system is fairly well defined, for the

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 10.

PESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

m temperature, 51; pro

PROPHECIES COME TO GRIEF.

In view of the promises that were made on their behalf, the defeated and pardoned Tagais seem to be behaving with most disappointing contentment We had it on the highest of anti-imperialistic authority that the Filipinos never would be conquered. The block might soak their gore, their heads sadden in the sun, and all that sort of thing, but the indomitable spirit of independence had taken possession of them and never could be beaten down The advices from Manila seem to indicate that the implacable hate and re-

sentment are as slow in materializing

as was the aforesaid invincibility. An indication of what we may expect is afforded in South Africa today, where similar prophecies have come to grief. We have been assured that not for century would the Boers become reconciled to their conquerors. If beaten they would return to their homes filled with sullen resentment, They would hate England and everything English, and would transmit their hate to future generations. They would make the practical work of restoring prosperity infinitely difficult. If an opportunity should ever come to them for avenging their defeat, they would once more rise in arms and renew their dogged struggle for independence. Dutch obstinacy and Dutch "dourness" were dwelt upon incessantly; and England's friends, as well as England's enemies, looked forward to the future of South Africa and to the conduct of the Boers with apprehension or exultation, as the case

might be What the sequel proved is effectively set out by the New York Commercial Advertiser, which submits that Dutch obstinacy is always leavened with a strong infusion of Dutch common sense. Boers have had ample time to think the whole thing over. They have learned a thing which in the beginning they did not know, and that is the hopeeseness of their gallant struggle. Not only have the Boers in the field cheerfully complied with the conditions of surrender which their leaders agreed upon with Lord Kitchener, but they have done so cheerfully and even joyously. And what a scene that was at St. Helena when Cronje-Cronje of all persons, Cronje, the stubborn type of implacable fighter, the quintessence of grim antagonism to British supremacy -led his late followers down to the ship that was to take them home, singing "God Save the King" as heartily as he used to sing his battle-psalms among the kopjes, in the days when he crouched there as fearless and as fierce

as a great beast of prey! Something like this miscarriage of lugubrious prophecy seems to be in store in the Philippines. It will delight all except the devoted band of antis, and in their humiliation, no less than in its happy cause, all humanity may rejoice. The Filipines themselves are to be felicitated on their sensible course and forgiven for their errors, the chief of which was the natural one of being led into deception at the hands of Atkinson, Winslow, et 1d omne. The brightest spot in all the broad belt of sunshine that Illumines the Philippine situation is the righteous retribution that has overtaken the machinations and the maledictions of the high priests of anti-ism. Pray for them, that they be given strength to keep silent now, and turn their alleged intellects into other and less dangerous channels.

STREET-CAR MISERY. Man never 'a, but always to be blest. And so is woman. In the Summer this perpetual discomfort of humanity is apt to take the form of protests against The professional the street-car service. Populist errs only in raising to the dignity of a settled pursuit a spirit of protest which the universal mind loves to indulge spasmodically as a luxury. The most conservative of us are Populists in the ordinary walks of life, and thus happily work off the steam which might otherwise be diverted into anarchy or

When a man works hard all day or after a slege of shopping, who would be cruel enough to deny the heavy-laden the blessed privilege of complaining about the street-car, in case weather or the kitchen help or the police force fail with suggestion? The man who from their present owners? If so, who would stand for half an hour in hopes of seeing a newsboy quarrel come to blows, or the woman who spends fif teen minutes in unprofitable conversation breaking away from her hostess' door, will growl like all possessed if the street-car is delayed five minutes. An open car is too windy at the same hour that a closed car is too stuffy, and

A charming illustration of the street. chines, with the concomitants of brib- tion ought not to be made until the corner unheeded. Too bad!

car habit is afforded jointly from New York and Chicago. The sufferings of New York women at the hands o street-cars is well known. Committee were appointed to see what was needed and the other day the head of the trans portation department of the Metropol itan Street Railway Company, of New York, was visited by women represent ing numerous organizations to find out whether they could not get better transportation facilities. They suggested the use of trailers, which, they said, were successfully used in Chicago. But at that very hour the voice of equally unhappy Chicago was lifted up in denunciation of "the trailer nuisance." It is called "an imposition on the public," and the employes of the traction companies are called upon to "make an earnest demand for the abatement or mitigation of the trailer nuisance, and

stick to it." Nothing could more signally illustrate the fact that man (who embraces woman) was made to mourn. If you are unhappy with a trailer, be sure the trailer is the cause of it. If you are unhappy without the trailer, be sure the trailer would make all things well. Such ills as you suffer from when the Republicans are in would be eliminated If they were superseded by the Demo crats. If the weather isn't cold, it is too hot, and if it isn't hot it's beastly cold. Among all our inalienable rights none is so thoroughly delightful as the right to be miserable.

PURE FOOD.

The National Pure Food Association does well to hold its annual convenion for the current year in the state which was the first to enact a practical pure-food law, and which comes nearer enforcing legitimate methods in the manufacture and sale of foods than any other in the Union. Our pure-food law is now in the neighborhood of twenty years old. Being the first of its kind, it is of course, not, without defects, but it was enacted in good faith, and in the main it has been enforced with a surprising integrity. It has served in many ways to protect Oregon against disease, fraud and imposition, and though it needs to be braced up or made over in some respects, it may still be referred to as one of the models of American legislation.

Perhaps the greatest benefit derived from this law has been in connection with our milk supply and with the general animal health of the state. It provides for official examination of all suspected beef or milk stock, and prescribes the immediate destruction any animal found to be infected; and hard as this rule is, it has rigorously been enforced. And, be it said to the credit of Oregon stockowners that they have co-operated cordially with the officials in the enforcement of this law. In the beginning it worked very serious hardship to many private owners of infected milk stock, but no man sought to resist even the severest application of the law, and the result was that within three years after the inspection system was put upon its feet there was not a known or suspected instance of infection in the state. And from that day until now, so far as the most careful and persistent inspection can determine Oregon has been absolutely free from the bovine diseases which in our neighboring State of California and elsewhere have worked such terrible hardship, both to property and to human

The faults of our law lie not in its intent, but in certain careless phrases or forms which permit things prohibited in one way to be done in another. For example, "manufacture" and "use" of certain chemicals, so-called "preservalines," hibited, while there is no prohibition of their sale. The result is that every supply store in the country publicly sells articles which are prohibited to be used but the use of which it is difficult or impossible to prove. If the sale of these proscribed articles were prohibited and made subject to penalty, it would be a mighty help to the officers, but as the law stands even the most earnest official often finds himself balked. Of course, the law is susceptible of reform, and it will have to be reformed before the best results can

be obtained through its operation. There is perhaps no abuse commonly put upon the public comparable with that growing out of the use of "preservalines" in the processing of manufac tured foods. There is hardly a form of canned goods which is not "doped" with salicyliate or other "preserving" acids intrinsically detrimental to food quality and of course injurious to health. Preserved meats are notoriously "doctored" to maintain their firmness and color and to save them from "go ing to pieces" when they have reached a chemical condition when they are no longer fit for food. Dalry products are especially subject to the "doping" pro cess, and from the amount of prepared fluids designed to "preserve" cream and its products, there is reason to fear that little really fresh or sound butter or

cheese ever finds its way to market. It is the special business of the asso ciation now in session in Portland to study these abuses, and, in so far as it may be done, to correct them. Very wisely, we think, it is attempting to work on National lines, to secure such action at the hands of Congress as will put a stop by the wholesale process to much of the fraud now practiced upon the public in connection with the manufacture and sale of prepared foods. State laws, as we well know, may in their sphere be very effective and useful, but in addition to the laws of the separate states there is needed some general law that will prevent the sale in one state of what is manufactured in another. Until this shall be achieved. no general reform is to be looked for.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. A Pottsville (Pa.) man announces his candidacy for the State Senate on the we believe that if we are to have a sucplatform of state ownership of mines. His announcement moves the old school of conservatism and the new school of it concretely, we believe that the best debonair trusts to alternate rage and form of exposition organization is that hilarity as they point out the numerous absurdities and impossibilities with which Government ownership is tradi- tached from business interests that he when a woman is going home tired out | tionally surrounded. How is the state | can give his whole thought to it, so septo obtain these mines? Is it to borrow immense sums for their puchase, and if so, who will advance the money for given to his work, in close touch with such socialistic ventures? Is the state to wrest these properties violently away

> will sanction such robbery? Then how is the state to operate these immense establishments so as to improve upon private enterprise, either in honesty or economy? Is the public be the head of the enterprise in all its of his per dog by death. How careless business as at present administered the relations with its inside organization source of business models, or is scandal unknown among trusted officials? Are we to mine coal or run railroads or whatever he may be called ought to under the auspices of political ma- be the first man chosen, and his selec-

ery, padded pay-rolls, high pay for easy work and no end of sinecures? Do we want to transform the miners or railroad men of the country into accessories of whatever political machine happens to be in power?

All of which argumentative inquiries are pertinent-if. All of which were pertinent once at any rate when private management was able to carry on mining, and railroading, and lumbering. But if the mineowners can't mine and railroads don't carry passengers and lumber famines become chronic, why then the old satisfaction with private ownership will begin to disappear and disappear very quickly. The difficulties and dangers which have stood like Mount Hood in the path of Government ownership will meit away like frost before the morning sun. Private ownership is of small concern, compared with the continuation of industry. is of some sentimental consequence that the state should keep its hands off private business, and that taxes should be low, and bureaucracy at its minimum, and pay-rolls moderate. But these things are scarcely worth mentioning compared with the destrability of having food to eat, lumber to shelter us, coal to warm and trains to carry us. The main thing is to get results. If we can't get them one way, we will another.

A good share of the productive industry is tied up in strikes. The situation is not satisfactory. It will not be tolerated indefinitely. Society expects every man to move on, and not to encumber the trail of civilization. Society is not greatly concerned to see a man vindicate his pride or get his own way, or humiliate a lot of people with whom he has had a falling out; but soclety is much concerned that he shall get along He must make motions, run trains, dig coal or saw wood. Railroads are not bestowed upon him for the purpose of fighting, but of transportation. The authracite mines are for those who will yield output and not coal famines. The lumber and saws are designed to facilitate building, and not to stop it. The convenient, familiar and altogether delightful arguments with which Government ownership used to be resisted will not be worth the paper they are written on if private ownership elects to resolve itself into a sullet obstacle to progress, unable or unwilling to deal successfully with its materials and men. Nobody will long reject Government ownership or socialism itself as the sole alternative of going ouseless and supperless to bed.

ORGANIZATION NEXT.

With the question of site out of the way, and the selection of the City Park low seems a foregone conclusion, the next serious issue before the exposition managers will be the organization of the exposition personal staff. It will not be necessary or desirable for two years or more to employ any considerable number of persons, but one or two departments notably that of publicity and promotion, ought to be put on their feet very soon. But before this is done a general scheme of organization ought to be agreed upon, into which the already active departments will fit when active work all round shall begin. It is important to start right, for when the work gets heavy, as it will in the months immediately preceding the fall and during the fair period, much will depend upon the system-upon the machinery of organization and its habits of operation.

There are as many theories of exposition organization as there have been expositions; and there are respectable precedents both for and against every plan that can be suggested. At Chi in connection with food products, is protor-general, but he was so over shadowed by official dignitaries, his Corvallis are constantly urging upon powers were so limited by the concurrent powers of department chiefs, and his time was so taken up by official ceremonies, that he did not make much of a figure in the actual business of an effort to imitate Chicago, and a director-general with Chicago experience was employed. And he turned out s costly experiment, for millions of dollars were lost in waste and other forms of folly which careful administration would have saved. While the authority at Buffalo was assumed to be central. there was in fact no authority at all and to this failure the disappointments of the fair were, to some extent at least, due. At Atlanta there was a careful central authority under which the exposition was brought to success in spite of the mistake, made upon a false theory of economy, which too closely limited the number of subordinate administrative officials. At Nash ville there was one definite and responsible administrative head, a director-general, whose energy, combined with an effective authority, made the success of the fair. At Omaha there was a managing committee of six persons, which soon divided itself into a majority of four and a minority of two, and which, under the headship of a president backed by the majority faction carried the fair to a great success. The controlling factor was the administrat ive independence and force of the pres ident, who practically assumed the powers and duties of a director-general. Nomically, the power at Omaha was that of a committee; practically it was that of one clear-headed and determined man.

> These instances illustrate the prin ciple. Exposition management in various places has taken various forms; but it pretty generally resolves itself into one-man power, as at Omaha, or into a go-as-you-please system, as at Buffalo, When names are cast aside and when you get to the core of things you find in about every instance that the thing which succeeds in this modern worldbe it a fair or something else-has back of it one dominating intelligence and one persistent working force. And cessful and satisfactory exposition, w must respect this principle. Or, to put which puts the working authority into the hands of one careful man, so de arated from the ceremonial duties of the exposition that his time can be the corporate officials and immediately responsible to them and to them alone.

The director-general should, of course after consultation, have the naming of the department heads, the laying out of their duties, their general administration and discipline-in short, he should and with the general public. The director-general, or general superintendent

man chosen should fit the system. In our situation he ought, we think, practically to be the chief promoter of the exposition in the sense of securing attractions for it. Elsewhere this work is done chiefly by a subordinate official; but situated as we are, the admin-Istrative head of the exposition will be able to do more than any other half dozen men. Much of the work of organizing our foreign exhibits-that is

our other than local exhibits-will have to be done at St. Louis, and it will mean a good deal if our director-general can go in person and conduct the negotiations. There is always a question about the

employment of outside persons in posts of large administrative authority, on the theory that it is best to get men of experience, even though they be strang-Wherever this question has been resolved in the interest of the stranger disaster has followed. Everywhere the successful expositions are managed by home people. In no other way can there be got the enthusiasm which is an abso lute necessity in such work and the sympathy with domestic affairs and home people which goes so far in making the most of small resources and in getting the best results in all personal dealings and relations. In certain special lines of clerical work, handy systems have been developed, and in a few posts it is well to employ a few clerks who "know the ropes"; but in general the wisest course is to man the fair with home people, to inspire it with the home sentiment and the home enthusiasm, in which outsiders can

The text of the Indian War Veterans' pension bill, recently enacted, is exceedingly simple but thoroughly comprehensive. Its benefits are to be extend ed impartially to all survivors who served thirty days or more in the Indian wars, from the Seminole War in 1817-18 to the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington territories, from 1851 to 1856, inclusive. As in other pension laws, the surviving widows of such soldiers, providing they have not remarried, are included in the list of those eligible for pensions under this act. The monthly pension rate will not be large, and there is no "back pay" provided, the beginning of the payment to be dated from the passage of the act. But the amount will, in the case of needy pensioners, of whom the public has often been told there are relatively a large number in Oregon, give promise of many comforts of living that without it could not be obtained. To those who are not needy, the allowance will take the form of recognition of services that will be grateful to the re-

The utterances of Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin School of Agriculture, printed in The Oregonian of Wednesday, ought to be read and heeded by every farmer in Oregon. Professor Henry is the leading authority in this country on all matters relating to the care and feeding of domestic animals, especially of milk and beef stock. He is in a sense the father of the recent development in animal industry in the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, for it has been chiefly through his labors and counsels that practical effort has followed scientific methods and maintained scientific standards. The advice given to our producers by Pro-Henry is not wholly new, for fessor they have been getting something to the same purpose from our own leaders animal industry, notably from Dr. Withycombe. But it comes with special emphasis from a man of high distinction, like Professor Henry, and his counsels ought to help toward the en-

us. Tracy has proved himself a man of many resources. Late proof of this was found in cayenne pepper dropped in his administration. At Buffalo there was trail to give the dogs that were pursuing him a rest, while his exceeding politeness displayed at a house in which he was a self-invited guest to dinner won all hearts. His latest role is that of a "gallant, tender-hearted man with a prodigious love for little children, and withal a man with a decided respect for women." If this thing goes on, the ministers of Seattle will soon be flooding the suburbs of the city with invita tions to Tracy to come in and occupy their nulnits. Or perhaps the managers of Children's Homes will be urging him to accept a place upon their boards Truly, from high tragedy the Tracy business has developed into a roaring farce.

A carelessly worded sentence in an article on the portage road, printed in these columns yesterday, conveyed the impression that the cavigable waters of the Columbia between Wallula and Priest Rapids were a portion of the route from Lewiston to the sea. The text of the article and the distances given made the error plain, and attention is called to it merely for the benefit of those unfamiliar with the geography of that section of the country. As mentioned in the article, the distance by water from Celilo to Priest Rapids is 198 miles. From Cellio to Wallula is 115 miles, and from Wallula to Lewiston 148 miles.

The law in Texas prohibits the exeution of the death penalty upon criminals under 17 years of age. Strange as it may appear, a colored boy who was to have been hanged in Austin tomorrow for the crime crimes in the South, has had his sentence commuted under this law by the Governor and will be confined in the state's prison for life. As in strong contrast to the burning of negross at the stake for this crime, which punishment was, we believe, inaugurated in Texas, the commutation of sentence in this case is striking.

Forewarned is forearmed. Another utbreak at the Penitentiary similar to the Tracy-Merrill escape is not likely to occur. Guards who are vigilant, who can shoot, and who patrol the walls under instructions to draw a bead upon every head that pops up above them from the outside, should be able to hold the fort. Having no doubt learned how and where the Winchester and ammunition that have been used by Tracy with such deadly and terrorizing effect were smuggled into the prison yard, it is not likely that a repetition of this game

will be possible. It seems that it was "Kermet" instead f "Archie" who was recently deprived newsgatherers are at times in handling matters of vast public importance. Here was the whole world sympathizing with a happy boy while his disconsolate little brother was whimpering in the

PRAISE FOR OUR GALLANT ARMY

Chicago Tribune The President's proclamation of civil covernment in the Philippines & accomcanied by one of the most remarkable orders ever issued to a victorious army.

General Orders No. 66 is as plainly an ra-marking document - the famous General Orders No. 108, issued by General Grant on June 2, 1865. There are 37 years between the dates, but the orders are keyed to the same note of loyalty, appreciation and thankfulness General Grant said to the volunteers and

regulars of his army in 1865: "Your parches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dimmed the luster of the world's past military achievement, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. By your patriotic devotion, your magnificent fight-ing, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union

and the Constitution."

President Roosevelt, under date of July 1902, said of the army that operated in Cuba and the Philippines: "It has sub-mitted to no discouragement and halted st no obstacle. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love lib-

erty and peace." In this last order the Army is thanked for governing wisely in Cuba, for honestly ollecting revenues, for carrying out sanitation measures, for administering and expediting justice, for organizing govern-The regulars and volunteers are thanked also for "the courage and forti-tude, the indomitable spirit and loyal deotion" which they have exhibited in the nes, through over 2000 combats and deneral Orders No. 66 is, in brief, an

analysis of military operations in Philippines and military government in Cuba, a recognition of the difficulties overcome by the Army, an exposition of the unusual character of the campaigns, an appreciation of the circumstances un-der which operations were conducted to a uccersful issue, and an enumeration in full measure of the magnificent results.

The President's platform on the Fourth of July, 1902, is the regeneration of Cuba, civil government for the Philippines, am-nesty for rebels and thanks to the Army; and of the four, the last is made the most conspicuous, for through "the loyal devotion, courage, fortitude and indomitable spirit" of the Army came the conditions that made all the others possible.

The Trans-Pacific Trade. Boston Herald. The steamers which are in process of

construction for the Great Northern Rail-way Company, and which are to be used n trade across the Pacific, are said to be the largest freight-carrying ocean craft that have ever been built, and in this respect are to be several times larger than any of the steamships now employed in trans-Pacific voyages. This is an experi-ment for which Mr. J. J. Hill is responsible, and his success in developing new methods is such that one feels great hesitancy in criticising any transportation plan which has met with his approval. plan which has met with his approval. None the less, it can be said that this venture on his part is one which appears to be accompanied by a considerable amount The enormous steamers of the present time, particularly those engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, are much more profitable in their management than versels of a smaller class, when they are supplied with a sufficient quantity of cargo; but development on these lines has be made step by step, as the increase in merchandise transported puts a greater and greater demand upon the facilities of transportation. The Great Eastern was built, years before the requirements of trade had grown up to a demand for a purposes she was a complete failure. We are sending enormous quantities of mer-chandise across the Atlantic and require large vessels to carry our products; but the trade across the Pacific—at least the regular trade-has not yet assumed corrending proportions, and hence it may be that for regular services the vessels which Mr. Hill is building will be found far larger than the needs of the service demand shipment of grain and flour to China, to give to the Chinese people opportunities that are now held out to them to obtain this class of food, and it may be that he is not oversanguine and will succeed in the basis of present trade, his enterprise is a venture, and one into which a man of less courage would not readily enter.

The Second Negro Priest. Indianapolis News.

Among the June ordinations, which took place at the cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons officiating, was that of J. Harry Dorsey, who is the second colored man to be ordained a Catholic priest in the United States. Father Dorsey was born in this city and received his early education in the public schools. A communicant at St. Francis Xavier's, he was confirmed and took his first communion. In 1888 the Rev. J. R. Slattery became interested in young Dorsey, and sent him to St. Paul, Minn., to study under Archbishop Ireland. Here he remained one year, and Dr. Slattery, having opened Epiphany College, at Walfor the purpose of educating young men for the negro missions, he brought his protege East to become a pupil there. Dorsey graduated with high honors in June, 1893, and matriculated the following September at St. Joseph's Seminary, also established by Dr. Slattery. He took additional courses in philosophy and theology at St. Mary's Suplican Seminary. At both institutions Mr. Dorsey did good work, and the three honorary degrees of the seminary have been conferred upor hlm.

Apes in Society.

Chicago Tribune. It is not altogether surprising to hear that some of the smart set in Newport were present at a dinner given in honor of an African ape. If the African had be longed to a higher order of anthropoids the affair would have brought down on the heads of the diners the denunciations of the Southern press. It will be interesting to note what the journals of New York have to say about the social tastes of the persons present, among whom were some reputed to be what are termed in New York "social leaders." It may be that some of them found relief from the casual conversation of society in that of Mr. Jocko. There is a notorious set of lion hunters in Newport who lay in wait for the expectant foreigners. It is per-haps these who have discovered the distinguished gentleman from Senegambia, who has been spending the Summer on the yacht of a friend. Doubtless he is not unworthy of the company of those who have found amusement in entertaining

Essential Preliminary to Woman

Minneapolis Tribune Women do not get the right of suffrage because they do not want it. When they unknown audiences, from platforms and in magazine articles, but individually universally, of the men they know and who know them-they will get the right suffrage so quick it will make their ada swim. The trouble is that the heads swim. women who want to vote are mostly unattached women, without interest for men or influence with them. The women most men know and meet, in their homes and in their friends' homes, laugh at the ides of voting. The exception proves the rule. Find a woman suffragist with a husband and sons, and you will find them read to move heaven and earth to give her If a majority of the won usbands and sone wanted the suffrage, the machinery of government could not move fast enough to satisfy the desire their men to give it to them.

AN AGGRESSIVE CHURCH.

Chicago Tribune Mr. Joseph Dana Miller's article in this month's Era on "The Growth of Christian Science," though it fulls to give the exact number of persons now included in the Christian Science communion, and even re-frains from making a judicious guess at that number, is, nevertheless, explicit enough in most of the other de-talls connected with the rise and spread of the latest of important Protestant sects.

The formulation of the doctrines of Christian Science was accomplished, it appears, as far back as 1866. "Science and Health" did not appear till 1875. The first Christian Science church organization was formed in 1879. The Massachusetts Meta

physical College was opened in 1881. To day the number of Christian Science soci cties here and abroad is 663. Mr. Miller thinks that this is "growth." It is more than "growth." It is expansion and an nexation. Even in London there is now "First Church of Christ, Scientist branches have been established in Manchester, Cambridge and Edinburgh. The Of course, Mr. Miller says that the edi torial was "ponderous." The poor, old Times! It may try its best to be jaunty and sprightly. Its readers will never give up their traditional opinion and their tra-ditional epithet. Ponderous or not ponderous, however, the editorial pointed out the rapid development of the Christian Science Church in London, and convinced its readers that the new religion was not likely to remain exclusively in the possession of Americans. Berlin has since proved the truth of this surmise. The Christian Science Church at Berlin is small but actc, and operates under state permiss What makes this showing all the more remarkable is that the first Christian Science Church edifice went up in Boston only eight years ago. All the other churche have been built since that time. Chicago Science has made the most marked progress," now has four. The first was dedicated in 1897. It cost \$106,000, "all paid for on the day of its dedication, for in the Christian Science denomination there dication of any structure until it paid for." In New York the Second Church cost \$550,000, and the new First will cost a quarter of a million. The wealth of the Christian Scientists is indubitable. Their style of architecture is in teresting. It varies all the way from kind of classicism (in external appear ance) to the farthest verge of "home; ness." Interiorly the large Christian Sc ence church seems always to be constructed with a view to use as an auditoriand as a religious business center. The First Church in New York will have ele-A survey of the whole field, together

with the illustrations Mr. Miller's article provides, is likely to make one feel that the days when Christian Scientists were a small and almost defenseless little coterie to be dismissed with the word "queer," are completely in the past. The presentday Christian Science Church is able to look out for itself. It has numbers and money.

A Question for Women. Harper's Weekly. "A woman, a spaniel, and a wainut rec-the more you beat 'em, the better they be," is an old proverb to which the modern woman is not disposed to accord very much virtue. It is a precept, moreover, which the modern man would acarcely attempt to put into general practice. Yet, if it is not read too literally, and not applied too rigorously, it may still be found to contain a fund of practical wisdom, like so many of the old saws which only require new inter-pretations to make them bright and sharp and serviceable. This is a hold statement, in view of the present power of the gentle sex. But it is borne out by the testimony of an estimable mem-ber of that persuasion. True, she is only a figure in a novel, in a new French novel; but she is very human in spite of the fact that she owes her breath and being to a man's imagination, and doubtless there are many of her sisters in the fiesh who would gladly indorse her testi-mony, and be not unwilling to adopt her attitude. "I do not wish ever again to "but you must help me, Renaud. Yes, I am your child-nothing but your child-a too much cherished girl to whom you must sometimes refuse what she asks. I have wished for imp things, and you have given me them, given me them as you would have given me sugar candy. You must teach me that there are sweets which are harmful. . . Never fear, dear Renaud that you will make me sad if you rep-Renaud. rimand me. It pleases me to be dependent on you, and to fear a little the man I love so much." Is she a renegade from the rights her sex has won, or a true philosopher in petticoats? But does not that depend a good deal on what manner of man he is whom she trusts so frankly?

Queen of the Night.

Country Life in America. That a large proportion of creatures with gorgeous wings were not made for man's special delectation is proved by the fact that so many of our most beautiful moths fly only at night. Therefore, is it that he who, in an afternoon ramble, discovers the great Luna moth clinging to some twig like a spiendid leaf, always regards the event as an original discov-ery, and honestly believes that no one ever had such an experience before. So perfectly does its color protect it from careless eyes in its leaf hiding place that It is rarely found in daylight, although it is a very common insect. At night it may more often be seen hovering near a light like the ghost of some great passion flower, and inspiring the beholder with a thrill of wonder that is akin to awe Viewed closely, it is easy to understand why this moth has been called "queen of the night"; the ermine-clothed body, the green robe bordered with purple and embroidered with eye-spots and p into a train, all indicate royalty. prolonged

What the Boers Gained. Galveston News.

They had fought for a great principl and had lost. They would not sully their characters as soldlers, or have the world doubt the sincerity of their love for that principle, by guerrillalum. Their gain was that the world now knows them. Their gain was the recognition of their great-ness as a people by the British people. Their gain was liberty, which those co onles of England possess, and which makes them stand for the English fabric as the depository of all that is dear to them. For what Canada and Australia could lay down the lives of their people for, the Boers can afford to take when

Sonnets From the Portuguese.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

If thou must love me, let it be for nought
Except for love's sake only. Do not my 'I love her for her smile, her look, her way Of speaking gantly-for a trick of thought That falls in well with mine, and certes brought A sense of pleasant case on such a day." For these things in themselves, Beloved, may Be changed, or change for these and love, so

wrought,
May be unwrought so. Neither love me for
Thine own dear pity's wiping my check dry-A creature might forget to weep, who hore Thy comfort long, and lose thy love thereby But love me for love's sake, that evermore Thou mayst love on, through love's eternity.

I pever gave a lock of hair away

To a man, Dearest, except this to thee, Which now upon my fingers thoughtfully I ring out to the full brown length, and say, Take it!" My day of youth went yesterday; My hair no longer bounds to my foot's glee, Nor plant I it from rose or myrtle-tree, As girls do, any more. It only may Now shade on two pale cheeks the mark of

Taught drooping from the head that hange

Through sorrow's trick. I thought the funeral

shears ould take this first, but love is justified-Take it thou-finding pure, from all those years, of its mother. The kiss my mother left here when she died, phila Frees.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is all over, but the doctors' bills. Perityphilitis will never be a fashionable lisease in Ireland.

It's a quiet day when Tracy isn't surounded four or five times.

The Philippine war is at an end, and we trust it is not the front end.

At last the weather is such that one

by the occupants of Madrona Park,

nay wear a straw hat without blushing At last accounts Seattle wasn't boasting of the additional population conferred

The King wants to get the crown on as soon as possible. He is not anxious to have a halo used at his coronation.

Let us hope that the Pure Food Commission will notice that only the purest

ored cayuses are put up in Oregon. Reinforced with Tracy and Merrill, Agsinaldo could organize an insurrection

that would very closely resemble a war. I wish I were an octiaw bold Whom posses did endeavor To kill or capture instantly, For then I'd live forever.

Better take your Summer vacation before the is-it-hot-enough-for-you man remembers that he has a solemn duty to perform.

Since the Senate adjourned, people with sporting proclivities are paying some little attention to the coming Jeffriez-Fitzsimmons fight.

If every Congressional junketing committee went to Panama and put in its time with picks and shovels, the oceans would join forces before next Fall,

There is some reason to believe that Mr. Tracy's moral character is not all that it should be. We say this in the belief that Mr. Tracy is not going to return to Portiand.

Asker-What's the news? Talker-The President has committed micide, King Edward has declared war on the United States, and New York has been blown up by a volcano,

Asker-Oh, don't bother me with trifles! Have they got Tracy yet?

The Western Association of Writers will soon have another annual meeting at Winonn Lake, Ind. Twenty-four poems are to be read by the people who wrote them, Most of these will be Indiana poets, but a few are expected to drop in from Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin and read their poems. It will be a feast of rhyme and a flow of rhythm.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, says the finest speech he ever made consisted of only four words. It was in retort to Senator Hoar's sarcastle little thrust in a speech directed at the Green Mountain Senator, He said: "No man in Vermont is allowed to vote unless he has made \$5000 trading with Massachusetts people." Whereat Proctor said: "And we all vote,"

Like all men prominent in Wall street, James R. Keene is continually being saked for this on the market. The other day an impecunious friend said to him insinuatingly: "Are you a bull or a bear, Mr. Keene?" Rather curtly came the reply: "I'm nothing!" "But maybe you'll recover; maybe you're not incurable." was his caller's droll remark. It tickled Mr. Keene, who said with a grim smile, "Come in and see me tomorrow," and they say that the impecunious man's quick retort was worth money to him,

An actress ablaze, not with diamonds or costly stones, was the unusual sight on a New York roof garden recently, Miss Eliztion. Accompanied by a gentleman, Miss Kennedy was seated in the orchestra watching the show, when her escort lighted a cigarette, carelessly throwing the burning match at her feet. Instantly the light Summer dress worn by the actress was in flames. The flames leaped up the flimsy skirt and the young woman sprang to her feet and the entire audience saw her danger, and many of the men left their seats and ran to her assistance. The flames were extinguished when they had consumed the bottom of the skirt,

Hoccaccio's "Decameron," Hardy's 'Jude, the Obscure," and Marion Harland's "Dr. Daie" -- on these books has failon the heavy hand of Evanston's disapproval. On the prescribed list is "A Lady of Quality," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Julian Hawthorne, as the author of "A Fool of Nature," also comes under the ban, and "Sir Richard Calmady," by Lucas Mulet, is another. "The Aristocrats," by Gerfrude Ather-

ton, hereafter will only be handed from the library to the favored few, and the same is the case with "The Secret Orchard," by Egerton Castle, and "Orloff and His Wife," by Maxim Gorky.

"If I Were King," by Justin McCarthy, s not in the strictly proscribed list, but protests against it have been received by the library authorities. "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," by Thoma

Hardy, is under suspicion. Whenever a patron of the library objects to a book it is examined by the librarian or one of the assistants. Then, if found to be "unfit for the use of the young or the impressionable," it is put on the

blacklist. Once on the blacklist, it is the province of the librarian to decide who shall be the "favored few."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

The Main Point,—"She hasn't much of a fig-ire, has sho?"" "No, but her father has."-"What is a promoter" asked the teacher at the examination. 'I hope you'll prove to be one," said the anxious scholar.—Youkers States-

Bragge-I was knocked senseless by a cricket hall two years ago. The Boy in the Corner-When does yer expeck ter get over it?-Tit-Bits.

Comparisons.-First Little Boy-My paw's got Second Little Boy-That's nothing; my paw's got dyspepsy.-Ohio State Jour-

sshamed to be tying fireworks to that dog's call? Boy-Ashamed? Hully gee! Ain't be an English buildog and ain't die de Fourth

General Resignation. - Upgardson - I hear there is some complaint that the continual dampress is rendering many planos useless. Atom—I have heard of its ruining a great many

planes, but I have't heard any complaint about t.-Chicago Tribune. Feminine Charity.-Maude−I didn't see you a Mrs. Upperton's garden party last night. Clara No. I had made preparations to go, but was prevented at the last minute. Mande-I'm aw-tuly sorry. But, of course, there had to be a limit to the invitations somewhere.—Chicago

Daily News. Careless Girl.-"Such careless: short of criminal," thundered Dr. Price-Price, angrily. "Oh, doctor," sobbed Mrs. Sassiety-Lieder's nurse girl, "do you blame me for baby's illness?" "Most assuredly. You sh know better than to leave it alone in the

of its mother even for a moment."-Philadel-