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TODAY'S WEATHER—Partly cloudy. South to west winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 80; minimum temperature, 58; clear.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 23.

WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

It is not doubted that the world's annual output of gold, checked, and even reduced no little, by the interruption of production in South Africa, will be greatly augmented again, through resumption of mining in those countries, and through constantly increasing activity in this industry, in all quarters of the world where gold is produced.

George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint of the United States, delivers the opinion that the restoration of peace in South Africa will add not less than $100,000,000 a year from the gold deposits of that region alone, for an indefinite period. He cites the fact that the Eastern Hemisphere, until the output from Africa became large, never produced much gold. Europe never has been rich, either in gold or silver. Nor has Asia produced any very great "finds," though her aggregate has been larger. Mr. Roberts says that at the time of the discovery of America the total annual product of both gold and silver in Europe did not exceed $500,000. Russia's considerable output, mostly in her Asiatic provinces, did not begin till later.

The high-water mark of gold production, according to Director Roberts, was the output of the year 1899, when the total for the world was $307,000,000. Owing to the war in South Africa, it fell in 1900 to $255,000,000, and it was about the same in each of the years 1900 and 1901. But with restoration of peace and resumption of industry in South Africa the annual product of the world, as Mr. Roberts thinks, cannot fall below $350,000,000, and may a good deal exceed that figure.

For the current year the estimate of gold production in the United States is $85,000,000. This is not so high as in the best days of California's production, but it is a gain over recent past years. The increase is due largely to the invention and use of new processes by which poor and refractory ores can now be treated with profit. It is estimated that the total amount of gold in use as money in the entire world is $5,000,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000,000 within the last ten years. From such data as can be gathered it is estimated that the world is now using $85,000,000 a year of gold in arts and industries, in jewelry and other ornaments. The amount of gold so used is double that of ten years ago.

Production of silver holds up well toward the high point reached when it had much more value than now. This is due largely to the fact that silver is a by-product of gold, copper, lead and other metals. Its use for decorative purposes is well established, and this is greatly increasing on account of its cheapness, while enormous quantities are used in the subsidiary coinage of most countries. It is a curious fact that most of the world's great gold and silver mines are operated by Anglo-Saxon capital.

TWO IRRIGATION LAWS.

The new irrigation law may be regarded in a sense as a complement of the Carey act. The Carey law permitted the states to take 1,000,000 acres of arid lands each on condition that they provide for reclamation of the areas thus taken. The new law authorizes the Government to provide its own irrigation works, and makes terms for settlers somewhat like homestead requirements. In both cases a maintenance charge will run with the land reclaimed, the size of which charge will depend upon the cost of providing and maintaining the irrigation works. There will be no conflict between the two reclamation methods because withdrawal of public land is the first step to be taken in either, and where withdrawal is made for one there will be no call for the other.

Inevitably, the new law will put a check upon operations under the old one. However well meant the Carey act was, it was not proof against abuse, and the instrumentality for carrying out the provisions of that statute cannot always be relied upon to guard against improper influences. The Government nominally gives the land to the state. Sometimes the obligation to see that the most is made of this present rests lightly on state officials. This opens the way to large contracts that may be more in the interest of contractors than state or general Government. Thus far it may be said that there has been little evidence of crooked practice under the Carey act. The field has not been attractive because it was so little known, but the possibilities have been shown to be such that prudence dictated wholesome regulation. The difficulties in the way of repeal of a measure containing so many good features were too great to be overcome. But it was possible to frame the new law with special reference to the prevailing conditions, and that was done. The new measure balances the old one, preserving its beneficent features and preventing abuses that were certain to creep into its administration.

Few states stand to gain more from irrigation works than does Oregon, though it is the Webfoot State. Private enterprise may be trusted to reclaim land where large investments are not required and the results are certain, but the field is so new in this country and contains so many uncertain factors that capital shrinks from entering it without large guaranties. A lien upon the land, of course, makes these investments secure, provided the engineering problem is taken care of. But if for any reason the engineering end of the matter fail, the entire venture is a loss. For nobody will buy the land from the state, and thus reimburse the irrigation company for its investment, unless the land shall be actually reclaimed to cultivation and productiveness. Several large irrigation enterprises in this state are now under way, the lands having been selected and the contracts signed by the state authorities, and only the approval of the Secretary of the Interior remains to set them actively in business. The new law will not interfere with their progress, but will rather spur them to greater efficiency and thus increase competition in opening the state and getting settlers on the reclaimed land. And there is great need for this.

ANTAGONISTIC BANKING THEORIES.

The lesson of Mr. Corbett's address to the Washington State bankers most worthy remark is the refutation it gives to our Populist statesmen who assert that the National bankers are in a conspiracy to force a system of asset currency upon the country. Mr. Corbett, for one, does not advocate a banking currency based upon assets. He thinks the note issues should be secured by Government bonds so long as they last, and, after their retirement, by other securities, preferably railroad bonds of approved soundness and earning power. Bankers, as a rule, are possessed by this conservative view of banking reform. They doubt the wisdom of retiring the Treasury notes. They are accustomed to the present security system of note issues, and they dread a change.

It is significant, however, that while the Washington bankers applauded Mr. Corbett's address, their resolutions on the bank-note question left the safe borders of his conservative recommendations for the advanced ground of more liberal banking laws and more elastic currency. They said:

> We approve of the efforts now being made to so amend our present banking system as to provide a thoroughly scientific system of currency that will prove responsive to the demands of trade and commerce, expanding naturally and freely when necessary, and contracting just as readily when the emergency that called it forth has passed.

This resolution is sure of a hearty welcome in all quarters where modern methods of banking reform have gained adherence and advocacy. The banking magazines will praise it, and currency-reform journals everywhere will note it with pleasure and renewed confidence in Western sanity. The Oregonian, as is well known, has never acceded to the extreme demands of the currency experts whose theories are reflected in this Seattle resolution, but has been disposed to stand more in line with the conservative recommendations of Mr. Corbett. Sudden and radical changes in currency and banking practices are to be deplored without regard to their intrinsic merits, because of the shock and inconvenience they are apt to carry to the delicate and timorous world of credit. Without indorsing the Seattle resolution, therefore, we shall content ourselves with explaining its significance and the reasons upon which it is based.

Mr. Corbett's conception of a railroad bond-secured currency is totally at variance from and incompatible with the conception embodied in the utterance of the Washington bankers. One calls for a rigid volume of note issues, stationary at 90 per cent of the deposited securities, helpless alike to expand in financial crises or contract in periods of redundant currency. The other contemplates a system of note issues based upon the wealth of the country as represented in its banking deposits and assets, readily expansive in time of need and automatically shrinking whenever currency movements are sluggish and capital can earn more in other ways or at least be less expensive in inaction than in the form of notes that are heavily taxed.

There is no such thing as a bond-secured circulation "expanding naturally and freely when necessary, and contracting just as readily when the emergency that called it forth has passed." In 1893 there was urgent need for a device of speedy note issues, taxed enough to insure their retirement when the crisis was passed. But banks could not issue any. Their only recourse was to sell whatever securities they had on hand or in Eastern banks for gold, and the undertaking was ruinous, because at such times bonds are sure to be low. It was impracticable to withdraw capital from other investments, buy bonds with it and increase the bank's circulation, because under the necessary regulations governing such operations too much time would elapse, and also because property sold for such purpose would realize ruinously, just as in the case of the securities that were actually sold.

This is why every scheme of banking reform, the Baltimore plan, Secretary Carlisle's plan, Congressman Fowler's plan, Secretary Gage's plan and the Indianapolis plan have contemplated the creation of an asset currency, to be used in emergencies and under taxes sufficient to drive it into retirement as soon as normal conditions are restored, and have contemplated the gradual extension of this asset principle over the whole field of bank-note issues and even the area of Treasury notes as the Government bonds disappear through extinction of the National debt. Mr. Corbett's plan is the only one we know of that contemplates an indefinite perpetuation of the present security system, with the substitution of other bonds in time for the present Government obligations. In his favor it must be said that while elasticity is a desirable thing, it is not to be purchased at the price of safety. The United States has got along very comfortably so far on its bond-secured bank currency, and men of Mr. Corbett's conservative type are naturally disposed to bear the ills we have rather than fly to others that we know not of. The mischief of all these schemes for scientifically "elastic" currency is that they tend to persuade persons without security that they could borrow money easily if we had the right kind of currency and enough of it. They also bear a specious temptation to Western and Southern communities of low credit and high interest, which are apt to think what they need is not more work and more wealth so much as some patent currency device that will enable them to borrow themselves rich at Government expense.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT IN FORMATION.

In many interesting ways the present session of Congress has confirmed the wisdom of the Founders in deriving from England and from our own colonial experience a division of Congress into two separate Houses so differently constituted as to bring complementary motives and methods to the discharge of public business. Some very perplexing and dangerous problems have been successfully threshed out in conference, and probably nobody would rashly undertake to maintain that either House would have done better alone. The silver-standard clause in the Senate's completed Philippine bill is as bad as anything in the crudest measure turned out by the House. With legislation running the gauntlet of both Houses, and the heart-breaking ordeal of subsequent conference, iniquitous or undeserving measures are likely to find very rare success.

This perfective process has produced no more interesting exhibit than the pending consideration of the Philippine government bill. The House has decided to substitute its own bill for the one sent in to it by the Senate, the parliamentary effect of which move is to give the House bill the status of the Senate bill, and thus save the time and labor that would have been involved in simultaneous consideration of two different bills in the two Houses. It is certainly cause for regret that so far in the House debate the Senate programme of "general latitude" has been followed, and the provisions of the measure are practically ignored. The contest rages over "imperialism," and nobody seems disposed to compare and weigh the conflicting proposals of the two measures.

The result of this method, if it is persisted in, can only be to throw the real work of constructing a system of Philippine government into the inevitable conference. The House bill was drawn upon the lines suggested by Governor Taft's written recommendations sent home from the Philippines long ago, while the Lodge bill in the Senate was framed upon later information after Taft's arrival. Governor Taft, however, is quoted as preferring the House bill, partly because it contemplates the gold standard for Philippine currency, and also because it offers more advanced proposals in the way of self-government. The Senate bill suggests consideration of a popular assembly after a census has been taken, while the House bill enacts such an assembly forthwith. Governor Taft is evidently anxious to extend all possible concessions of self-government to the Filipinos, but recent developments in the islands themselves are likely to call in question with thinking minds the wisdom of haste in this direction.

The general run of provisions enacted by the Senate will meet little objection in the House, where they are largely embodied in the pending Cooper substitute. In the Senate form the provisional government permits the establishment of municipal and provincial governments as fast as possible. It provides for the proper regulation of commerce and encouragement of industry. It authorizes cities to issue bonds for public improvements. It opens agricultural and mineral lands to settlement, and provides for secularization of church lands. All these powers are surrounded with careful safeguards, and are subject to review by Congress. The measure also confirms to the Philippine people, with two exceptions, all the personal and civil rights which are secured to us by our Constitution. It does not extend these rights to the Filipinos. They already possess them by virtue of President McKinley's instructions to the Taft Commission. But it is well to have them confirmed by specific act of Congress. The two rights withheld from the Filipinos are the bearing of arms and trial by jury. The former is withheld because to grant it under present conditions would encourage brigandage. The latter is withheld because the Filipinos confess that they are unfitted for it. They have never known anything like our jury system, and all their leading men say it would not work well with them.

In all these provisions the differences in the two bills are chiefly verbal and merely nominal. The most objectionable feature of the Senate bill, and the one to which Mr. Cooper's admirable report, just received, devotes most attention, is the provision for a silver-standard currency for the islands. The House could afford, if necessary, to trade all its other contentions off in conference in exchange for its gold-standard scheme, based on Mr. Conant's excellent recommendations.

PERMANENT BUSINESS GROWTH.

The farmer feeds the world, and as the world will need feeding until the end of time, the farmer is sure of his job. With the exception of occasional off years, due to unfavorable climatic condition, he is reasonably sure of reaping where he has sown, and always of finding a market for his product. It is this certainty of results and the indispensability of the industry which has made agriculture the permanent foundation on which the commercial greatness of the country has builded. The lumber industry of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan was the primary means of building great cities and fine towns in those states, but now the industry is gone forever from that portion of the country, and the cities it built would be tenantless today, were it not for the agricultural interests which will continue to add to the wealth and population of these cities and towns for decades and centuries hence.

The mining industry, except in isolated cases, is even more ephemeral than lumbering, and there are a thousand other trades and callings which are dependent for support upon the demand for luxuries, and not the necessities of life. Portland, the natural outlet for one of the richest agricultural countries on the globe, realizes the importance of the agricultural industry to a greater extent than it is felt by any other city with which she comes in contact in the Northwest. Mining has contributed but a small share to Portland's prosperity, and it is only within the past few years that lumbermen driven from the depleted forests of the Middle West have caused much development in that industry. Meanwhile there has been a steady expansion in farming in the territory tributary to Portland, and if the mining and timber resources of the state had remained untouched, the growth of Portland would not have been seriously affected.

It is this impregnable position which is her lot by geographical location that enables Portland to view with complacency the temporary boom caused in Seattle by the Klondike and Cape Nome gold discoveries. This complacency is intensified by the knowledge that there is an alarming decrease in the quantity of gold that is coming out of Alaska this season, and also a decrease in the number of goldseekers going into that country. The Alaska gold discoveries gave Seattle the prominence she has attained in the business world, and now that the placers have been worked out, she must fall back on other resources in order to maintain her prestige. Tacoma, with all of her bluster and blow and braggadocio, is today resting on a more substantial business basis than is occupied by her noisy neighbor on Elliott Bay. Much of the gold has been taken from the Yukon placers, but throughout the Island Empire a harvest of golden grain will be reaped within the next sixty days. Another similar harvest will follow it next year, and the year after, and so on.

The value of a single wheat crop in Oregon and Washington is greater than that of all the gold that ever came out of the Klondike and Cape Nome combined in a single season, and it does not all go to a favored few, but is scattered among thousands of farmers. Diversified farming has cut down Portland's wheat exports slightly, but taking the agricultural industry in all of its branches, and in the country tributary to this city, it is producing more wealth than all other industries combined are producing for the enterprising cities on Puget Sound. Tacoma is showing heavier business gains of a permanent nature than Seattle, on account of great development in Northern Pacific territory. Development by systematized colonization methods employed by the Northern Pacific has never yet been tried in Oregon, but a start will be made this year, and in due season this city will feel the effect which is so strikingly illustrated in Tacoma's increased business in wheat and flour.

Our treatment of Cuba affords an illuminative commentary upon the anti-imperialistic exaltation of sentiment and belittlement of "commercialism." We have given Cuba her flag, withdrawn our armies and sent her Ambassadors. All is complete but the trifling detail of sordid tariff concessions, yet there is not an anti in the land but lifts his eyes in horror at the demonstration in American tyranny. The episode should serve to remind our dreamers over "liberty" that the chief business of government today is not so much the recognition of human rights of the old, sentimental sort as it is the maintenance of conditions under which men can produce to the limit of their industrial capacity and willingness and enjoy the proceeds of their labors. "Commercialism," in view of the facts, is apt to become a very cheap and foolish cry. Even so long ago as 1776 certain matters of taxes occupied a prominent part in events we like to picture as altogether heroic and ideal. "Free" and "independent" are pleasant words, but they do not mean much in the way of contentment and peace where such paltry things as business, taxes and wages are ignorantly or dishonestly looked after. All the dignity oratory, courtesy and deliberation of the Senate does not wipe away an iota of the stigma it incurs with its ungenerous treatment of Cuba.

One conciliatory feature of the House Philippine bill is its provision for appeals from insular decisions to the Supreme Court of the United States; another is the broad eligibility to the insular House of Representatives of all male residents 25 years of age "owing" allegiance to the United States and being already municipal voters; another is the provision for purchase of the friar lands at from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000; another is the disposal with the local government of the power to administer the public property and the public lands; another is the very liberal bestowal of local authority over banking. Altogether, the House bill is a splendid embodiment of generous home rule. It is in keeping with the helpful and beneficent policy already inaugurated by our Government in municipal and educational affairs. Senate or House bill, or a combination of the two in conference, will set at naught the pretense of the antis that we are seeking tyrannically to exploit and victimize subject colonies. Perhaps this is one reason why the Democrats are so reluctant to draw attention to the specific provisions of the bills.

The capacity of a man like Malcolm Moody takes about two terms to reveal itself fully. His quiet, earnest methods do not dazzle at first, like those of the spread-eagle orator, but they wear better. Few Representatives will close the present session with so formidable an array of important things brought to pass. Every day adds to his achievements on behalf of his state. Not the least is his present undertaking in behalf of official visits of experts to Eastern Oregon's arid regions.

Whatever hope yet lingered for the Cuban relief bill is dissipated by the action of President Palma in effecting loans of government money to the planters. This device will relieve immediate distress, and such justice as the Senate can be induced subsequently to grant must take the form of atonement. Justice is sometimes unconscionably slow as well as blind.

The man who puts a roll of money in his pocket and goes down into the North End to get helplessly drunk exhibits a curiously illogical mind or a very defective sense of humor by complaining afterward that he was robbed. What did he expect the people down there to do to him?

Were there no Democratic bankers at the Seattle convention to protest against that unequivocal indorsement of the gold standard?

Excellent Intentions.

Philadelphia Record.

Whilst the efforts of President Roosevelt and Labor Commissioner Wright to end this controversy deserve full recognition from the public, the coal-carrying corporations and the miners alone have power to settle it.

WHY GIRLS GO WRONG.

Brooklyn Eagle.

This wretched story from Good Ground is all the sadder because the state of affairs which led up to the deaths of two of the participants is not altogether exceptional. It is typical of a recklessness on the part of parents as to what their children do and with whom they associate that has been illustrated over and over again in the news, and still more frequently in escapades which, by some intervening mercy or accident, do not end in the newspapers or the Police Courts. Not long ago the whole city was shocked by a murder and the subsequent revelations of the habits of the "gang" to which the victim belonged. That case was the outcome of a long-standing and widespread indifference of parents to the doings of half-grown boys and girls that is little less than criminal. This girl whose body was found floating in Tiana Bay was not quite 18 years old. She was drowned at the end of an all-night spree, with two married men, whom everybody in the community knew to be married. One of those men was gossiped about as "engaged" to the girl. The regular residents of the village must have known that the man's wife had not divorced him, because she was at Good Ground for the Summer after she had separated from her husband. Yet the presence of this man seems to have been accepted as a guaranty of the innocence of the girl's associations with another married man, whose wife was living with him in the village at the time. Now, that is not a matter of the indifference simply of one parent or one family. The awful vigil of that mother for half the night, after she heard her daughter's voice in a carriage out in the darkness, and had seen the carriage driven off into the night in answer to her calls to her child to come home, is one of the saddest pictures in the news for many a day. One would not add a feather weight to such suffering as that.

But the fact is that the conditions in that family were not exceptional. If they had been, the mother and the girl would have received so many cautions and comments before the climax came that the intimacy of the young people must have been broken up or the parties have moved. Other girls, whose parents have wealth, education and position, do things almost or quite as reckless. That they do not oftener end as terribly is more due to an overruling Providence than to the watchfulness of their earthly parents. A few years ago a party of girls from a famous school invited a well-known actor to lunch with them at a hotel. The actor went. The girls had provided a souvenir of the occasion with their own names and the actor's engraved upon it. This they gave to him. The actor came to his senses and sent the souvenir to the principal of the school. Another girl of good position wrote to that same actor asking to call at his hotel. She went. The actor received her in dressing gown in his room, and as she paused at the door he turned on her with: "Now, little girl, you've seen me; run along home." The girl ran, indignant at his rudeness, but if her parents ever heard the story they ought to have blessed him. Instances come to the ears of almost everybody, of girls reared in luxury who dine in doubtful restaurants with men not of their family and to whom they are not engaged to be married, of girls who go driving with such men hours away from their homes and the like. Presumably, the parents know of these things; certainly, the girls make no secret of them among their associates. We have heard a great deal about the freedom of the American girl and have boasted of her ability to take care of herself under all circumstances. But is the boast altogether wise? They won't boast of liberty given to girls on Shinnecock Bay this Summer. Liberty to grown women, whose character has been matured under wholesome parental guidance, is one thing. But liberty for innocent, petted, ignorant young things, just out of childhood! What are American parents thinking of?

Bad Sports in Good Old Times.

London Globe.

Many of the games which diverted our forefathers have fallen not only into desuetude, but into a state of oblivion. People have vague ideas about bull-baiting and cock-fighting, but they know little of the many other sports which entertained their ancestors, and which, by reason of their inhumanity, are not now countenanced by sportsmen. A writer in Bally's Magazine revives the memory of some of these games. He quotes an advertisement which appeared in 1682, announcing that, "At the King's bear garden at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be a horse baited to death of a most vast strength and bigness, being between 18 and 19 hands high." Then we are told of "goose riding," a sport in which a live goose was tied by the feet to a high rope stretched across the court, where men rode at a gallop striving to pull off the head of the goose as they raced underneath it. Pig hunting consisted in turning loose a pig with tail cut short and well soaped, and then giving chase, the winner being that man who could lay firm hold of the difficult tail and keep the pig prisoner. Cock throwing was a game where the unfortunate rooster, tethered by one leg to the ground, was made the target for broomsticks thrown from a distance of 22 yards. The article gives other instances, and it should be read by humanitarians as a pleasant testimony to the steady civilization of our popular English pastimes.

Straightforward.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Americans like straightforward men. They like Leonard Wood and they like Elihu Root. The former's frank declaration that he spent not only $1800, but three times that sum, in endeavoring to influence public opinion here in favor of liberal trade concessions to Cuba will do more than anything else to offset the unfortunate impression already created by the published details of these disbursements. Mr. Root's indorsement of General Wood's action is a manly assumption of responsibility for the conduct of a loyal and efficient agent. It disarms slander and weakens criticism. It shows that the Secretary of War is unwilling either to evade, or to qualify, or to apologize in the face of popular sentiment for the doing of that which he believes was right and needful under the circumstances of a crisis. The personal and official records of these two men prevent the public from entertaining the idea that they are merely trying to make the best of a "regrettable incident."

No Place for the Liberty Bell.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is impossible to feel a great measure of sympathy for the Quaysylvanians. They know they have a corrupt government. They proclaim their shame to all the world and yet they submit to the rule of the oligarchy. They worship the liberty bell which hangs in Independence Hall, but they have none of the spirit of their revolutionary forefathers. That glorious old bell is debased by its political environment. It once sounded the tocsin of liberty for men worthy of self-government. It is sadly out of place in Quaysylvania.

Mr. Mansfield's Error.

New York Journal.

Mr. Mansfield falls into but one error. He takes an unnecessarily serious, not to say solemn, tone in writing to the guilty press about dramatic art in America. As a matter of fact, is there—not counting Mr Mansfield himself, of course—enough of it left for any person of sense to be serious about?

Whenas in Silks.

Robert Herrick.

Whenas in silks my Julia goes
Then, then (methinks) how sweetly flows
That liquefaction of her clothes.

Next, when I cast mine eyes and see
That brave vibration each way free;
Oh, how that glittering taketh me!

JUSTICE TO STEPMOTHERS.

Philadelphia Times.

Most abused in the public estimation of all the members of human society is the stepmother. It is therefore with a certain thrill of satisfaction that we read in the daily chronicles that in the slow evolutions of justice one stepmother at least has been vindicated. She is not the terror that tradition would have her to be; she is not heartless; she is not cruel; she is not selfish more than are most mortals. She is simply a good, average woman, doing her best as she sees it. Such is the typical stepmother whom novelists and other perversely developed idiots have taught us nevertheless to loathe.

In this case the stepmother had an excellent opportunity to prove herself devoid of narrow maternal prejudice. It was one of those families in which there are three brands of children, to use a common commercial term. On both sides it was a second marriage. The husband had his particular exclusive set of children, and his wife hers. Then there was a set that jointly belonged to them both. Now, to this meritorious stepmother's view, each of the exclusive sets was as ungovernable and as mischievous as the other, and both with equal viciousness pitched into the third. The set that was joint property had put out of joint, so to speak, the noses of all the rest.

The stepmother of tradition would have shielded her own exclusive children and have laid the blame on her second husband's exclusive children. But this stepmother was the real thing; hence the difference. She found it intolerable that the youngest set of children should be the victims of both the older sets, and she said so, and declared that she herself was at the mercy of the latter. The law stepped in at her request, and it is to be hoped that its intervention will lessen the hardship of her lot.

In many savage tribes the stepmother is held in superstitious reverence and fear, and yet the simple wife has less liberty and more drudgery than with other races. We, with our civilized pretense of chivalry, treat the stepmother nearly always ungenerously. In most cases she has more difficult duties to perform than a first wife, and it is not at all certain that she does not as often perform them well.

There have been stepmothers, and there are many in the world, who were or are among the sweetest, most patient and most devoted of womankind. Many a good man can look back and trace his soundness of character and his success in the world to a good stepmother. Honor to her, we say, as much as to the other kind of mother, where she deserves it.

College Man's Advantage.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

For the first two, or three, or five, or even ten years, the college man may not forge ahead. Then, somehow or other, he is apt to develop greater speed and staying power. On the back stretch of middle life he begins to show in front. He refuses to subside into a mere jog trot of contentment with little duties easily performed. His training begins to tell. His tendency is ever forward. And the popular consciousness, displayed in the well-nigh universal desire of American parents to give their children better education than their own, has long recognized this fact.

Why is it a fact? The answer is perhaps best given in the words of a well-known and successful railway president, himself not a college graduate. He was asked which of two young men, one college trained, and the other having practical experience, he would prefer to employ.

His answer was that, if their natural abilities were equal, he would prefer the college man as ultimately more useful to the interests in his charge, because the college man would probably have greater power of development—would be more likely to be able in three or five or ten years to fill one of those higher posts for which better men are always sought.

That is where the average college man wins as compared with the average man who lacks college training. His training has given him, according to his abilities, greater possibilities of growth. The rod of his mind has been systematically broken, and is at least potentially capable of producing more than that of his noncollegiate rival.

That is where college education pays. Of course, it cannot make a silk purse out of a pig's tail, nor will the lack of it make a pig's tail out of a silk purse. But, other things being equal, the college man has the better chance of real success. With all his defects and errors, he is the man of the future.

Amnesty for Filipinos.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Two contrasting items appear in the daily press of a single issue. One relates to the amnesty that is to be given to the Filipinos on the Fourth of July and the other hints, rather than describes, the chopping to pieces of seven American soldiers in the Philippines. The soldiers were killed by men who are known as bandits, rather than rebels, and as lawbreakers and butchers they will be sent to the gallows. If rebels conduct themselves as bandits, and take prisoners whom they maim, disfigure, hold in servitude and kill, then as lawbreakers they will still be visited with the severities of the law. The amnesty proclamation is justified, however, because, after all, very few of our new charges have so misconducted themselves as did the captors and murderers of the soldiers named in the recent dispatch. The offer of pardon to all in rebellion against the nation that took the islands from Spain is justified by the average of conduct in the colony.

We shall look with interest for the results of this pardon. If the Filipinos are civilized, or capable of civilization, they will not disappoint the expectation of this Republic, as expressed in the offer of its President. This factor of trust has been too frugally employed among people whose attitude has been that of enmity to governments and society. Nothing will make a man break a law so gladly as to make a law that he can break. But trust the same man to behave himself and to keep the unwritten agreements whereby peace is made for the world, and if that man realizes the public belief in virtue on his part, he is almost sure to live up to it. Hence there is a feeling that the Filipinos, especially since they have seen the futility of opposition to a great power, must accept and reciprocate the friendly attitude of that power. So soon as they do this the day of a great progress and prosperity dawns for them.

More Open Boating.

Waterbury American.

It is given out pretty freely that the Yale crew is better this year than last, when it won; better, in fact, than any Yale crew has been in a number of years. The apprehensions which this caused among venerable Yale men, who were brought up according to a different theory are increased by this new sign of confidence. They cannot fail to remember that the crews which have done the best have been those of whom little was said and least expected. But better intercollegiate feeling, especially in aquatics, is no doubt due to greater openness of practice and less of old-time secrecy and spying.

Dinna Ask Me.

John Dunlop.

O, dinna ask me gin I lo'e ye;
Troth, I daurna tell!
Dinna ask me gin I lo'e ye—
Ask it o' yoursel'.

O, dinna look sae sair at me,
For weel ye ken me true;
O, gin ye look sae sair at me,
I daurna look at you.

When ye gang to yon braw braw town,
And bonnier lassies see,
O, dinna, Jamie, look at them,
Lest ye should mind na me.

For I could never bide the lass
That ye'd lo'e mair than me;
And O, I'm sure my heart wad brak,
Gin ye'd prove fause to me!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

How about a fireboat now?

Where were you when the fire broke out?

Not the least of the coronation feasts will be the Irish stew.

Nobody wanted oil poured on the troubled waters Saturday night.

The Senate has voted, and now the rest of the country can get ready to dig.

Taking Tracy and Merrill for all in all, we shall never look upon their faces again.

Multnomah County is not desirous of getting a reputation for burning its bridges.

Burglars probably seek the Heights, because they can see more to steal from such an elevation.

Lost — Two convicts. Finder return to any Sheriff with proofs of death and receive part of the reward.

For the benefit of the Portland Club it may be suggested that baseball is not properly a game of chance.

Lost — Ten straight games of baseball. Finders keepers. For full particulars, see the Portland Baseball Club.

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller will go without a Panama hat this Summer to make up for his losses in East Portland.

As long as Alfred Austin is not in eruption, the coronation will not be ruffled by other volcanic disturbances.

Oom Paul, Holland—Come over and see the coronation and all will be forgiven.
EDWARD.

J. P. Morgan had to put on knee breeches in order to meet King Edward. Too bad, too, when he wouldn't in the least have minded the added cost of long ones.

Ten tramps were injured in a train wreck, and the curious thing about it is that they were going to Kansas to work. It's no use, the tramp cannot change his habits without invoking the wrath of fate.

Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., at its recent commencement, bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature upon Joel Chandler Harris, author of "Uncle Remus." It was the first time Emory College had bestowe dthis degree, and it was the only honorary degree conferred by the college at this commencement.

Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, is mistress of the ungentle art of punching a bag. This is a daily exercise with her, as she considers that it gives opportunity for all necessary muscular training and subjection of adipose tissue. The punching bag is a compromise. She desired to learn boxing, but it was pointed out to her that an accidental blow on the neck or chest, even with soft gloves, might wreck her vocal career.

Even the horses of the royal stables at Buckingham Palace, London, are sharing in the busy preparations for the coronation ceremony. The riding school there is hung with the flags of almost all nations, and thither the horses are taken on various mornings to accustom them to the aspect of the decorated street. Drums are beaten in the center of the hall and youngsters are admitted to make as much noise as they can.

One of the most uncommon efforts ever attempted in journalism has originated in Russia and is headed: "A Column From the Other World," the editor and proprietor going on to say with great naivete that he has nothing whatever to do with the statements made or the questions answered by their "invisible assistant," who presumably is a ghost that has opened a "bureau" for the benefit of those desiring to communicate with the spirit world.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox declined a polite invitation to dine with the New York Thirteen Club on Friday, the 13th. She wrote:

"Thanks for your invitation, but I don't like thirteen. The last time (and the first) I ever sat thirteen at table was at a dinner given by Arthur Grissom, a few months before he died. I believe in the power of concentrated thought; it has favored for hundreds of years the thirteen as unlucky. I am glad you are making a counter-current. In a hundred years or so it will overcome the other wave. Then I will dine with you."

A Popular President.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is said that the new president of Princeton is quite as popular with the boys as he is with the faculty. When he was a young professor one of the students annoyed him by rasping a firebrick against the floor. Finally he requested that the young man with the brick bring it to the desk. Instantly 50 students stepped forward, each bearing a brick, and in less time than it takes to tell it they had constructed a wall of bricks that quite hid the professor from his class. It was the sensible and humorous way in which the young instructor treated the episode that at once endeared him to the boys.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Why are they not speaking?" "They quarreled about which loved the other the more." "Well!" "And now each is afraid to give in for fear of offending the other."—Brooklyn Life.

Allaying the Panic.—Mr. Pogram—"It's all right, pahson; go on wid de sermon. My wife jes' made me carry de alahm clock so's I'd recollect to take mah pill at quarter-past 'leven!"—Chicago Daily News.

How It Shocked Him.—First Chauffeur—It scares Blinkers to death to run over a man. Second Chauffeur—Does, eh? First Chauffeur—Yes. He has to put on full speed to get away, and he has such a horror of speeding.—Judge.

Not Superstitious.—Tess—Don't you really believe in dreams? Jess—No, indeed, it's superstitious to believe in dreams, and, besides, it's a bad sign when you believe in them, for it usually brings you bad luck.—Philadelphia Press.

Willing to Settle.—"You are charged with killing two men while speeding in your automobile," said the magistrate. "All right," replied the rich chauffeur, taking out his pocketbook; "how much are they worth apiece?"—Ohio State Journal.

The Effect.—Ding—Are the police very strict about Sunday saloon closing at Highlandtown? Dong—Well, I should say so! Well, what is the effect? The constables watch the side door so closely that men have to enter through the front door.—Baltimore Herald.

An Oversight. — The employe of the gas company was excited. "What's the matter?" asked the superintendent. "I've just found a street that hasn't been torn up for nearly 10 years," was the reply. "Send a gang of men out there at once," ordered the superintendent.—Chicago Evening Post.

Selecting a motto. — "So, my brave boy," said the veteran, "you are going into the Army?" "I am," answered the high-browed youth. "My motto shall be 'Excelsior!'" "Don't adopt any such motto as that." "Well, then, 'Conquer or die!'" "No." "What would you suggest?" "'Think before you speak.'"—Washington Star.