicago to Be a Church Center. Chicago Tribune.

"Chicago will be the ecclesiastical center of the United States, and its seminaries must become the center of theological earning in the Western world," said the Key. F. J. Hall in presenting the annual report of the standing committee on edcation to the convention of the dioc of Chicago. Seventeen hundred families were re

ported as joining the church during the 12 months ending May 1. The increase in Sunday school membership was given as 600, and there were 56 more baptisms than in the previous year,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS His Answer.-Teacher-Tommy, what is a

ail bird? Tommy-A robin, mum.-Town and At Riverside.-Mary Lamb-Hark, how the river roars! Charley Slam-It must be suffer-ing the tortures of the dammed!-Harvard

Parson-Tut! tut! my little boy, you mustn't ery over spilt milk. Boy-Aw go on this ain't milk-it's beer.-Philadelphia Record Another View.-He-But she spends too much money. His Wife-No-o, I don't think so; but her husband doesn't make enough .- Br

How Things Work,-Helen-So your sister is married? Herbert-Yes Which one of those men she used to make fun of did she marry?—Puck.

Just Like a Boy .- "Will I hav" a burn when die an' go hevvun?' asked little Bobble.
'I hope so,' replied his mother. "Aw," said
Sobble, impatiently, "I'd ruther hav' a drum." -Chicago Daily News.

Rare Specimen.—He—It isn't always safe to judge by appearances, you know. She—Quite true. I once knew a young man who wors a yachting cap and who really owned a boat.— Chicago Daily News.

A New One.—"Oh, yes," said the chauffeur,
"I am a member of the S. P. C. A." "I
shouldn't think you would be so interested in
horses or other animals." "You misunderstand
me, evidenily. This is the 'Boclety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Automobilists." "--Philadeinbla Press.

Not In It.-Mrs. Crawford-We couldn't get anywhere near the bargain-counter today. Mrs. Crabshaw-How was that? Mrs. Crawford-There were a lot of Brooklyn women present, and they were so used to traveling on the bridge that we were altogether outclassed in