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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy; north

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 83; minimum temperature, 50; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.

OREGON IN BAD COMPANY.

The Oregonian fully recognizes and has repeatedly pointed out the futile dishonesty of nearly everything that passes under the name of ceciprocity; yet it does not approve the course of those Senators from the Pacific Coast and elsewhere who have joined hands with the Oxnard trust to defeat the Cuban programme of the Administration and the Republican leaders. It is a strange attitude for this wealthy and powerful Nation to assume toward a little island and an unfortunate people. that, having taken possession of their feland and at length relinquished to them the shadow, not the substance, of independence, we decline to accede them profitable terms of entry into our markets, their natural markets, and markets they prefer on grounds of sentiment as well as of convenience. The "insurgent" ranks comprise one Senator from Kansas, Michigan, Illinois, Washington and Maryland, and two Senators from each of these seven states: South Dakots, Minnesota West Virginia California Nevada.

The merits of the beet-sugar contention we have so often discussed that it is useless and undesirable to consider mitting that in former years the Wilthem again at this time; but does it not lamette Valley farmer was not as argue a strange weakness in the justic

line for a few feet or rods of ground, a claim-jumper who catches the owner off guard, or a reservation rusher who ruthlessly files on land regardless of the technical rights of the man who has built houses and barns thereon and cultivated and perhaps planted it to trees and shrubbery, depending upon the Government to give him first chance when the time comes to file upon it, the spirit that the invasion excites is that of bitter resistance, even if it involves murder. It is the regret and frequently becomes the scandal of a rural neigh-

borhood when the land in dispute involves but a few acres. It is therefore not surprising if the involvement of large areas, including improvements that represent the labor of years, should assume the proportions of a tragedy, calling for the interference of state and even National authority. Trouble upon this score should be avoided by all reasonable means as its implacable nature is well known.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MOB.

These Paterson riots should serve as a warning to the peace officers of every community where labor troubles are at hand or impending. Their lesson is so plain that their reproduction anywhere else would be without excuse.

What makes a labor riot? Not the employers, who are so often charged. falsely, with conspiring to goad the workingmen to overt acts. Not the strikers, who have learned well by this time that violence only loses them the sympathy of the public. Not anarchists always, for, though anarchists have been active in this Paterson strike, they were not at all in evidence at Chicago, The rlot is caused by a mob. And a mob has no right to exist. It never should be permitted to gather. The men and women who constitute it have

no business at the scene of the trouble. They should be kept away. Very little excitement will transform any closely crowded assemblage of human beings into a mob. A word or gesture, when the air is freighted with suppressed excitement, may light the potential fires of crazy passion latent in all of us, like the flame of the electric spark in a magazine of powder. The genius of the

mob it may itself unsuspect, but it is there, terrible and all-devouring in unreason and intensity. The way to keep it from rising is to keep the crowds from gathering. There will be no riot if every unconcerned person is at his own business.

The most peaceable man in the world may become a fiend, once the spirit of the mob possesses him. The kindest woman in the world may forget herself in the hypnotic spell that passes over multitudes when they are laboring under suppressed emotions of fear or wrath. How often do we see this exemplified in the case of a fire alarm at a theater or a panic among factory girls! It has been so in armies. Panic struck the Federal troops at the first battle of Bull Run. Panic ruled the Parisian commune in the revolution's bloody hours. Panic has killed and crippled hundreds of theater-goers who might never have been harmed if the spirit of the mob had not seized upon them. Panic makes the mobs that blacken the annals of our labor difficulties. It is a

worth a pound of cure.

IS THIS AN EXAGGERATION? There has seldom, even in former years of mossback farming and farmers in Oregon, been so strong an arraignment of the Willamette Valley farmer as a non-progressive, pessimistic, selfish individual as that made by a correspondent over the signature of a "True Friend of Oregon," published in The Oregonian a few days ago. While ad-

agement. But we are fain to believe that the example cited by our correspondent is, if not purely imaginary, at least one that has been rarely met, and that there are intelligent farmers in every rural community-not only in Eastern Oregon, but in the Willamette Valley as well-who in the true spirit of hospitality and state pride will tell the truth about the climate, soil, products and general advantages of their pection to all strangers who may come thither seeking.

DEATH AT THE CAMERA.

Mr. Henry Harris, reporter on the Paterson (N. J.) Call, who lies at the point of death from wounds received in the discharge of duties to which he had been assigned, deserves honorable mention in the day's doings. He was a hero in unfamiliar role, but of a type that is universal in every walk of life. The man whom fear of death cannot deter from duty belongs exclusively to no calling, pation or time, Paterson, poor, brute-ridden Paterson, where factory girls are decoyed to death by libertines and whence anarchists go forth to terrorize the courts of Europe, pro-

duces also the man who will cover his assignment despite the fury of a mob. When the great dramatist frames his heavy tragedy, he does not make his hero out of the fellow who goes out armed with pencil and camera to bring in "stories" and "mapshots." Probably there are few minds in which the task of Henry Harris would assume the aspocts of the heroic. But to him at least it seemed worth doing. It was a task he had been hired to do and had accepted. It was a task for which he had received or was sure of receiving his employer's money. He concluded, therefore, that it devolved upon him to carry out his end of the contract. The trust might be small, but it was big enough in his eyes for him not to betray. So when the mob made going hazardous, he added a revolver to his equipment and went to his post. How the mob set upon him and left him for dead the dispatches have already told.

His camera was in place and his hand on the slide until the ruffians brought him to the ground. It is a common fashion in these days to sneer at the man who stands at his post in the hour of danger. Young dandies assure us that if they had been

at the messenger's post in the express car, or in the cashier's place in the bank, the robbers might have helped themselves at will. They say that no trust committed to them is so great as to justify them in imperliing their lives; and they say all this with an air of smartness that is apt to pass current for wisdom and discernment. Against this modern philosophy of Falstaffian valor, let us adduce simply the story of Henry Harris, of Paterson. It was not a very great matter, perhaps, whether the Call bad the liveliest story and the best pictures of the riot; but it was a great matter to him whether he did his duty or deserted his post at the first sign of danger.

Heroism often lies so near us that we

page it by. The lazy and the cowardly never give the race the traditions it loves to sing about and tell for their inspiring influence upon the young. case where an ounce of prevention is Wherever this reporter's story is told it ought to stimulate somewhat the desire of those in however humble lot to do the best of which they are capable, without slighting and without fear; and it ought to temper somewhat the blustering tone of those who proudly boast their highest ambition to be to

save their own skins from harm, at whatever sacrifice of obligations they have been eager to incur. There are too many watchmen who watch only for their own safety; too many Sheriffa who are brave in drawing votes and salaries and backward in catching crim-

though an imperialist, with the views of the Canadian editor. In the May Nineteenth Century he mays: "Such suggestions as the zollverein scheme involve the certainty of injury to both colonies and the mother country, with the uncertainty of any advantage whatmever." Sir Robert Giffen holds that

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.

a customs union for the British Empire is impossible, owing to the immense variations in the economic interests of the widely scattered parts, separated by enormous reaches of ocean.

popular opposition to this scheme is indicated by the recent Bury election, which was carried by the Liberals for the first time in many years on the issue of the bread tax. Mr. Chamberlain will be beaten in this scheme; the loaf is dearer already, and the British workingmen will never vote for a scheme that means not only dearer bread, but dearer meat. But if Chamberiain should carry through his scheme, he will surely lead his party to defeat. It is too late in the day for Great Britain to attempt her experiment of preferential tariff treatment with her great colonies. English manufacturing interests in the markets of the world will surely decline in competition with their great rivals if the English artisan and operative is forced to pay more for his bread and meat to benefit the producer of food and raw materials in Canada and Australia.

Great, Britain will never adopt any olicy that means serious war upon the trade interests of the United States for in event of war between the two countries not only would England the dependent on the United States for her supply of bread and meat, but for her annual supply of 1,800,000,000 pounds of raw cotton. Trouble with America would mean not only shortage of food, but *stoppage of cotton shipments, which would close the British mills and turn the operatives over to idleness. For these reasons, if for no higher motives of sentiment, England will not tempt her colonles into a soliverein and thus adopt a policy hostile to the United States, for the moment we feel the shoe seriously pinch we are in a position destructively to retaliate. It is incredible that the British Conservative party seriously contemplates the adoption of a policy that means a higher price for

beef as well as bread. When bloodhounds were first called

for from Walla Walla to Salem to track Tracy and Merrill, the opinion was quite prevalent that the State of Oregoh should own and keep in leash and training at the Penitentiary animals of this class, in order that the escape of eloping convicts might thereby be rendered impossible. The experience of the past ton days has however, dispelled this view to a great extent. The convicts in this instance, fully aware that the dogs are on their trail, have cleverly contrived to throw the brutes off the scent-now by making reprisal upon ranchers for change of shoes and clothing, and again by impressing horses into their service. Bloodhounds are sagacious brutes, phenomenally keen of scent and wonderfully swift on foot, but the cunning of this brace of criminals has overmatched the instincts of this brace of dogs. Tales of the great "Dismal Swamp" of slavery days lose something of their horrible significance in the presence of this latest attempt to take human beings with bloodhounds.

There is more than the bitterness of death to the mother of the young woman of Medford, Or., who committed suicide in San Francisco Tuesday night of this week. Infatuated with a soldier, this foolish young woman followed him from her home to the Presidio, and, deaf to the pathetic appeal of her aged mother to return and assist her in the

THE ANNIHILATION OF DISTANCE.

The time across the continent by rall is about to be chortened further. It takes in the neighborhood of four days and four hours now to make the trip between New York and San Francisco. Four hours of this time is to be cut off through a quickening of the speed between Chicago and New York by way of the New York Central and also by the Pennsylvania. There are suggestions both in New York and San Francisco to shorten the distance and the time still farther by leaving Chicago off the line and by taking a more direct course between the two coasts. It is calculated that about 200 miles of distance could be saved in this way, and this would mean a further shortening of the time by about four hours. In these days a shortening of time of a few hours counts for more than an abridgment of that many days did two-thirds of a century ago. How the present time schedule would make the transcontinental travelers of the earli-er days marvel! Lewis and Clark, who took a year and a half to make the jour-ney between St. Louis and the mouth of the Columbia a little less than a century ago, never dreamed of any four days' trip across the continent.

Said Asa Whitney, one of the first persome who advocated the project of a transcontinental railroad, in a memorial to Congress in 1845 in aid of the scheme, "A railroad connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Coast will bring the world together as one nation, allow us to traverse the globe in 30 days, civilize and Christianize mankind, and place us in the center of the world, compelling Europe on one edde and Asia and Africa on the other to pass through us." Time has estab-lished the truth of that prediction, though most of Whitney's countrymen at that time, especially in Congress, were skepti-cal. When Onkes Ames, Collis P. Huntington and their colaborers brought the rails of the Union and the Central Pacific together at Ogden, in 1969, the first part Whitney's forecast was fulfilled, and the great work which he had been urging for a quarter of a century was completed but not by his methods or instrumentallties, although he was still living. The continent has been spanned by four other lines since then, and the time consumed making the trip between the two oceans is only half as long today as it was when Leland Stanford and Thomas Durant drove in the last spikes at Promontory Point's demostration 23 years ago.

pioneers of two-thirds of a century ago made the trip across the continent four or five months was considered quick time to travel from the Mississippi to the viilty of the Pacific. California's argo nauts of a decade or two later found the trip still longer. Several circuits of the globe could be made in that time today. Moreover, the more ultimate consequences which were predicted by Whitney from the transcontinental railroad have already appeared. The mails from some of Eng-land's Astatic possessions are being car-ried through the United States to and form the mother country. The shortened dis-tances give the United States a wast advantage over Europe in the trade with Asia, which Hill, Morgan and other railroad men are turning to account by the establishment of fast lines of steamboats to connect with their railroads in carrying passengers and freight to and from across the Pacific. It will soon be not only quicker but cheaper for England, France and Germany to communicate with Asia by way of New York and San Fran-Portland or Seattle thap through the Suez Canal. The United States is now world's center in as direct and emphatic a degree as the Italian peninsula was in the days of Caesar and Trajan.

Kansas City Journsl. The action of the House committee on military affairs in refusing to make a favorable report on the bill to retire Gen-eral John R. Brooke with the rafik of Lieutenant-General will be approved by the country. General Brooke has a cred-itable record as a soldier, but his claims are not great enough to justify the promotion asked for. It was withheld even from George H. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," and the victor of Nashone of the greatest Generals of the Rebellion, and the only one of whom It

"IMPORTANT" AND "TRIVIAL."

Kansas City Star. In a curious essay in the current Atlan-tic on "The Newspaper Industry"-directed ostensibly against newspapers, but real ly against the policy of expansion-Mr. Brooke Fisher excisions:

Think what it means that the Congress debates are no longer a feature of the d papers. All through the recent exciting debi-in the Senate on the Philippines, touching the very foundation principles of the Repul

papers. All through the result of the third dealers in the Senate on the Philippines, touching on the very foundation principles of the Republic, the daily Congressional report, except in the case of the Tillman-McLaurin episode, was less than half a column in length on the average. This specific accusation has been made

and answered so many times that it need not receive attention now. But in its generalized form-that newspapers neglect the important and exploit the trivial-the charge is worth considering. Very many persons would yield a ready, though per-functory assent to it. In fact, they would

consider its truth an axiom. "Dear me. isn't it shocking"-the conventional formila runs-"the space the newspapers giv to gossip, to news of crimes and accidents and other trivial affairs. They almost never print sermons or political speeches in full, or the debates in Congress, or addresses at public or scientific meetings. In fact, they seem to avoid serious and

profitable instruction. The press has de-teriorated since the day of Horace Greeley and the 'great editors.' That is the current criticism from which two persons would venture to dissent.

Yet, like many another creed, it is dealed daily by the deeds of those who profess it. There are a few-a very few-newspapers in the United States that are conapproximately according to this Ideal But for some reason their circula tion is extremely limited. Now, if the correctness of the criticism is admitted, the disagreeable conclusion is inevitable that the vast majority of people sin against the light daily in buying the "interesting" as opposed to the "instruc-

tive" newspaper, The ordinary newspaper frankly admits that it is a newspaper and not a cyclo-pedia. It does not pose as a reform agency. It holds with Charles A. Danathough with certain reservations for de-cency's sake-that what Providence permits to happen it is not too proud to re-port. It does not try to usurp the func-tions of the pulpit. It prefers live news to moral ossays. Undoubtedly it gives to moral essays. Undoubtedly it gives the people what they want, but it does not believe that what it prints is less important than the fervid aermons of Gree-ley. It would be an oddly made world if the things that most interest the great

mass of intelligent people were really of no consequence to them, "Important" is a relative word. What may be important for one generation may be trivial for its successor. The modern press prints plenty of matter that even our grandfathers would have considered important. But it adds a vast amount of literature calculated to throw light on human nature. It is concerned with persons rather than with theories. In the rowing complexity of modern life, man is even more a proper study of mankind than he was in the days of Pope.

It is as stupid to censor newspapers for preferring items of "human interest"-as they are technically called-to dull con-gressional debate as it would be to censor Millet for painting "The Angelus" in-stead of a French court scene. A few days ago the Star printed a col-

umn article about Judge Wofford's conversations with prisoners he was about to sentence. Now the insight which this article gave into motives and character was far more important for any one-except a recluse-than several issues of the Con greasional Record. Yet Mr. Brooke Fish er would probably regard the article in question as beneath contempt. A story of a little girl and her dog, of a man who decorates his mill with Bible texts. of a woman who has a fad for collecting hairpins, may be trivial in one sense, but in another it is of importance in giving a better comprehension of the main springs of human conduct. It is guite conceiv

able that a good description of a Fourth of July pictic crowd would be more im-portant than a full report of Senator Hoar's Independence day oration. The development of what newspaper men call the "human interest story" in response to popular demand indicates growing anxiety of men to understand one another. This is at the bottom of would be a bold man who would assert

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Maybe the Portland baseball team can play marbles.

Maybe the Portland baseball team can play ping pong.

It is the open season for convicts, but dally the game is scarce.

Maybe the Portland baseball team can play drop-the-handkerchief.

Mount Pelce is determined to magnify fame's little day as much as possible.

Un to a late hour last night the outlaws were still leading the procession.

Paterson, N. J., taken for all in all, is about as unhealthful a place of residence an St. Pierre.

Every man thinks he was intended by nature to put up a screen door until he tries the job once.

It begins to look as If a thermometer race might be made one of the features of the Fourth of July celebration,

Every once in a while a tank of gasoline forcibly demonstrates that It was . not meant for a metropolitan existence

Perhaps the convicts will try to climb Mount Rainier and fail down a crevasse in a glacier. Then we shall have the villains, Aha!

Personal-Harry Tracy and David Merrill, two former residents of Salem, are now solourning in Cowlitz County for the benefit of their health.

The wreck of the Maine is to be removed from Havana harbor. It ought to be donated to Spain and erected in Madrid, lest the Spaniards forget.

One thing is sure, and that is there will be enough troops in London to prevent any uprising which may occur while the coronation ceremonles are in progress.

Roosevelt and Van Sant and an antitrust platform would form a combination that might succeed even without drawing on M. A. Hanna & Co. for campaign expenses.

Grover Cleveland is willing to give the Democrats the benefit of his political knowledge, but will not give up any of the secrets by which he catches so many black bass.

Ingram, the brave convict who saved guard Girard from the bullets of the escaping assassing, has been pardoned, but the state cannot restore his missing leg. It can, however, prevent another outbreak by taking proper precautions. Now is the time to begin.

A dispute recently arose at a beer table in Germany between a group of university men as to which science was the oldest. A representative of the law declared that it was jurisprudence, for this science must have been known in Paradise, seeing that Adam and Eve were evicted therefrom, "Why," said a graduate of medicine, "medicine is certainly of older date. Just think of the operation that Adam had to submit to in order that a rib should be obtained for Eve!" "No, no, gentlemen," retorted an electrotechnician, "for before anything was created God said, 'Let there be light!" " Then came the theologian, who said: "I do not want to appear presumptuous, but I think that precedence belongs to theology, for before it was light it was-dark!"

"This year," said a Philadelphia young man, who haunts the theaters, "there doesn't seem to be any one popular song that has caught on, to the exclusion of others. This condition of affairs is really remarkable, when you come to think of their intense curlosity, although they may not have analyzed the feeling. He it. Of course, the Summer is young yet, and it may still come, but the conditions that anything that vitally concerns human are against it. In previous years, whereever you would go, you would be sure to hear the popular song of the day, played by bands in the various parks, whistled on the streets, sung by the colored boy quartets that make night hideous and ground out on street planos. We had lots of good musical comedies during the past season, with lots of good songs, but no one seems to have just caught on to such

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The

When Nathaniel J. Wyeth, the Lees, Marcus Whitman and the rest of Oregon's

The Rank of Lieutenant-General.

the Oxnard contention that it has failed to enlist the support and sympathy of a single Republican Senator out-

side of the few we have named? If the Cuban proposals are so iniquitous, unjust, ruinous and unwise as the insurgents say they are, how is it that they retain the adherence of such men as Lodge and Spooner, Hoar, and Hawley, Cullom and Beveridge, Foraker and Frye, Hale and Proctor?

Who are these men with whom our Oregon Senators have allied themselves? There are Mason the clown and Wellington the renegade; Gamble and Kittredge, Dietrich and Millard, nobodies; Elkins and Burrows, trimmers on great questions and buccaneers in politics. Men who had the courage to stand out against the pressure for injustice to Porto Rico two years ago are now found with President Roosevelt in his appeal for justice to Cuba, Senator Simon, who dared to stand out against the President then for justice to Porto Rico, is afraid to stand with the President now for justice to Cuba, and in Senator Mitchell's action with the insurgents, we have the best possible proof that that past master of Washington diplomacy never expects to plead that he lost caste with the Administration because he voted on Cuba just as Simon once voted on Porto Rico,

When Porto Rico was dealt her cruel blow, Oregon had one vote for "plain Today she has none for "plain duty." duty" for Cuba. And the consumers of sugar, whose concern is not for high prices, are left without representation from the Pacific Coast.

THE "ACTUAL SOONERS."

The Department of the Interior should have had experience enough with land openings by this time to be able to conduct one without injustice either to the old settlers on reservation lands or to newcomers who desire to file, in regular order, upon these lands for homestead purposes. It seems, however, that there has been serious lapse of prudence if not of justice in arranging for opening the Fort Hall Indian reservation to settlement. Persons who have long resided upon certain sections by sufferance, which is considered tacit permission, of the Government, and who have made valuable improvements thereon, were not granted the protection that they felt they had a right to expect from the incoming throng of 'sooners" and seekers, and many of them are threatened with the loss of the accumulations of half a lifetime, though now perfectly willing and even analous to comply with the terms of the opening. Trouble upon this score was avoided when the Kiowa reservation was opened, and it was logically supposed that the same rules would govern at Fort Hall, but this seems not to have been the case. If there is one thing in the way of a business transaction that more than any other will put fight into a man of mild temper and incite a man of flery blood to make deadly use of a gun upon a fellow mortal, that thing is ruthless encroachment upon his land holdings. Whether the invader be that these people will be met with misa neighbor who disputes a boundary statements and turned back in discour-

hrifty as he might and should have been, the plea of isolation and lack of market was urged in extenuation of his slack ways, and of late years we have

been glad to believe that, these causes having been to a great extent removed, the worthy, non-progressive ploneer and his descendants were rising to meet the situation and now may be found generally in the van of progress. Hence we are amazed at the picture drawn by our correspondent of the "son of the

pioneer with straggling beard, uncombed locks and slouching gait, who meets newcomers who are in search of homes in the Willamette Valley with words of discouragement which his unkempt appearance and uncouth language emphasize."

Now we insist that, whatever may be truly said of the slack ways, and even of the slatternly appearance, of the native Oregon farmer, and his venerable forbears, the charge of disloyalty to the soil, the climate and the productiveness of Oregon cannot justly be numbered among his shortcomings. Is it possible that the belief in the Grange as an educator is not well founded? That confidence in the passing of isolation from the farming districts, as an element of civilization, is misplaced? Has not the log schoolhouse or the no schoolhouse given place to the modern country schoolhouse in the rural districts gen-

erally? Do not church buildings lend a Christian air to every village? And has not every neighborhood its contiguous village and postoffice?

That the farming districts of the Willamette Valley are still too sparsely settled is true. The heritage left by the old donation hand law is still perpetuated in many instances in farms the area of which is too large for the owners to cultivate. Yet relatively very few of these large individual freeholds romain intact, or have descended to the sons of the original owners thereof. There may be-doubtless there arefarmers, so-called, in the Willamette Valley who scout the idea that the insect pests of orchards and hopyards can be held in check or destroyed by spraying and cultivation, but the truth mains that spraying is very generally practiced, and that moss-grown, wormeaten orchards have been in the main destroyed. Is this a supposition or a fact? Let some member of the State Board of Horticulture answer this question, and, if possible, refute the statement put in the mouth of one who is proclaimed a typical Willamette Valley invite retaliatory legislation and infarmer that "time was when Oregon raised good apples, pears and so forth, but the worms and bugs and scale and scab have done up the fruit job." Again, is it true that the Willamette Valley is not getting its just proportion of the homeseekers that have come into the state this Spring? If so, there must be a reason for this fact that is not justified by natural conditions, and that should be removed by intelligent effort. If it is left to ignorant, thriftless per-

BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN IMPRACTI-CABLE.

Twenty-five years ago Canada and Australia asked Great Britain to establish a 5 per cent preferential in favor of colonial products. Great Britain refused to give the proposition serious consideration. If Great Britain had given timely heed to this prayer of her great colonies. Australia could have produced a large proportion of the meat

have produced the bulk of the breadstuffs; but it is too late today to wrest the business of furnishing England with her food supplies from the American meat packer and American grain dealer. Should Great Britain now decide to favor her colonial products by preferential tariffs, it would be at such a cost that no political party would dare stand responsible for the measure. This is the view of able Canadian as well as British political economists. The Hallfax Morning Chronicle, in a very vigorous article, recently said that the demand for preferential tariff treatment comes not from the Canadian people, but merely from a section of the pollticians and traders of Canada, and that

it had small support from the Canadian people. If a preference were granted to Canadian breadstuffs in the British market, British manufacturers would insist upon the admission of their products to the Canadian market free of duty; in which event the Canadian revenue now derived from the tariff would have to

be secured largely by direct taxation. This thoughtful Canadian editor does not believe that the proposal that the Canadian and Australian farmers shall be protected in the British market against their American competitors will ever materialize in legislation. If Canadian grain is given preferential standing in the British market, similar treatment could not be denied Australian meat and wool, and ultimately the preferential tariff system would embrace the whole line of important colonial products. Under free trade Great Britain now imports annually from foreign countries products valued at \$2,065,000 .-000, while from her colonies she im ports products valued at only \$550,000, 000. We are asked to believe that, in order to favor the colonial producer, Great Britain will seek to reduce the volume of this enormous foreign trade,

crease the cost of living to the masses of the people that inhabit her great cities. The British country dweller lives largely on British products, but cities. the bulk of the population in the large cities of Great Britain live almost en tirely on imported breadstuffs and meats. Out of these congested centers of population, which are dependent on foreign food supply, would come the bolsterous cry of discontent, when prices for bread and meat rise through sons, who are in the state but not of preferential treatment of colonial prodit, in any appreciative, progressive ucts. The new bread tax has already sense, to meet and answer the questions excited discontent, and will be used by of homeseekers, it is but just to expect the Liberal party to their advantage. Sir Robert Giffen, a distinguished British political economist, agrees, al- ever of being elected to fill it.

attle of life, finally made an end to her existence. How insignificant seem the ordinary trials and common vicissi-The consideration that prevented cer

tudes of life over which the multitude groans and under which it chafes when confronted by an incident like this Well may the caretaking, hardworking parents of virtuous daughters and upright sons exclaim, "Poverty is nothing and hard work is nothing; even sickness is nothing, and death is not the gravest of ills. Only fillal ingratitude and neglect, the waywardness of needed by England and Canada could children and resulting disgrace can be ranked in the dark catalogue of trouble."

> Members of the Pioneer Association and the attendance upon the annual reunion of that body, like the Government pension list, increase from year to year. And this notwithstanding the fact that pioneers and old soldiers are rapidly dying off. The explanation of this seemingly incongruous state of affairs is simple. Coaxed from their retirement by sympathy and appreciation, our venerable state-builders appear in increasing numbers in public year after year. While their numbers are in reality decreasing somewhat rapidly, the ranks of the association are fuller than ever before. Many ploneers with a little timely assistance have found themselves of late. Thus is the apparent increase in their numbers, as shown by the attendance upon the annual reunion, accounted for

A mob of the striking silk dyers of Paterson, N. J., has set upon and wrecked to a greater or less extent some of the mills of that city. Violence, as an argument, has never yet advanced the cause of labor. On the contrary, public sympathy that is almost universally enlisted in the interest of strikers, the showing of whose cause is even approximately just, suffers immediate revulsion when rioting begins, and the strike is lost from that hour. This lesson is as old as strikes, and its sequel is ever the same. No one-at least no property-owner-thinks for a moment of the element of justice in a contention that rushes upon property to destroy it. The only thought at this crisis is to put an end to the strike.

King Edward is greatly fatigued, and his coronation is still ten days off. His physicians have prudently retired him and are carefully grooming him for the final struggle. If His Majesty survives the fatigue and excitement of the present month without collapse, he may be considered immune from the modern disease known 'as "nervous prostration."

Geer's Pipe Dream. Lebanon Criterion.

Lebanon Criterion. Governor Geer professes to believe that the vote he received for United States Senator is an indoreement of him by the people for that position. Had Fulton, Tongue, Hewitt, Moody or any of a dozen or more of Oregon's prominent men been placed on the Ucket in a like man-ner, they would have received equally as flattering a vote. Geer was never in-dorsed by the Republican convention for that position and stands no chance what-That position and stands no chance what-

may truly be said that he annihilated an maracter is trivial. entire army in one night.

tain Generals of the Civil War from being made Lieutenant-Generals were waived in the case of General Miles, the only man who has held the rank since Sheridan. Neither his services nor his abilities were sufficiently distinguished to entitle him to it. Congress gave it to him in a fit of maudlin sentimentality. The country has had good cause on several occasions to wish its unwisely bestowed preferment might be recalled. Doubtless the case of General Miles influenced the House com-mittee when considering that of General Brooke. The rank of Lieutenant-General should not be revived, after it expires with the passing of General Miles, unless in some future war an American soldier appears who is worthy to be mentioned in history with Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Corporations That Won't Arbitrate

Chicago Record-Herald. A new absolutism which is as unrea onable and tyrannical as the absolutism of Kings expresses itself through Wil liam H. Trucsdale, president of the Dela ware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, who says:

The coal operators will not submit to arbitra ion or interference of any kind.

That is intended to pass as the impres sive ultimatum of a man who is standing sive ultimatum of a man who is standing on his rights, but it is evidence only of the inscience of the power of monopoly, and it becomes the less impressive the more attentively Mr. Truesdale's position is considered. The power which he is pleased to exercise is derived from an il-legal combination of the interests which he represents. This combination which he represents. This combination which rests upon an illegal foundation pursues illegal methods systematically and -ersistently. Its conduct of its business is a mixture of force and fraud. Thus after crushing out competition, it manipulates railroad rates in such a way as to perpetrate extortion at the expense of the entire

Doubtful Declinations.

Boston Advertiser. A more careful examination of the ipissima verba of Mr. Bryan's declination to be his party's candidate for Governor of Nebraska will perhaps explain the doubt whether he means it. That the doubt exists is shown by the refusal of leading Democrats in his state to take "no" for an answer. Mr. Bryan said: "I am not and cannot be a candidate for Governor." Those are very nearly the exact words in which Horatio Seymour declined the Democratic nomination for the Presi-dency in 1868. "Your candidate I cannot be," said Mr. Seymour to the National Democratic Convention which assembled in Tammany Hall on July 4 of that year. Before the close of the convention

the amnesty bill, which frees from im-prisonment all Americans convicted of crime in the Island during the American occupation and those awaiting trial. Thus Rathbone and Neely, of Postoffice fraud notoriety, obtain their release, together with other Americans less conspicuous in Cuban criminal annals. President Palma says: "It is just another evidence of our gratitude and good will toward the United States and the American people." Inso-far as it shows Cuban good will this action is all right, but few Americans will contemplate with excessive pleasure the free-ing of men whose names stain the record of our insular administration.

Roosevelt and the People. Brooklyn Eagle.

Truth to tell the people have not yet been heard from. There has not been time. The press has not had time yet to dissect out the mixed case presented by Presidential appeal, Republican division and Democratic pettifoggery at Washington. The President has done right with-in his limitations. The beet monopolists have solidified against him with a deflant confidence or desperation. The pid-dling Democrats, instead of holding up his hands, are trying to trip up his feet. The country is making up its mind. Re-publican state platforms so far have "generalized" expression on the subject Republican party organs are in the main doing the same. Democratic party organs are taunting their opponents instead of monitoring their party leaders. Independent papers alone are heartily upholding the President for starting to ward a goai to which he is loth to go the

whole way. He is for tariff revision-a little. We who know that his little would have to mean more are for him to his limit, and for the cause far beyond his limit. The effect of the humane and moral considerations involved must be awaited. They appeal to the National heart, rather than the political head. It is to that heart

Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland and William McKinley at times effectively appealed. Theodore Roosevelt's appeal to it is opposed by influences and interests as inscient and as united as any that

confronted his predecessors. We shall be surprised if he does not overcome them as they did, though we must admit that the immediate situation reveals a dangerous proportion of his party that would like to beat him-and would, but for the apprehension that thereby they might beat themselves, too._

Alabama Lynchers.

Buffalo Express. Only four men were ever sent to in Alabama for lynching and the Governor has pardoned three of them on the ground that they were deceived as to the nature of the offense which the lynched man had committed. So the Alabama Governor holds that lynching is not a punishable offense when the man lynched appears to deserve it?

Hester.

Charles Lamb. When maldens such as Hester die Their place ye may not well supply. Though ye among a thousand try

With wain endeavor. A month or more hath she been dead, Tet cannot I by force be led To think upon the wormy bed ' And her together.

A springy motion in her gait, A rising step, did indicate A rising step, and indicate Of pride and joy no common rate That flush'd her spirit: I know not by what name beside I shall it call; if 'twas not pride, It was a tag for that allock It was a joy to that allied

She did inherit. Her parents held the Quaker rule, Which doth the human feeling cool; But she was train'd in Nature's school, Nature had blest her.

waking eye, a prying mi heart that stirs, is hard to bind; hawk's keen sight ye cannot blind, Ye could not Hester.

My sprightly neighbor! gone before

To that unknown and silent shore. Shall we not meet, as herstofore Some Summer morning-When from thy cheerful eyes a ray

Hath struck a bliss upon the day, A bliss that would not go away. A sweet forewarning?

an extent as to be 'lt.' " Representative Lacey, of Iowa, has con-

tributed to the Congressional Record the following essay on the buffalo: The buffalo was the noblest of all the

wild animals that inhabited this continent when America was discovered.

The ages in which this wonderful creat. ure was evolved into his peculiar form and size are inconceivable in duration, How admirably he was adapted to life upon the Western plains. When he had ted he traveled with his fellows in long

lines, single file, to the favorite watering place. The herd did not spread abroad and trample down and destroy the gras in such journey, but in long and narrow trails the journey was made, and when the drinking place was reached and thirst was sated the buffalo never defiled the pool in which he drank.

He was a gentleman among beasts, just as the game hog is a beast among gentlemen.

Havana Lottery Revival.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Cuba is contemplating the establish nent of a National lottery as a means for raising revenue. Of course there is no possible question, so far as the United States is concerned, of the right of the new government to do as it pleases in this regard, but it could scarcely do anything in the way of internal administra-tion that would make American citizens generally sorrier that the American occunation hadn't lasted somewhat longer. The Havana lottery was a detriment to Cuba and a nuisance to this country when Cuba was under Spinish rule, and will be so again under the republican regime. The Cuban authorities will not show much wisdom by taking a step, inimical to sound policy and public morals, that will tend to lower the American people's estimate of Cuban fitness for self-govern-ment and seriously embarrass the postal relations between Cuba and the United States.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Head of Firm (to new office boy)-Can you do anything else but whistle and loaf? "Yes, sir. I can play craps."-Life.

sir. I can play graps. - Life. Startling.-Strawber-Did anything 'happen while I was out, James.' James-Tes, sir. No one called to collect a bill.-Life. Classifying It.-''Is that postry or verse?''

"Verse, of course. Why, you can understand what it means."-Chicago Evening Post.

An Experienced Angler.-Ethol-Would you consider Percy Monekton a good catch? Madge -Certainly-if all the others got away'-Puck. -Certainty-if all the others got away - Puch, Envy. - Scene - Miss Semple and Dawber standing near his picture. Miss Semple-Why, there's a crowd in front of Madder's pictures Dawber-Some one fainted, I suppose!-Punch. The clergyman's little boy was spending the afternoon with the bishop's children. "At the rectory," he said, "we've got a hen that lays an egg every day." "Pooh!" said Master Hish-

op, "my father lays a foundation-stone once a week."-Tit-Bits.

A Very Good Day's Work .-- Weary Willic--I jes' put in a good day's work in 30 minutes Frayed Fagin-Explain yerself. Weary Willie-Well, I put in six ples, a pan uv doughnuts, an' four fars uv preserves. Dat's a good day's work fer any woman .- Judge.

was its candidate.

The Cuban Amnesty Bill. . Providence Journal. President Palma, of Cuba, has signed