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We make no complaint of what the

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with northwest-

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maxis num temperature, 47; pre

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

WANTED-A FIREBOAT.

It would be useless to argue Portland's need of a fireboat, for it is plain to everybody. We have from seven to nine miles of water front, built up of highly combustible materials, in danger every moment of being touched into The river, which would afford to a fireboat an easy and expeditious road to every part of this large and exposed water front, makes all of it difficult and much of it impossible to be reached by the ordinary fire apparatus. But there is no need to set forth facts which the recent destructive fire on the East Side has made emphatic. We know now, if we did not know before, that every day we postpone the putting of a fireboat into commission is a day of hazard; that any hour the lack of a fireboat may cost us ten times the price of such

boat. We know, too, that in special ire policy premiums we are paying many times the interest upon the value of a fireboat plus the cost of her operation. In other words, we are more than paying the cost of a fireboat while still without the protection a fireboat would

It is ridiculous to say when these facts are urged home that the available resources of the city will not permit the purchase of a fireboat, that there is no way by which the community may perve its manifest interest in this matter. We say it is ridiculous because a community of one hundred or more thousands of persons may always find means to do what it really wants to do. we want a Breboat even one-mxt as much as we wanted an exposition, we can get it-and in a day. Portland has shown that when her mind is made up, that when she really and truly wants a thing, she knows how to get it. Such a boat as would answer our purpose-a boat capable of pumping 5000 or more gallons per minute through half a score or more nozzies-can be got, so we are told, for approximately \$50,000. This sum is equal to about 50 cents each for the people of Portland. It is possible-quite so-that the municinality has not this amount of money available; it is possible-quite so-that it has no means of borrowing the money or of buying upon credit; it is possible -quite so-that for this or any other emergency the municipality, through its long course of political folly and business mismanagement, has lost its power to serve the public necessity. But our whole resource as a community-let us exhausted municipal system, nor in a

It is time to show it again. We need sorely need-a fireboat. There is no way to get it through the municipal government. Fifty thousand dollars is the amount needed; and if this sum shall be provided, the municipality will some day be able to pay it back and will pay it back. The present wayvide the money by private subscription accepting the assurance that whatever is thus given will be returned.

wasted and empty municipal treasury

We showed that it did not half a year

back, when we put the Lewis and Clark

project on its feet; and we have shown

it with emphasis a dozen other times.

in a dozen other emergencies.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The people of Cocs Bay have made a Washington that a certain Government fund now in hand for jetty extension, but not sufficient in amount for that purpose be applied to deepening the inout of the ordinary, and probably beyond the discretion of the Treasury Decharge, but intrinsically it is entirely reasonable. Coos Bay is one of the minor harbors of the Coast, but one, nevertheless, of very large commercial to make the most of it as if it were a port of large possibilities.

A marked deficiency of the Pacific as cisco Bay and San Diego-four in all- handling. The exhibits are many of nance of two of these continuous ex- was demonstrated in a most embarrassthe commerce of the country economical- freight in the too-contracted railroad ton to Portland on wheat is 12% cents

Pedro, Humboldt Bay and other minor ports in California; and it is the duty of the Government to put these small ports in condition and so maintain them that they may be depended upon to serve the commerce of the country.

Everywhere on the Atlantic side of the continent there is a disposition to sneer at our Pacific Coast projects, both arge and small, in spite of the fact that more money has been spent by the Government ten times over on Atlantic asked for by the Pacific Coast. When it is proposed to spend a million dollars on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River, one of the great and growing marts of American commerce, there is loud outery, though nobody thinks to mention the fact that the Government has just completed a work for Charleston, S. C., which does not dispatch one ship where we do fifty, at a cost of \$3,500,000. It is the same or even worse when projects for our secondary but still very important harbors, like that of Coos Bay, are named; and this in spite of the fact that the Government is constantly at work at the little bays and creeks along the coast of New England and the Southean States.

Reading the Eastern papers at times one would get the impression that the annual river and harbor bill was a Western, or, more particularly, a Pacific Coast project, whereas, as a matter of fact, the Coast States gain less from it in proportion than the Atlantic and the Gulf States. Again, on this Coast our works are relatively new, while the works of the other side are old and have already absorbed vast sums-for example, the lower channels of the Mis-

We make no complaint of what the Government has done for the Eastern Coast. No other expenditure it has ever made for a general purpose has yielded so much as what it has put out in aid of commerce. All that the Government has expended at the mouth of the Mississippl is returned each year to the producers of the great valley in the form of reduced scaboard rall rates. All that has ever been expended on the secondary Atlantic ports has been returned a hundred-fold in direct and indirect ways. And the same is true with us. more to be commended, but we insist that our projects, both for great ports ones like Coos Bay, are as important as those of the Atlantic and Gulf shoreeven more so, since our ports are few and theirs are many.

THE PARK SITE. As an exposition site the City Park

has many and undentable advantages. First of all it is convenient of access, not only to the great bulk of the city population, but to those who come pressly to attend the fair. All the hotels and boarding-houses are on the west side of the river and within possible walking distance of the City Park The park has this advantage, namely, in its relations to the city it lies like the handle of a fan. From the business center, from the North End and from the South End, the distance is about the same. At this time the arrangements for transportation of passengers are not good; but there is no problem in the way of making them good. The present so-called park line, which ends at the foot of the hill on the Barnes road, can easily be extended into the grounds at the top of the hill. Another easy approach is up Park avenue, which approach is out Jefferson street and up the hill between the reservoir sites. This route was once built and operated for a considerable time by the old Jefferson-Street Cable Company, Any or all of these routes could be duplithe City Park there will be no problem on the score of passenger transportation. There can never be a "gorge" such as nearly every exposition has to contend with on special days, for the distance is not so great as to make walking out of the question.

With the exposition at the City Park much of the expenditure commonly lost in the final break-up can be saved. Whatever shall be expended in the making of roads and in the adornment of the grounds will be just as good for the park as for the exposition; and this is to some extent true in the matter of buildings. Every exposition has to have at least one practically fireproof and of course costly building, usually the art will not grant their use unless there is reasonable assurance of their protec tion. Such a building erected at the City Park would not be a loss in the end, since it could be turned to permanent account, either in connection with the park or some other municipal purout of the permanent character of the park, the location of the fair there will imply a final saving of not less than \$100,000, and possibly double that rum.

It will, of course, be a great advantage to have the fair in a situation where it will command fine views. If it be true that the most significant exhibit at every exposition is the city in which it is held, then it becomes a request through our representation at matter of the largest importance to put the best foot foremost-and this in the case of Portland is unquestionably our mountain views. The City Park is the one place near at hand and easy of acterior channels of the harbor. This is cess where the mountains are to be seen at their best; and this fact, no doubt, is one of the controlling reasons back of partment, which has these matters in the recommendation of the special committee.

The special committee is unquestionably right in its recommendation of a small as distinct from a large site. value. And it is, under our system, There is, beyond question, ample room just as much a duty of the Government in the City Park for every purpose of the exposition when once it gets into operation; but we think there is serious question if there is, either in the park compared with the Atlantic Coast is its limits or adjacent to the park, suffirelative lack of harbors. Whereas the clent level ground for the necessary coast from Maine to Florida is broken railroad yards. And this, be it rememat a score or more places with fine bered, is no unimportant matter. First ports and at a hundred other places and last, the equipment of an exposiby fairly good secondary harbors, we tion, even though it be a small one, inhaive only three or four of the former | volves an enormous rallroad traffic calland half a ecore of the latter. Puget ing for a large amount of yard room Sound, the Columbia River, San Fran- for its convenient and economical are the only really good deep ports on | them both bulky and heavy, and not the Pacific Coast, and for the mainte- easily handled in limited space. This penditure of money is required. These ing way at Atlanta in 1895, where for ports are not sufficient in number nor two weeks preceding the day of formal are they in the right place to serve all opening there was a hopeless glut of By There must be more or less use of the yard. A reasonable amount of yard per bushel. This would allow the port-

Yaquina and Tillamook Bays, and of an exposition site; and the matter is, Gray's Harbor at the north, and San of course, one which only practical railroad men are capable of determining. vised on this point; but if it has not

From the beginning of the agitation there has been in many quarters an to follow the location of the exposition at one place or another. Something like and Gulf ports than has ever been this has been witnessed wherever expositions have been held, and in every instance hopes have been disappointed. fortune in being adjacent to an exposifair is likely to fill up with temporary for its completion is not forthcoming. structures not good enough for permanent use, but a little too good to be of our fair in one part of the city or one horse one must ride behind."

says, is absolutely a delusion. fuel and water can be had at nominal hoped, be met. cost, we believe it would contribute many thousands of dollars to the income of the fair. Many families who, if they come at all, will limit their stay to a day or two if they must put up at main for weeks if they can come with their own teams and camp out convena campground in which hundreds or thousands would live after a primitive fashion would be a unique and attractive thing-of itself one of the features of the fair. There is abundant room for such a campground back of the park or on the hill slopes of the King tract to cost much to introduce water and make such general sanitary arrangements as

THE PORTAGE ROAD FAILURE.

would be required.

The failure of the latest attempt to revive the Paul Mohr portage road cheme is perhaps less a matter of regret than some of the previous periodical fallures which attended efforts of a similar nature. So long as the Govrnment remained indifferent and inactive regarding the opening of the river above The Dalles, there was more of a demand for the repeated attempts that were made for building a connecting link in the water route from the interior to tidewater. Now a good appropriation has been made, plans have been practically decided upon, and the work of opening the river to navigation by steamboat, not by rail, will proceed. separates the Green and the Macleay | The portage road at the best is but a ments of another nature are contemplated, and there is no assurance that its construction would afford the relief expected in the way of greatly reduced freight rates. Instead of having the desired effect, it might stand in the way cated by building temporary lines up of securing permanent facilities from parallel streets. With the exposition at the Government. Enemies of the work of opening the river on permanent plans, as now proposed by the Government, might find grounds for opposition to the work by calling attention to the fact that transportation facilities around the obstructions in the river were already provided by a private company, which would be put out of business if the Government went ahead with the work.

An open river, in all that the term implies, from Lewiston to the sea, will undoubtedly result in lower freight rates, but there is nothing in the experience of the open river from the dalles to the sea that affords hope that rates could be reduced by an arrangement that made it necessary to break bulk and handle freight over a portage road around the Cellio obstructions. building, since owners of fine pictures | The wheat rate from the dalles to Portland is 4% cents per bushel by river or rail, a material reduction over the charges exacted before the steamboats came into competition with the railroads, and incidentally a lower rate than is made on any other route leading into Portland, irrespective of rail and pose. In these and other ways growing | water competition. This 41/2 cent rate is made over a 100-mile stretch of water which, with the exception of a few miles of swift current at the Cascades, is remarkably easy to navigate. The greater portion of the revenue of the boats engaged in carrying wheat from the dalles to Portland is received from passenger traffic, the scenic beauties and comparatively short ride attracting many pleasure-seekers, with an additional revenue of considerable proportions derived from the dwellers in the numerous towns and settlements, mills, fisheries and fruit farms strung along

With all of these advantages, and with rival steamboat lines contending with each other and with the railroad for the business, the rate hangs stationary at 414 cents per bushel. There is a run of 198 miles, some of it through pretty swift water; between Celilo and Priest Rapids, the first serious obstruction above Cellio. The railroad rate on wheat to Portland from points corresponding to river points near the upper end of this long run is now 10% cents per bushel. It is apparent, then, that if the portage road and its attendant line of boats just met the competition of the rallroad it would be forced to haul wheat 198 miles over a bad stretch of river, offering little or no passenger traffic, and light local business, then transfer it to cars and haul to a point opposite The Dalles, all for 6 cents per bushel. If this can be done at a profit, the rival companies on the Portland-Dalles route are making too much

From Priest Rapids to Lewiston, a distance of 146 miles, is a succession of rapids, which make steamboat navigation slow work. The rate from Lewissmaller or secondary ports, like Coos, room is one of the absolute essentials | age people 2% cents per bushel for the

haul from Lewiston to Priest Rapids. These figures, of course, break up the route in sections, whereas with an open Probably the committee has been ad- river from Lewiston to the sea freight could be more economically handled been, then those who are to make the But it is questionable whether any difinal determination ought to call to vision of the route can make a more their aid our most expert traffic author | favorable showing for the shipper than that over the first 100 miles out of Portland. Taking the figures on that route as a basis, it is extremely doubtful unreasonable expectation of advantages whether any company can reduce them and still make a profit until the river is open so that freight can come through without breaking bulk. Railroad rates are about 5 cents per bushel lower than they were when the portage scheme was Nowhere has any particular locality or first sprung on the public, and this district gained permanently through its 5-cent reduction, together with the assurance of relief from the Government, tion site. Experience, indeed, points to has lessened the need of a portage road. another principle. The district near a This is probably the reason why capital

While, whatever the location of the torn down; and these shacks are likely | Lewis and Clark Fair site, a number to stand for years to discredit and hold of our energetic, worthy citizens will back a district which would be far be disappointed, it is but reasonable to better off if the exposition had been in | believe that this disappointment will be another part of the city. An Oregonian but temporary, and will not in any writer who has recently visited every sense abate popular interest in the great city where an exposition has been held historic enterprise that is soon to be in the United States, and who made it launched under that name. Abraham a special point to look into this matter. Lincoln, when defeated by Stephen A. declares that nowhere is there the Douglas for Congress, after a hard and slightest indication of special or district still memorable campaign, took his debenefit as the result of being near a feat philosophically, simply remarking fair site. The notion that the location that "when two men attempted to ride another will be a local advantage, he reflection is pertinent to the present case. A contest of whatever nature There is, we think, one consideration means that somebody or some interest which ought to be very carefully stud- must be unsuccessful in hoped-for reied before the determination as to site suits. Wise men understand this and shall be made final, and that is the do not allow the failure of their comcamping habit of the Oregon people. petitive endeavor to drive them sulking Probably four out of five families of or disheartened from the field. If the Oregon-especially of Western Oregon- City Park shall be chosen for the fair take their Summer outing in the way site, as now seems probable, everybody of a camping trip. In the old days will be expected to accept the decision when the State Fair was a vital thing cheerfully, as in the deliberate judghundreds of people used to come, pltch | ment of those having the deciding voice their tents and make a week of it at in the matter the best location, all Salem. Now, if in connection with the things considered, for the purpose exposition there can be maintained a Should any other location yet be chosen, campground where the conveniences of the same just expectations will, it is

The late weather conditions that gave our citizens opportunity to verify the by no means well-founded statement that "It always rains in Oregon on No feature of Government policy is a hotel, will come in full force and re- the Fourth of July" prevailed over the entire Northwest country, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast, and like the Columbia River and for small | lently to the exposition grounds. And | at the last veered eastward, causing a temporary deluge in New York and other sections of the Atlantic seaboard. The damage to crops in the Upper Misissippi Valley and in Western New York was heavy. West of the Rocky Mountains no damage greater than the loss of a portion of the hay crop folthe south, and it would not, probably, lowed the storm, while the benefit to other crops from the soaking rains much more than offset this loss. At present the prospect in the Coast regions is for a somewhat late harvest, but an abundant yield in grain, hops and fruits. The ideal conditions, as sung by Thomas Buchanan Reed, are found in "an early harvest and a plentedus year" But there is no real cause for complaint if the harvest is late, as long as it is "plenteous" and matures in time to be taken care of before the storms of Autumn overtake it, un-

housed. Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island s so thorough a New Yorker that his biography, published in a New York illustrated weekly, in describing his career and his life in the fashionable circles of the metropolis, his family connections, etc., neglects entirely to mention the incidental fact of his Senatorship. Wetmore is a rich man, and his position at Washington is only one of his many expensive indulgences. The fact that the Senatorship was omitted from his biography shows in what regard he holds it, and also indicates the injustice of Eastern comment on "roten-borough" states which proceeds on the assumption that they are all, like Nevada, in the West, Nevada's independence in Congress compares favorably with that of Delaware or Rhode Island.

After gambling-houses have been losed in response to public protests, the gambler can figure out a very atractive programme of neatness and deorum for the conduct of such places. If these commendable theories were ever to be put into practice, their appearance in the form of rueful hindeight might be avoided. Wars on questionable places may always be traced to the reckiess abuse of privileges by those enjoying them. The moral wave is always preceded by the open and flagrant defiance of law. Drastic as reformatory measures are they are just retribution for the offender's stupid refusal to

An unassailable position of the fair site committee is that we must cut our garment according to our cloth, depend chiefly upon cis-Rocky attendance, and not spend the capital stock for land. These are fixed points in the problem, from which the details may be worked out. One of the chief points in favor of the City Park is that no promoter will thus be preferred above another. Its most serious disadvantage is the difficulty of bringing railway tracks upon the grounds for the discharge of ma-

An article in yesterday's issue of The Oregonian, upon the career of Charles Gannon, inadvertently reflected upon the other children of the family. Aspersion of their characters was not inended at all, and was foreign to the purpose in hand. While insistent upon the general lesson of the family's hisory, it was not intended to make invidious reference to its inoffending members.

A briber's wife and child were intro duced into a Minneapolis courtroom to influence a jury with considerations of mercy. It seems to The Oregonian that the person to show consideration of them was the briber at the time of temptation.

William Frazier is the only man who has been Sheriff of Multnomah County three terms. This fact is a testimonial to his efficiency and popularity.

No Insurgents Need Apply.

Topeka Capital. In the campaign now beginning in Kan-sas Republicans will stand squarely on the Witchita resolutions, and Republican speeches in every school district will voice the Administration policy with rela-tion to Cuba. Senator Burton has seen fit to place himself out of harmony with the party in the state on this matter, which promises to become one of the crucial issues of the campaign in every Congressional district in the country. This attitude of Senstor Burton will have few defenders in Kansas.

DEPENSE OF ALFRED AUSTIN.

Ambrose Bierce. If Mr. Alfred Austin, poet laureate, has given to the world a coronation poem, as in duty bound. I have not seen it. It is be expected, and expectation is the indution upon which are reared some of the fairest fabrics that dazzle and delight. If nothing that is expected ever came to pass what a singularly beautiful world this beautiful world would be! It is not true that only the unexpected occurs; it is only true that nothing but the unexpected occurs as it ought, and that not often. But Mr. William Watson's coronation ode has been flung to the battle and the breeze. Let us saiute it in silence. As to Mr. Austin, he is prepared, doubt-less, for what he will get. The wits of the press on this side of the sea will have something to say of the matter. If they said nothing they would be sick. True, they know nothing of poetry. Not one in ousand of them, and hardly one in five hundred of their readers can be made to apprehend the difference between the ndefinable spirit that pulses through the lines of Kents' "Ode to a Nightingale, and the peasant's sentiments of a "dialect poem" by James Whitcomb Riley or Sam Walter Foss-I think his name is that. Gentlemen who write of Mr. Austin in the American newspapers are of two classes, the ignorant and the presumptu-ous, and all belong to both. There are competent critics of poetry in this country, but it is Mr. Austin's luck not to have drawn their attention,

Mr. Austin is not a great poet, but he is a poet. The head and front of his offending seems to be that he is a lesser poet than his predecessor—his immediate ecessor, for his austerest critic will hard ly affirm his inferiority to the illustrious Nahum Tate. Nor is Mr. Austin the equal, by much, of Mr. Swinburne, who as poet aureate was impossible-or at least, highly improbable. If he had been offered the honor Mr. Swinburne would very likely have knocked off the Prime Minister's hat and jumped upon it. He is of a singularly facetious turn of mind, is Mr. Swinburne, and has to be soproached with caution. Below Swinburne the differences in men-tal stature among British poets are inconsiderable; none is much taller than another, though Henly only could have written the great lines beginning: Out of the dark pit that covers me

Black as the pdt from pole to pole, I thank whatever gods may be For my unconquerable soul. And he is not likely to do anything like that again; on that proposition "your ex-istence might be put to the hazard and turn of a wager."

I wonder how many of the merry gen-

tlemen who find a pleasure in making mouths at Mr. Austin "for what he does and doesn't do" have ever read, or reading, have understood, his sonnet on-LOVE'S BLINDNESS.

Now do I know that Love is blind, for I Can see no beauty on this beauteous earth, No life, no light, no hopefulness, no mirth, Pleasure, nor purpose, when thou art not nigh

Thy absence extles sunshine from the sky Spring's maturity, checks Su Leaves linnet's pipe as sad as plover's cry,

And makes me in abundance find but dearth But when thy feet flutter the dark, and thou With orient eyes dawnest on my distress, addenty sings a bird on every bough,

The heavens expand, the earth grows less and less,
The ground is buoyant as the ether now,
And all looks lovely in thy loveliness. The influence of Shakespeare is altogethr too apparent in this, and it has as many faults as lines; but it is admirable work nevertheless. To a poet only come such

onceptions as "orient eyes" and feet that flutter in the dark." Here is another sonnet in which the thought, quite as natural, is less obvious. In some of his best work Mr. Austin runs rather to love (a great fault, madam), and this is called-

LOVE'S WISDOM Now on the summit of Love's topmost peak Kiss we and part; no further can we go; And better death than we from high to low old dwindle, and decline from strong

weak.
We have found all, there is no more to seek; All we have proved, no more is there to know And Time can only tutor us to eke

Out rapture's warmth with custom's after-We cannot keep at such a height as this For even straining sonls like ours inhale But once in life so rarifled a bliss.

What if we lingered till love's breath should Then down by separate pathways to the vale Will the merry pikes of the Lower Mississippi littoral and the gambling whale-backs of the Duluth hinterland be pleased to say what is laughable in all this-ex-

cepting their solemn conviction of its ab-

The Constitutional "Fint Salaries." Arlington Record. Governor Geer seems to be hesitating about calling an extra session of the Legislature and, according to our way of thinking, well he might. What is there to call an extra session for? The Constitution of our State is very plain and explicit about the salaries of the several state offices. If former Legislatures have violated that instrument by adding to the salaries, which every man who can understand plain English must admit has been done, can an extra session by any act they may pass change the plain provision of the State Constitution? All this talk about flat salaries is rank humbug. The only sensible way in this matter is for the state officers to take the consti-tutional salaries, and no more, until such a time as the Constitution can be changed. if the people want it changed. Surely we don't want to advertise ourselves to the world as a set of boodlers. We call on the Legislators of the State of Oregon to stand by our Constitution, which they are all sworn to support, and make no appropriation for salaries in conflict with that instrument. Every man who ran for a state office at the last election knew the provisions of our Constitution and knew what the salary for each state office is. It is high time we were getting back to first Constitution are inadequate let the people make a change, but until a change is made, let our Legislators stand by its plain provisions.

Boston Herald.

The President's secretary has notified the authorities in Springfield, Ill., where the President is to be the guest of the State Board of Agriculture in October, that there will be no reception and pub-lic handshaking at the fair grounds. This is a good rule to follow everywhere, and especially where everybody and anybody would have a right to be in the line. The President started well in this particular, His first appearance at any public recep-tion after he took office was at the time of the Yale bicentennial. This receptio was held in the large new dining hall of the university. It was for graduates and guests of the university. Presumably that crowd. But the President did not shake hands with those who flied before him, nor did President Hadley, who stood with him. They simply bowed in response to complimentary greetings. But we be-lieve the President has departed from this custom on other occasions hardly less public. There was no complaint made of the proceeding at New Haven, although there were some who involuntarily held out their hand as they had been accus-tomed to do on such occasions. Why should it not be sufficient for the Presi dent to be seen and heard without being handled?

Striking American Enterprise.

Indianapolis News, The thrifty Kentucky wife who used her husband's temperature during a severe fever for the purpose of hatching chickens, is only one more striking proof of American enterprise that no mere personal consideration can subdue.

HONEST ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. One of the peculiar qualities of the East ern anti-imperialist is his particular hor esty. He is no sniveling liar, as others are. He is not only morally but mentally honest. He is for facts, and when he has the facts, no matter who is hurt or who is helped, you can bet your bottom dollar on his drawing the correct conclusion with the rectitude of a scientific observer and more than his accuracy. All who do not agree with him are mentally or morally oblique. McKinley, Roosevelt, Root, Tatt and Chaffee have been absolutely incapable of telling the truth. A conspiracy of "suppression, evasion and atlence" has been conducted by them with brazen dis regard of common morals. In short, the only reason why the anti-imperialists cannot get facts is that every one connected with the Government won't furnish what their own inward light tells them has a tually happened. It is with keen regret therefore, that we find the New York Tribune entrapping the Springfield Republican, one of the most rabidly honest of the anti-imperialist papers, in what looks very much like a deliberate lie, and a miscrably sneaking sort of lie at that. This regret is deep and profound, not only because it naturally gives one a shock to have some paragon of virtue turn out to be unlovely, but because there is no telling where we can find honesty if the anti-

mperialists are going to desert us. The subject which the Republican discussing when it yielded to remptation was the petitions of the Filipinos for the retention of our army officers in certain localities, a fact that the imperialistic press has pointed to as suggesting that even our cruel army was not quite so edious as the antis have painted, it in the fullness of their long-distance knowledge. Says the Republican:

Were the petitions genuine? To ask question, on its face so impertment, would not have occurred to any one had not the above-mentioned Government publication contained a copy of a cablegram from the War Department in Washington, dated early in February, to the military authorities in the Philippines. That cablegram from Washington was forwarded to the various division and brigade commanders, and it read as follows: "To refute statements of misconduct of troop

toward natives in Philippine Islands, Secretary of War Root directs petition of retention of commanders of various organizations." The inference from this quotation of an fficial order was that Secretary Root had caused bogus petitions to be secured, a very unsavory and very reprehensible trick. But the Tribune introduces by way

To refute statements of misco toward natives in Philippine Islands, Secretar of War Root directs petition of retention of emmanders of various organizations, and any information within the knowledge of any officer on these islands will be wired here

of comparison the entire dispatch, which

The plain meaning of this is that the petitions already existed and were known to the Secretary and that he requested that they be wired together with any other useful information. Of course it was a crime for him to wire for facts with which to refute the antis or defend our soldiers against slanderers. The only course for the administration to pursue was to let the army be slandered and reviled by any set of backbliers without giving it a slight change in sense made by the Re-publican is a matter of small moment except as a slip from that lofty virtue from the heights of which it has been accustomed to look down on such moral pygmies as Roosevelt, Root and Taft.

Ambassador Herbert and President Roosevelt.

New York Herald, The friendship of President Roosevelt for the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, Great Britain's newly designated Ambas-sador to this country, is based on the fact that their tastes are congental and that each possesses a physique built up from a naturally weak body. When Mr. Herbert was attached to the

then Civil Service Commissioner. The two frequently took long walks in the hilly country surrounding Washington, ore than once, it is said, the Presient tried to tire out his somewhat tailer although not so vigorous companion, and failed. In explanation of his love of walking, Mr. Herbert used to credit it to the custom followed by English gentlenen of dally inspecting their estates on On one occasion a friend of Mr. Her-

bert visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and in the course of conversation remarked that Americans did not take enough exercise

"Perhaps that is true" musingly remarked the President. A few minutes later he suggested to his visitor that they take a walk. The visitor acquiesced. They started out early in the afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt cut out the pace from the start and kept it up until the English-man, long and powerfully limbed though he was, had to go to bed to recover from

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS A Strain -Parke-What's the matter with

your wife? She looks fagged out, and tells me she hasn't slept decently for weeks. Lane— She is forming a Don't Worry Club.—Life. A Cozy Home.—"They seem to be happy in their married life, with such perfect confidence in each other." "Tes; they live in a flat, and there isn't room for doubt."—Philadelphia Bui-Not Quite Ready,-"Stop! Don't fight, boys!

Can't we arbitrate this thing?" asked one of the bystanders. "Yes, sir!" panied the fellow who was on top. "Just as soon as I've blacked his other eye!"—Chicago Tribune. Sociable "Well, well," remarked Farmer Korntop at the Zoo, "this here ilon 'pears to be real good-natured." "Mebbe," suggested his good wife, 'it's one o' them social ilons ye read about in the papers."—Philadelphia Press. Room Enough Fet.—"Under William, don't you think that hell must be full by this time?" "Mebbe it is, Marse Tom," was the reply, "but ef you keeps on in de way you gwine, dey'll sho' make room fer you?"—Atlanta Constitu-

The Retort Unkind.—Benham—There's no place like home. Mrs. Benham—If there were you wouldn't know it. Benham—What do you mean? Mrs. Benham-You are not at home nough to know what home is like. -Brooklyn

"I am Mr. Phake, sir," said the obtrusive stranger, "maker of Phake's panacea." "Ah, yea," remarked Cadleigh. "Your medicine, sir, has benefited me greatly." "Glad to hear it. I-" "Yes; a rich uncle of mine took it, and I was his sole heir."-Tit-Bits.

Edmund Clarence Stedman. Prithes tell me, Dimple-Chin, At what age does love begin? Your blue eyes have scarcely seen Summers three, my fairy queen,

When didst learn a heart to win? Prithee tell me, Dimple-Chin! "Oh!" the rosy lips reply. "I can't tell you if I try, "Tis so long I can't remember: Ask some younger lass than I!"

But a miracle of sweets,

Soft approaches, sly retreats, Show the little archer there,

Hidden in your pretty hair;

Tell, oh, tell me, Grissled-Face Do your heart and head keep pace? When does hoary love expire. When do frosts put out the fire? Can its embers burn below All that chill December snow? Care you still soft hands to press. Bonny heads to smooth and bless' When does love give up the chase? Tell, oh, tell me, Grizzly-Face!

"Ah!" the wise old lips reply. "Youth may pass and strength may die; But of love I can't foretoken; Ask some older sage than I!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In cutting the wires, Tracy showed an enterprise worthy of Dewey.

Hogg ought to be put on the bleachers.

He should at least be able to root. Somehow or other the echoes awakened by Austin's coronation ode seem to have

Sunstroke and cyclones are proving nearly as fatal in the East as Tracy is

It begins to look as if the free swimming baths would be patronized before the month is out.

No one has yet taken any photographs of the Standard Oil Company moving its tanks outside the city limits. Wait until Aguinaldo gets to Boston

nd tries to talk English that will be acceptable to polite society there! No one thought to send a special car

long with the baseball team to bring back the honors they may win. The Balley-Beverldge controversy will low step in and fill a long-felt want on

the first pages of the newspapers. The coronation is to be held in August, and all the money that has been laid out in ermine coronation robes is gone and

Speaker Henderson and Congressman Hepburn are both Iowa men, but they do not follow the same rules as to the pronunciation of proper names. The other day Mr. Hepburn had the floor and Mr. McRae desired to ask a question. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas," said Hepburg, pronouncing the last two syllables of the state name as though it was Kansas. "The gentleman from Arkansaw has the floor," said the Speaker."

Pay Director Casper Schenck, who was recently buried in the Naval cemetery at Annapolis, was the author of a poem which once attracted as much attention as Admiral Coghian's "Hoch der Kaiser." It was based on the order of Admiral Foote abolishing the custom of "piping all hands to grog." The grog was abolished and the pay of every culisted man was advanced 5 cents a day. Schenck wrote a song, the refrain of which was:

They raised our pay 5 cents a day, But stopped our grog forever. Baron Henri de Rothschild, who is a

distinguished physician and a specialist in infantile diseases, not only drives motor cars, but manufactures them. His automobile business is now to be pushed forward on new lines. A scheme has been elaborated under his instructions for turning it to philanthropic purposes. Next door to his hospital for children he has opened a motor-car factory, and all chance to be heard. Consequently the the profits of the latter are to be devoted to the former. He expects to sell about 100 cars a year. In this case the hospital will benefit to the extent of \$40,000 per annum.

Rumor hath it William of Germany counseled Edward of England "to be a King." And Edward, it is further whispered in London's polite society, which is the oligarchy ruling the empire, tried to obey the injunction. So trying, he "interfered too much to suit some of his more powerful subjects," and it was convincingly explained to him by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that the clock would not be put back in Eng-British Legation here he lived not far land. The sluggard Kings of France in from the house of Mr. Roosevelt, who was no more powerless than he who is called "of Great Britain and Ireland and of the dominions beyond the seas, King; Emperor of India; defender of the faith.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Charles Tennyson, a grandson of the late poet laurente, won distinction at Cambridge University this year. His father was the late Lionel Tennyson, third son of the poet. Congressman Cannon has not yet learned to pronounce Hawaii. He niways utters the name as though it were spelled Hi-wah, and the effect when "Uncle Joe" becomes earnest is calculated to raise laughter.

calculated to raise laughter.

Somebody sent Senator Burrows a big bunch of roses one day recently, and he had them taken to his committee-room. The Senator refused to tell who sent the flowers, saying mysteriously: "They are from an admiring friend." A colleague raised a roar of laughts by remarking: "Oh, bought them yourself, eh?"

A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor Will-tam has given orders to stock his game pre-serves near Potsdam and Berlin with American quall as an experiment. The Emperor is quoted as saying that he wants American quall be-cause, like American citizens, they are satis-fied with their surroundings, while German and the a great many German citizens, emiqualt. like a great many German citizens, exat-grate every Fall. Two eminent Delawareans opposed in the

Two eminent Delawareans opposed in the matter of National solitics, Senator Gray and General James H. Wilson, were at one time fellow members of the beard of visitors at West Point Academy. An officer of the academy calling to gay his respects found the Senator, but not the General, and was told the latter had gone. "Gener" saked the officer, disappointedly. "Er-gone for good, Senator?" "No, sir!" was the emphatic reply. "He has gone to the Republican National convention."

The eminent German portrait painter Franz von Lenbach admires "strawberry blondes" more than any other type of women, though more than any other type of women, though he declares that they are so ethereal that they cannot be happy in marriage unless they are adored and petted all the time. As for his own daughters, he takes care that they shall not learn too much, for that, is thinks, would spoil them. "For my girls." he said, the oth-er day, "every day is a holiday. They learn only what is necessary and play the rest of the time."

the time."
On the last day of the Congresional session just closed, Senator Spooner, while taking about the Philippines, said something which Senator Patterson did not like. "I withdraw the remark." said Spooner. Patterson said he objected more to the Wisconsin man's manner than to what he said. "I withdraw the manner," said Spooner, promptly. The Senator from Colorado still seemed aggreeced, whereupon Spooner said: "I efface myself entirely, I am expunged. "Now will the Senator be satisfied?"

A member of Parliament is said to be circu-

and I was his sole heir."—Tit-Bits.

He Aroused Discussion.—Lucille—Cholly is such an uninteresting person. Heisen—Oh, I don't know. He gave rise to animated discussion last night as to whether a person can be considered absent-minded when his mind is neither here nor elsewhere.—Town and Country.

The epitaph is as follows:

The epitaph is as follows:

"Here lies his head at last upon this earth; He now belongs to what he made his own; He bought the world for what he thought it worth.

And God once more is running things alone." The astronomer who, on September 23, 1846, discovered the planet Neptune is still living. On June 2 he celebrated his 30th birthday. Johann Gottfried Gale retained his position as Johann Gottfried Gale retained his position as professor at the University of Breslau until he was 85. Since that time he has lived at Potsdam. Leverrier had theoretically demonstrated that there must be an unknown planet where Neptune was found, but as he had no telescope at his disposal he wrote to Galle and put him on the track. Laiande had seen Neptune 54 years sconery but without suspecting that it was a planet.

Although Russell Sage, the famous financier, will be 86 years of age on August 4 next, and has recently had a severe turn of illness, he has recently had a sever time of libras, he has expressed his determination to continue at his business the same as before. It was some five years are that Mr. Sage was asked wby be did not retire and take a rest and enjoy what he had made. His reply then was, doubtess, what it would be now if he were asked less, what it would be now in as were assed the same question: "I don't know that I could stop if I would. I fear I should not live long if I did so. I believe I like work better than I do play. My chief happiness today is in my work, and I suppose my machinery will go on

at this same rate as long as I live."