Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 30c POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

of any individual. Letters relating to advertising subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

Eastern Business Office, 62, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Deckwith Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Satter street; F. W. Pitts, 1005 Market street, J. E. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foater & Orear, Ferry news stand; Franks Scott, 86 Elilis street, and N. Wheatley, 513 Mission street. Wheatley, 813 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner. For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News Co., 420 K street, Sacramento, Cal. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald.

Washington street. For sale in Omaha by Barkslow Bros., et; Megenth Stationery Co., 1805 male in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

Co. 77 W. Becond South street.
For ule in Onden by C. H. Myers.
For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Henrey
Co., 24 Third street South. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett hants even stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 200-912 Seventrenth street; Leuthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence street, A. Serles, Sixteenth and Curtle streets; and H. P. Hansen.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; warmer; north YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter

perature, 60: minimum temperature, 36; pre-cipitation, 0.65 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

TWO KINDS OF EXPANSION.

The recent oversubscription of the Spanish loan of \$50,009,000 is affording the text of homilies on the great advantage accrutug to Spain through the loss of her colonies. The natural but illogical commentary on the event is the ruinous cost of expansion. Some few temporary signs of recuperation in Spain are taken as evidence of its peranent rehabilitation, and the United States is pointed to the phenomenon as a warning.

In the first place, Spain is in a very bad way, notwithstanding this evidence of hoards among her people and their willingness to invest them in national securities, whether from motives of thrift or patriotism. The outpouring of savings does not alleviate the agricultural distress prevalent over great part of the peninsula, nor does it abate the labor disturbances in Catalonia. Probably the best that can be expected of the present period of Spanish hopefulners is that it is an intermission, not too short of life, in the fateful history of modern Spain. Material social and intellectual conditions are too deeply rooted to be radically bettered by any surface indications.

In the second place nothing in Spain's colonial history is a precedent for American expansion. The whole tenor of the two movements is generically unlike. In her proudest years of expansion Spain was proverbially likened to a sleve-the spolls from the New World ran through her fingers and left her no whit richer. Plundered and exploited to the last ounce of gold in Mexcan and Peruvian mines, drained to their tortured slaves-her New World colonies were made to pour a constant tile, but they were squandered as fast as they arrived. Ill got, soon gone. Never was so strikingly illustrated the New Testament doctrine of the profit

in giving and the ruin of self-seeking. It is a favorite argument of anti-imperialism that we are spending more in the Spanish islands than we get from them. The ideal of these complainants is found in the old Spanish policy-get everything, give nothing. We are giving tremendously to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, not only in military and naval expenses, not only in roads and streets, bridges and sewers, sanitary and police administration, but in the lives of our brave soldiers and in the devoted bands of teachers, doctors, missionaries, nurses and surveyors who frequently leave their health and sometimes their lives on the altar of the Americanization of our new

possessions and the responsibilities they

History leaves us in no doubt as to the difference between these two forms merits in the long run. The maintenance of new territory is costly, if it is justly and wisely administered, but in the end it brings forth an hundred-fold in trade, in national dignity and greatness, in breadth of the racial view, and eventually, as the South African War has shown, in defensive military power. have if they get their price for it. We have seen the Canadian and Australian contingents hurrying to the support of the empire against the Boer uprising; and our descendants may yet see the day when to the defense of the United States against Latin or Cossack invasion the harried soil of Luzon shall New England and the bluffs of Puget

National expansion reaps what it sowa. For the rapacity and cruelty of four hundred years Spain has harvested which the established laws of trade the bitter hate and eventual loss of her last foot of soll in her once vast New World empire. For the extension of British liberty at great cost to her distant isles, the United Kingdom has reaped a passionate loyalty that almost ers throughout the corn belt began sellputs to shame the patriotism of the ing their stocks down to the last "nubnative-born. Between these two courses bin," and replacing each bushel thus this country has no occasion to err. A disposed of with something like 114 similarity between Spanish empire and bushels of wheat of a much greater in-American empire is real to nothing but trinsic value, bushel for bushel, for the most superficial observation.

to godliness has long been accepted as in a circular letter sent by the State larger manufacturing firms of the state recommending that they provide bath- notch prices. ing facilities for their employes, on the ground that a bath after a day's work does much to remove the desire for stimuiants. When one chinks of the thousands of laborers, recking with perare further clogged with dust, and who

to stimulate their flagging energies and spend money that should go to the naintenance of homes, he is impressed with this bath idea as with a great discovery, and longs to see facilities provided for carrying it out. It is well known, however, that it is one thing to lead a horse to the water-quite another to make him drink. It may be doubted whether a bath as a substitute for a drink, even if the former were free and the latter had to be paid for. would find universal favor with those to whom it would do the most good Still, the experiment is worth trying, as it is distinctly in the line of practical temperance endeavor and economy of the laborer's resources.

#### PANAMA ROUTE PROBABLE.

The hope or expectation that the Nicaragua route for an isthmian canal will eventually be chosen through failure of the Panama negotiations is not encouraged by anything that has happened since the adjournment of Congress Senator Spooner's conference with the President at Oyster Bay and his prospective journey to Paris certainly lend no color to the hypothesis of anticipated failure. Even more significant is the attitude of Colombia, the country from which our title must be obtained. Nobody is going over France to contract for the payment of \$40,000,000 with the canal company if there is a reasonable probability that the deal will be nullified by our subsequent inability to secure title to the necessary belt across the isthmus. It will be remembered that while the

the \$40,000,000 requisite for the Panama Canal Company's rights and property, the amount for buying the strip authorized for the canal was left indefinite Considerable latitude is left to the Administration, and this is well, for the indications are that we shall have to do ome very unpleasant sort of dickering before the obstreperous Colombians are brought down to a rational basis. The draft of a Panama Canal treaty submitted by the Colombian Government provides for the immediate payment to that government of \$7,000,000 by the United States. At the end of fourteen years there is to be an agreement as to further compensation. If the two gov ernments cannot agree, the matter is to be submitted to arbitration. It is said a bint has been given to Secretary Hay that a treaty containing the latter pro vision will not be ratified by the Senate, and that for this reason he has proposed to Colombia that the demand for further compensation be dropped. To this, it is said. Colombia demura. She wants a heavy lump sum, and a hand-

ome annuity besides. The ephemeral character of Latin-American governments is such as to justify belief that the men temporarily in charge of affairs there may readily be brought to the cash in hand basis and let the annuity in the bush go by The United States certainly default. would do far better to pay a stated sum once for all and acquire its necessary holdings in perpetuity than to negotiate a running contract open to fresh demands every time a new set of officlais come in for a temporary enjoyment of the governmental plunder.

Another conclusion that compels recognition is that the Colombian officials will not be deterred from accepting the best offer of ready cash they can get by any consideration for their country's future rights or technical constitutional difficulties. The Panama people at Paris and the Colombian negotiators on this side will take what they can get and look upon it largely as clear profit. The menace of the Nicaragua route will doubtless prove as efficacious in the one case as it has already done in the other. The canal will probably be built at

July corn in Chicago yesterday made a sensational drop of 15 cents per bushel a new record for lightning changes in the yellow cereal. The incongruity of July wheat at 75 cents and July corn at 90 cents, or even 80 cents, was so pronounced that even the Gates clique of millionaire operators was unable to prevent a disastrous break in the coarser grain.

To what extent the possibility of the Chicago Board of Trade's establishment of a marginal price for corn figured in the break will never be known. It is not improbable, however, that it was a prominent factor. Unhampered by any limits which the Board of Trade might put on their operations, the Gates people might have absorbed all of the corn that was offered them, and thus been in a position to put the price wherever they pleased. The shorts played the "baby act" in petitioning for the marginal price, but as they were sufficiently numerous to sell something like 15,000,000 bushels of corn while they had only about 2,000,000 bushels with of expansion or as to their relative which to meet call for deliveries, they without doubt had more than a fighting chance to secure help from the antiquated and unjust rule regarding the

establishment of a marginal price. A not uncommon expression in commercial circles is the statement of some men that they will sell anything they is what happened to corn. The failure of the crop last year caused a great scarcity and attendant high prices, and seldom if ever since the cereal has become an important article of commerce has the statistical position been as strong as it is at the present time. rush its loyal armies to the shores of There is something in common, however, between wheat and corn, and whenever the price of the latter soars above that of the premier cereal it is the result of unnatural conditions generally equalize with considerable celerity.

When the manipulations of Mr. Gates and his friends put the price of corn up to 90 cents for July delivery, the farm feeding man and beast. This selling of individually small lots resulted in some-The statement that cleanliness is akin thing over 800 carloads of corn being delivered in Chicago yesterday. true. Proof of it, however, continues amount was sufficiently large to indito accumulate. Late evidence is found cate that a continuation of the deliveries until the end of July on a similar Factory Inspector of Indiana to the scale might leave more corn on the market than was required at such top-

The experience of Mr. Gates and his friends with corn does not differ materially in some respects from that of Mr. Leiter with wheat about five years ago. When the Napoleon of the wheat of the evidences of early thrift fed by spiration combined with the effiuvia of pit had his boom just getting under rank tobacco, the pores of whose bodies way on the up grade, wheat seemed

Conditions were favorable for high prices and the market was worked up with a rush. Ba when the price passed \$1 and \$1 25 per bushel, wheat ness and activity. began to come out of unexpected places and all over the West and Middle West the farmers in moderate to good circumstances unloaded to the last bushel and took up corn or rye as a substitute for the higher-priced article, which was worth more to sell than it was to eat. Now the situation has been reversed, but the conditions which caused the reversal are exactly the same. added millions to the wealth of the farmers with his wheat deal and Gates has proven the same kind of a benefactor with corn. It is a matter of regret, however, that the perpetual bears who went short on corn and then played the "baby act" were not made to suffer to the limit for their indiscretion.

PASSING OF A GREAT OPPORTUNITY A new episode has risen to a place in the annals of the table-and what a

goodly company they are! There is the story about Sheridan, who heroically devoured, unseen by any but his hostess, a stray crustacean, informs, horrendum, that had inadvertently been left in the leaves of the salad, and thereby made the lady his devoted slave for life. There is the yarn about Secretary Blaine, who was accosted at a reception by a countryman, who, out of unfamiliarity with ice cream, informed him that through some oversight the pudding had been frozen, and who promptly tasted it with every show of concern and assured the guest that ner act specifically appropriates he would at once have the matter looked into. Another herolam was that of the lady who, in order to spare the confusion of an awkward truest who had broken a rare bit of china, smashed another piece herself instantly with the remark, "Oh, we are always breaking these things-they don't amount to anything." Then there is the man who drank from the finger bowl to show his guests the way to cover up the error of an unlearned visitor who had innocently perpetrated that same action in good faith. Yes, the annals of the table

are full of delicious memories.

But a certain Prince and Princess Engelitcheff seem to have missed the opportunity to add another to the already long list of charming stories. Their butler, from what motive does not appear, but presumably from commendable originality and bravery, distinguished one of their dinner parties by serving soup after meat. The royal thing to do, of course, was to stand by him, and thus set a fashion which would have interest and variety if not universal vogue. They should have given it out by looks if not by words that in their set hereafter soup after meat was the correct thing. Then they as well as the butler would have scored a gastronomic triumph. Instead, they only looked confused and shrank before the loquiring gaze of their guests. The butler is hopelessly discredited, and their own dignity has suffered serious abatement, all through the absence of quick wit and neglect of "noblesse oblige." Nobody should be a Prince or Princess, or be permitted to exercise the function of host or hostess, who forfeits the claim to that mobile privilege by defiberate assassination of the

comfort and equanimity of guests or faithful sevants. All of which may serve to remind us that the world we live in is a very exacting one, and that the gods of incivility and forgetfulness are always on the alert to undo us at the unguarded moment. Thoughtlessly we fail to make room for the tired mother and child on the crowded seat, and the next moment rises to our lips, but in weariness or has passed and there is a blank in life's diadem where a star should shine. A word or even look of disapproval at a low act or a brutal word might have helped the boy or girl over a critical hour of hesitation-but it wasn't thought of or was weakly neglected, and in that downward career we have a part. General intentions are of little avail unless the fleeting impulses of the proved. No habit is formed but by repetition of unconsidered trifles, Unreadinegs is the worst of social crimes.

HISTORIC STREAMS. Palmer Creek, presumably named for Joel Palmer, who for many years lived Yambill County, is honored as a historic stream. At its mouth, where it flows into the Yamhill, the first steamboat that ascended that stream made its landing; a pile of sawdust indicates an old milisite near the same spot; gristmill occupied the opposite bank of the creek, and to this mill the ploneers of a wide section brought their grist for many years. These monuments early enterprise have long since passed away, but the creek, still bearing the guidebook was consulted for "camping places" by many successive emigrations that came across the plains in the middle and later years of the ox-team era, still joins its waters with those of the river, unmindful of the flight of time or of the coming and passing of men. Modern industries, further indicative of the flight of time, have supplanted the old sawmill and the uncien gristmill. A fruit evaporator turns out its product in sharp contrast to the quartered apples strung on twine by the thrifty housewife's darning needle and hung to dry upon her kitchen walls in the long ago. Creamerles hard by mock with the abundance of their golden output the relatively meager product of ploneer churns-sacred in memory to sweet butter and fresh but-A little distance away the termilic. Yamhili River, fringed with willows, glides in and out among the shadows onresting and unhasting and unspent,"-a dreamy reminder of the touching refrain of Sam Simpson's sweetest poem:

Onward, ever lovely river, Softly calling to the sea:

Time that scars us, maims and mars us Leaves no track or trench on thee. Gale's Creek in the foothills of Wash ington County, is another stream which tells tales of ploneer enterprise and industry to those who know how and where to look for them. Here an abandoned milirace, the waters of which moved an upright saw that with noisy energy slowly turned logs into lumber; there a ruined flume that conveyed water to on overshot wheel that kept a single run of burrs in a flouring mill grinding wheat all day long-now given over to moss and decay-these are some the waters of the stream the name of which commemorates the one-time resscarce, and he had but little difficulty idence in the vicinity of Joseph Gaie. drop into saloone on their way home in taking care of all that was offered. Simple evidences of pioneer life and en-

deavor, these ruins are meaningless to the many; the few alone understand them and recall the era of their useful-

Mary MacLane, of Butte, author of her own "story," was stranded in Chicago a few days ago on her way to Radcliffe College, suffering pitifully from "nostalgia," an allment known in the annals of country towns by the oldfashioned name of "homestckness." An interviewer reports the daring Mary as follows: "Parts of my book are false; they were written in moods that I do not feel now, for I do love my people, and I do want to see them much!" All of which proves that nothink takes the romance out of a morbid young woman like a genuine touch of reality. Blood is thicker than water, as even Mary MacLane admits, and 'nostalgia" is a distressing though not often fatal disease. It has its blessings, however, since it is related that because of her low condition Mary was relieved by a sympathetic friend from the fatiguing business of answering ques tions about her work and herself, what she thought of Chicago, how she liked Chicago weather, and whether she were going to see the Chicago stockyards. If she is an appreciative young woman she doubtless blessed the disease that preyed upon her spirits as, securely locked in her own room, she indulged in dreams of "home and mother."

The freighthandlers' strike now on in Chicago causes the most serious interruption of traffic and business that has taken place in this country since the great rallway strike engineered by Eugene V. Debs in 1894. The means taken to end this strike are well remembered. It will not be surprising if President Roosevelt will find it necessary to duplicate the action of President Cleveland on that occasion, since both sides in the controversy are stubborn, freight is piled up in enormous quantities, and rioting has begun. It is idle to suppose that a suspension of traffic causes business men to lose \$1,000,000 a day will be allowed to wear on and on until the stubbornness of one party or the other is worn out. Adjustment, however it comes, must come in a few days. The suffering public cannot and will not stand it.

The leaders of the Populists in Kanhas are reported to be deeply discouraged. The country persists in being prosperous, and calamity predictions are at a discount. The most remarkable part of this statement is that there still any Populists in existence to feel discouraged. Both in name and in numbers the great Populistic party of Kansas has joined the ranks of the Prohibition party of the same state and the Greenback party of the Middle West and withdrawn into the shadows that form a slient terreat for ephemeral ideas. To disturb this realm suggests at once a doleful home holefully suns. In consonance with the doleful theology of a past generation, the opening lin of which were:

Hark from the tomba

Medical men who make a specialty of gunshot wounds and incipient lockjaw reap a harvest in the large cities of the country in the aftermath of Fourth of July fun. The variation in the number of cases of this kind is very slight from year to year, showing conclusively that the fond parent is a very poor student in the school of other people's experience. Remembering their own youth, they decide that the glorious Fourth would be shorn of its giory were bombs the car moves on, with the beautiful and toy pistols forbidden, and take deed forever undone. The kind word chances, with results which specialty surgeons anticipate and postpone their Summer outings until August, by which time usually the danger is past or the victims have succumbed to shock following amputation, septicemia or tetanus.

"Once the site for the Lewis and Clark Fair is selected, all controversy upon this point should stop." So says Dan McAllen, and so say all practicalminded citizens. Manifestly, nothing isolated moment are instantly im- can be gained by continuing the discussion of the relative suitability of this site or that, while, on the contrary, more or less harm to the enterprise will result. If the City Park is selected, why, then, logically, that is the best place for the Fair, since it is the only place where it will be held. So with any other site. The long pull and the and many years ago died at Dayton, strong pull will come after the location is decided upon. If it is also a "pull all together," the labor of carrying the enterprise through to a successful mination will be materially reduced.

Eugene V. Debs, erstwhile strike leader and labor agitator, is now in the Rocky Mountain lecture field, a champion of Socialism of the rankest type. Anything with Debs to get before the public. He dearly loves to hear the sound of his own voice, greatname of the pathfinder, whose little by resembling Bryan in this respect, and in alleged logic, whatever his theme, bearing further resemblance to the wordy Nebraskan. He is disarmed for mischlef by his record, amuses himself by his talk without hurting anybody, and only tiring those who are weak enough or foolish enough to attend and sit through his lectures.

> Nobody would apologize when wrong any more quickly than Mr. Balley, declares an frate correspondent, a theorem he will doubtless maintain regardless of any such trifling detail as the fact that Bailey was clearly proven in the wrong and declined to apologize,

## Mechanical Stoking.

Engineering Magazine.

The small number of men to be seen by modern large machine works or steel mill, as compared with an old-time shor of similar importance, is a matter which has been a frequent occasion for com-ment, and this is doubtices due to the very general use of labor-saving ma-The cost of production in in trial establishments is made up of the costs of raw material, wages, toolage, taxes and interest, of which the largest single item usually is the wages cost. One way by which this item may be rejuced is by the installment of mechanical stokers. In the great majority of steam plants the coal is wheeled to the boilerroom by hand, it is fired by hand, and the ashes are removed by hand, making in plants of 2000 boiler horsepower or over wages cost of some considerate amount. The mechanical stoker may be defined as a system of grate bars, dumping bars coal feeders and automatic devices to feed fuel and control its combustion, and subsequently to drop the ashes and unburnt coal. That it is not in any sense a new invention is to be learned from the fact that James Watt took out a patent in 1785 for such a device. The mechanical stoker is of English origin, though it has been very thoroughly developed in the United States to suit the local fuels and boiler

#### PRUNE FACTS.

The San Jose Mercury, which ought to know better, gives this curious picture of the prune industry in the State of Wash-

ington:
Advices from various points in Washington are to the effect that the prune industry in that state is under a cloud. Many growers are cutting down their prune trees and resetting to apples and other fruit. The heavy rains which have come at budding time and frequently injured the prunes have discouraged the growers. A cold, late Spring destroyed over half the crop in Clark County, which is the largest prune-growing section in the Northwest. Thousands of acres were planted to prunes in the Yakima and Walia Walia Valleys, and the growers now believe that the experiments extending over several years have proved that other crops will yield a greater profit. Many growers think that the Washington prunes cannot compete with those of California, as the inter can be cured in the sun.

It is true that the prunes of Washington and Oregon have connectures come into competition with those of California, but it has been a competition which has not been profitable. It is based on chempness of quality as well as price. There was an instance in point when the prune combine was holding out for a price with the competition of the c without putting in operation machinery for marketing, when the Northern prunes got into the Eastern market by cutting prices. But that kind of competition has no element of

The difference in quality is another factor against the Northern growers. California in general, and the Santa Ciara Valley in particular, are peculiarly adapted by soil and climate to prune-growing, as well as curing, The less-favored region which enters into a petition with them is taking hold of the s end of the lever and working at a disadvan-tage which cannot be overcome.

This contains two wonders—one that in-

ention should be at once so elaborate and so stupid, and the other that it should be gravely printed by a newspaper which sets itself up as an authority on prune matters. Now, the truth about the prune business in Washington, and in Oregon well, is that it is quite as prosperous as the prune business in the Santa Clara Valley or anywhere else. Those who first went into the business here made the mistake of planting the Petite or French prune, which is identical with that grown in California; and only in exceptional seasons have results been satisfactory This particular variety of prune canno be profitably cultivated in Oregon and Washington in competition with the cheap -and dirty-out-of-doors-cured product of California. It is intrinsically a better prune because it has a thinner skin, and being cured in-doors, is cleaner and more inviting in appearance, but in the matter of price it cannot meet the California But the characteristic prune of the

North is not the Petite or French prune, but the Italian, which does not grow at all in California, and which cannot be all in California, and which cannot be duplicated either in size or quality in California. It is nearly double the size of the California prune, and has the sub-acid flavor which finds so much favor in the markets, especially in the markets of Clymany and the Continent in general, the government families with fruit fine, he every person familiar with fruit matters knows, counts for much every-where, especially in Europe, and this in sonrection with the merits of flavor and Appearance under the cleanly system artificial evaporation, easily gives it the market wherever the two classes of fruit are brought into competition. We speak are brought into competition. We speak fow, of course, of first-class fruit, not of imperfectly cured and packed goods, such as finds its way into the markets from here as from every other country.
It is this advantage which the Northern

prume has in the points of size, tart flavor and cleanly appearance that enables it to meet in competition the product of California orchards grown under more advantageous climatic conditions, and gener-ally on a cheaper basts. The Oregon grower cannot count on such regular returns, but pound for pound, his fruit brings a better price, and when markets are slow he is certain of the preference wherever the two products are shown side by side. It is possible that in the long run th Northern prunegrower would be beaten by the Californian if the science of production were stationary; but, fortunately, this is not the fact. We are steadily working toward a variety of the Italian prune which will bloom a little later, and ripen a little earlier and so escape both the late Spring and the early Fall rains. A great advance was made when the empire was brought out, and now we are told even more promising varieties are be-ing developed. In time we shall get what we want—at least this is the opinion of experts who have given the matter careful

study. It is possible that here and there It is possible that here and the possible that here and Washington orcherds planted to wrong varieties or in wrong situations are being out out. This has been done in California—in the Santa Clara Valley as elsewhere. It is one of the universal experiences of the orchard business in every country. But the assertion that prupe orchards generally in Gregon and Washington are being dug out is a baid absurdity. For every orchard dug out in a season it would be easy to show 40 ew ones planted. Here as in California, where prunegrowing has started right-that is, where the situation is favorable and where the business is pursued with intelligence and industry-it does not fall

## Independence and Consent.

de reconcile themselves to American tyranny." It must be saddening to the nti-imperialists to see what craven caltiffs these Filipino friends are. Is it not terrible fate for a people to submit to law and settled government; to receive a wider freedom and larger rights than it ever knew before, and to prefer peace and civilization to miscellaneous throat-cut-ting, perpetual revolution and savagery? So many seas of tears and ink have been hed over these recreant Hampdens and Washingtons.

Yet all is not lost, even if there are un worthy Filipinos. The high purpose of the anti-imperialists is not to be changed. In behalf of government by the consent of the governed, they will not cense to try to force upon the Filipinos independence without and against their consent. The Filipinos must be independent, wheththey want to be or not. Confound the coundrels! What do they mean by rebelling against the anti-imperialists, throwing over their rescuers and bending basely to satraps and despots?

## Old Age Pensions.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Viewing the subject academically, many people will agree with Dr. Edward Ever ett Hale's proposition that persons in the decline of life should be pensioned by the state, and this would seem to be a neces sary corollary to the opinion expressed by certain labor radicals that no man over the age of 45 should be given employment. But, though something of the kind has already been begun in England, it will be a long time before the matter will be considered other than academically in this country. Most of our aged people have either means of their own or have relatives able to support them. In the full-ness of time, however, organized society will probably see its way clear to som better method of earing for the old and infirm than is now provided by the aimshouses,

> The Naval Appropriation. Pittsburg Post.

The naval bill, as it passed Congress at the close of the session, makes ample provision to satisfy moderate about the increase of the navy. As for the place of construction, the decision of Congress to have one battle-ship built in Government navy-yard seems deserv ing of commendation. Conceding all that may be said as to the superior and quick-er work turned out in private yards, it is well to keep at least one of the estalished Government plants in operation.
The shipbuilding companies have lately combined, and it would not be wise for the Government to place itself in their

### PORTLAND'S ENVIABLE FAME.

Minneapolis Tribune. The rest of the country found a deal of interest nearly a year ago in a rather striking experiment of municipal reform made by the City of San Francisco, Sick of misgovernment and grafting by both political parties, and hopeless of relief by any ordinary means of municipal reform, the city deliberately elected a wild-eyed Socialist Mayor. Under the system prevaliling in San Francisco, this brought about pretty complete revolution in the city government, as the Mayor seems to control most of the municipal depart-ments. So far as can be judged from the oity papers, the result of the experiment has been fairly good. Certainly life and property are as safe as ever, there is no mplaint of corrupt administration, and the business of the city seems to be carried on with reasonable efficiency.

Now comes the smaller city of Portland.

Or, with an experiment in municipal gov-

ernment at the opposite end of the scale

We don't remember any tales of notorious corruption in Portland; but there must be some cause for a departure from the usual practice quite as remarkable in its way as that in San Francisco. The latter city chose a labor leader; the former has en its most eminent citizen. body will remember Senator Williams, who was a member of Grant's Cabinet and was nated for Chief Justice of the United States. His position in Portland must resemble very closely that of Alexander Ramsey In St. Paul. Fancy Governor Ramsey being elected Mayor of St. Paul, or Senator Washburn Mayor of Minnsapolis. But Senator Williams did not think it beneath his dignity to be elected Mayor of Portland, and he is taking hold of the work of administration with great vigor. The experiment does not end with the Mayoralty. The new Mayor is getting the most eminent citizens to serve in places usually turned over to political grafters, to recoup themselves for campaign con-tributions or pay themselves for political services. His Police Commissioner is the eading banker of the city, a man who might be compared to Mr. Bell here or Mr. Upmam in St. Paul. Another leading banker goes on the Board of Public Works, and other offices are filled on the well to say that every city would like to command the services of men like these if they could be had. But tangible evidence of this is lacking. We doubt if any man would think it beneath his dignity to accept the Mayoraity of any city, if it were offered with cordial unanimity as tribute of public confidence and admire tion. These are not the kind of men most cities want for Mayor, more's the pity. If they were, there would not be the least difficulty about getting them to serve.

#### Golden Days.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. These are golden days for the United States. It will be hard to beat the pres-ent great record in business activity and general prosperity. The coal strike is the only adverse feature in the financial situation of any consequence, but nobody now looks for so much embarrassment therefrom as was feared a few weeks ago. There is some talk about gold exportation soon, as a result of the opening of South Africa to development, but this has no peril for the country. The gold production of the United States, which was \$32,000,000 in 1850, and which stood near that mark for several years, was \$80,000,000 in 1901, and, from the present outlook, as based on the figures for the past six months, will be \$85,000,000 in 1902. The country can spare many millions of gold. Its hourd of that metal is greater than it ever has been in the past, and far greater than that of any other counery, even than France.

#### Germ-Carrying Pigeons.

New York Sun. An epidemic of scarlet fever, starting in Cincinnati, has spread in the last few wreks through a number of towns in Ohio, and the health authorities, after taking extraordinary precautions to confine the disease within the limit of its first ravages, were puzzied to understand the means by which it was carried elsewhere. They made an investigation and have now come to the conclusion that much of the contagion was spread by tame pigeons and doves, which earried the germs from place on of ory is based is that scarlet fever spread under strict quarantine from a house on the roof of which there was a large pigon cote. The only livestock about the house not quarantined was the piget which flew about the neighborhood. they didn't carry the disease germs the authorities don't know how the fever was spread.

# When the mist is on the river, and the haze is

And the promise of the Springtime all the ample beaven fills; When the shy things in the wood-haunts and the hardy on the plains Catch up heart and feel a leaping life through

Winter's singgish veins; Then the summons of the morning like a bugle moves the blood, Then the sout of man grows targer, like a flower from the bud;
For the hope of high Endenvor is a certiful

The enthusiasm in Manila on account of haif divine.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of peace and amnesty shows how easily people reconcile the markets of the people o There is glamour of the moonlight when the stars rain peace below,

But the stir and smell of morning is a bette thing to know; While the night is hushed and holden and transplerced by dreamy song.

Lo, the dawn brings dew and fire and the rap-

ture of the strong!

### PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS The Suitor-What do you consider the es

tial difference between friendship and he "From five to ten thousand a year." - Life. More Crusity.—"I make it a rule," he said, "to learn something every day," "My," she replied. "How fast you must forget."—Chicago Record-Herald. On Tonet -McJigger-The robin is a very imid bird, isn't it? Thingumbob-I guess so.

At any rate, the average restaurant cook can make it quall.—Philadelphia Press. "His attentions to you have been marked, have they not?" said the young woman's experienced friend. "Oh, yes. He has never taken the price-tag off any of his presents."

Tit-Bits. John's Scheme - "John's college expenses must have come high." • "Yes, they did: but John's a good boy. He says if I give him a share in the business, he'll pay me buck." Detroit Free Press.

Another Theory.—Phyllis—Yes; he was pay-ing attention to her quite a long time. Blanche—Perhaps he hadn't the courage to propose. Phyllis—Oh, I don't know. Perhaps he had the courage not to propose.—Brooklyn

His Chief Selicitude .- "How do you think you stand with the voters in your town?" never trouble myself about that," answ Senator Sorghum, "but I stand all right the men who control the voters."—Washin Star.

It Was Hot.—Visitor (to Nebraska farmer)—
It has been pretty hot out here this Summer, has it not? Farmer—Hot? Well, rather. Why, we even had to put loe in the pond to keep the ducks from laying hard-boiled eggs.—

Times Were Changed-Clara (to her chum)—And that horrid Jones boy that used to pester you with his love-making—does he worry rou as much as ever? Ethel—Well, hardly; you see, we're married now.—Baltimore News.

more News.

The Wily Dean and the Wary Kitchener.—
It was just Saturday week when some of us expected the peace settlement, that a worthy dean—a most reverend gentlement, that a worthy dean—a most reverend gentlement—possibly siythought he could steal a march on Lord Kitchener. He telegraphed from the Orunge River Colony, saying: "As I am acting as chaplain, and conducting divine service in very many camps tomerrow, may I ask if the hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace," would not be a most appropriate one to give out to be sung?" And the great "K." wired reply: "Phease yourself; but I think 'Onward, Christian Boildere," quite as good."—Pretoria (June 1) correspond quite as good."-Pretoria (June 1) corresponde London Telegraph.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Nobody complains about the weather but the ice-man.

If all Merrill's relatives go to his funeral it will have to be an open-air affair.

A number of wild Indians are hunting

proof?

Tracy, and there are evidently others, We haven't had a fire for nearly two days. Is what remains of the town fire-

The police never have to break up a fight in San Francisco. They are all given reserved seats.

Tracy's chivalrous nature is such that be scorned to put in a claim for the reward for Merrill.

The man who can show people how to live without ment, off, sugar or steel, will be a popular idol indeed,

Will our esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, be represented at the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight?

Even the most fashlonable of New York millionaires have not got to the point of ordering Panama hats for their horses.

J. P. Morgan cavs he never plays poker, but his recent actions show that he is not ablivious to the value of a pair of Kings. Kansas finds that she cannot beat her politicians into threshing machines and

her spellbinders into self-binding harvest-Perhaps if Trucy is allowed a little more liberty he will get angry with himself and put himself in a position to claim the rest

of the reward. Of course, the surgeons who operated on the King will charge other patients extra for slicing them up with the instruments used on His Majesty,

Aguinaldo will go to Boston by the Sues route, of course. He won't take chances going through the country in which pa-

triotic Americans are found. If Mr. Donnelly had attended a meeting of the Port of Portland Commission in the days of its strenuousness, he might

not be so hasty about calling it names. George J. Chariton, general passenger agent of the Alton road, is in receipt of a postal card, dated at Jollet, Ill., June 20, ne follows: "Five years ago I used your road to Joliet, and have never used any other since." The writer does not sign his name, but gives his number, which indicates that he is still in the penitentiary.

He also gives the official number of the

state penitentlary building. His versatile and prepressible Majesty, Emperor William II, has been fulminating again. This time it is one of the idols of his own nation, the late Richard Wagner, who has incurred the royal disaffection The Emperor has been attending some opera performances at Wiesbaden, and it is reported that he delivered himself thus weightliy in comment thereon: "Wagner," affirms His Majesty, "I do not like; he is too noisy for me; indeed, the simple and withal so wonderful music of Gluck is more to my liking."

No day passes in Washington without giving gossips a new story about Prestdent Roosevelt. One of the latest tells that immediately after Senator Fairbanks rushed into the Senate with a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers, some one called the President up on the telephone and told him what had been done. That same afternoon Mr. Roosevelt sent in a message recommending that \$500,000 be appropriated. "The \$00,000 would have been enough, but you know," said one member of Congress, "Fairbanks has been talked of as a candidate for the Presidential nomin

The following little scene at an inquest on the body of a murdered man is reported by a correspondent of "The Anglo-Russian" from Astrakhan: The Coroner (dictating to the clerk: "On the table was found a bottle. . . . No; stop for a moment; we must ascertain its contents." The Coroner, tasting the Hould, dictates: 'The bottle contained English gin. . perhaps not; I am not sure; taste it yourself." The cierk having done so, replies: "I think it is simply strong vodka." The Coroner, tossing off another glass: "No, really, it tastes like gin." The clerk, tasting the liquor again: "I still think it is only vodka." The bottle having gradually become empty, the Coroner proceed-

## PEOPLE WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

it contained were of no use."

ed to dictate in a decisive tone. "Write:

An empty bottle was found on the table,

and all measures taken to ascertain what

Howard P. Frothingham, of 2 Wall street, New York, has probably loaned more money than any other man who ever lived. He represents leading banks and trust companies on the floor of the exchange, and it is no uncommon thing for him to loan from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000. 600 a day in times of money stringoncy, at prices ranging from 3 to 180 per cant. On these loans he receives handsome commissions, and is today one of the richest brokers on the street. He has been long known for the perfection of his dress and the urbanity of his manner.

menners.

Baron Oppenheim, a German, who has been traveling and observing in this country for several months, was asked what he thought of American women. That is a delicate subject, especially as I am not leaving the country and might get into trouble by discussing it. I can only regret that your American girls refuse to emigrate to my country. The American woman is truly a product of your climate, all vigur and freshness and a gentle aggressiveness that makes her a delightful contrast to the monotonous sameness and less vivacious sister across the sea.

fames Bryce, M. P., in his recent address before Current University, said: "I have been struck by hearing men in the Rocky Mountains, who would have concented any infusion of who would have concenied any intuition of negro blood, mention that their mothers or grandmothers had been Indians." A differ-ence between the Teutonic and the South Euro-pean races was here noted, the latter feeling far less repulsion to intermarriage with a col-ored race. "Where Americans, Englishmen and Germans rule," he said, "there is no intermarriage with the color races, and consequently no prospect of race fusion."

Eartlett G. Young, this year's president of the Yale University Hanjo Club, is of Chinese parentage, though born in this country. His father, Dr. Young Wing, sraduated from Yalo in 183s and later married a Miss Keilogg, member of a prominent Connecticut family and a famous beauty in her day. He lived in Newtonic for many years, being on intimate Hartford for many years, being on intimate us with Mark Twain, Charles Dudley War-

terms with Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner and other notable literary persons, and
only returned to his native country on the
death of his wife, a few years ago. At the
time of his boy's birth, Dr. Young was a
special envoy of China in Washington, and
therefore the young man is held to be a Chinesse, though burn in this country.
They say in London that Lord Kitchener's
unwillingness to be the central figure of a
big military display on his return to London
is quite characteristic of the man. To him
warfare is a husiness, and the speciacular
aide of it makes no appeal whatever to his
imagination. When he came back from the
Soudan after crushing the Khalifa and had received his paerage and a grant of \$150,000, he cetved his peerage and a grant of \$150,000, he ceived his parties and a grant of salone, he was entertained at dinner by merchants and business men of London. When it came his turn to speak, he said in a simple, offhand way something like this: "Gentlemen, I am very much obliged for the complimentary things that you have said to me. You say that you are very anxious to show your good will. Very well. Tell me how I can invest this \$30,000 so as to get 5 per cent on it."