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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair; not so warm. Northwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 84; minimum temperature, 61; clear.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1902.

MISLEADING CROP FIGURES.

The statistics of the Agricultural Department on the wheat yield of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are by far the most ridiculous, useless and misleading of any that have ever been made public by the Government. The unreliability of the department's figures has been the subject of much sharp criticism in the East, but it is hardly possible that the yield of any other group of states could have been so grossly overestimated as that of the three mentioned. The Government's figures on the final out-turn of the 1901 wheat crop in these states were made at a time when the bulk of the wheat had been shipped, and when that still remaining was practically all in sight. In spite of these advantages for correct estimates, the final figures show an amount over 10,000,000 bushels in excess of the actual wheat grown in the three states. That the crop had been largely overestimated by the Agricultural Department was pretty generally understood by North Pacific operators, but it remained for the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department to set forth the error in its strongest light.

According to the figures (not estimates) of the bureau, the total exports from these three states for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted (flour included) to 35,071,484 bushels. In addition to this, 1,550,761 bushels had been sent coastwise, as wheat and flour to San Francisco, and 1,691,640 bushels went East and south by rail, making a total of 38,313,885 bushels. The most liberal possible allowance for feed, seed and reseeding would not exceed 9,500,000 bushels (if the Government's acreage figures were used it would be less). This makes a total of 47,813,885 bushels, and the stocks of 2,696,956 bushels on hand at tidewater and in warehouses and farmers' hands in the interior June 30 make a grand total of 50,510,841 bushels. From this must be deducted 2,748,000 bushels carried over from the 1900 crop, leaving the actual 1901 crop, if the figures of the Bureau of Statistics are correct, 47,813,885 bushels.

These figures tally quite accurately with those of men in the trade who have agents scattered throughout the country and have every facility for securing accurate data regarding the output. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics also agree with those of the Custom-Houses in the states from which the exports were made. Yet, with all of this data available, and every facility for securing knowledge of stocks on hand, etc., the Agricultural Department puts out the following figures as the wheat yield for 1901: Oregon, 17,158,065 bushels; Washington, 34,518,968 bushels; Idaho, 6,241,216 bushels; total, 57,918,249 bushels, or over 10,000,000 bushels more than the actual out-turn of the three states.

When misrepresentation of this kind is made by local pests for well-understood reasons, the effect is not serious and the large surplus which never becomes visible is disposed of as chicken feed or in fictitious shipments. From the Government, however, wheatgrowers and wheatshippers are entitled to more accuracy. The addition of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat to a crop that was already a record-breaker would create an additional demand for 100 ships—a situation to advance rates perhaps several cents per bushel. Shipowners took advantage of the Government's wild figures last Fall, and on the strength of the enormous crop which the Government was promising they succeeded in holding rates up to fancy figures until well past the turn of the year, when the bottom began to show in the wheat bins.

The Agricultural Department is in a position to prove a valuable aid to the farming and commercial interests of this country, but the circulation of such worthless statistics as it has given out regarding the 1901 wheat crop in Oregon, Washington and Idaho offsets its usefulness in other directions. Its figures for these states, as shown by actual shipments and stocks on hand, are fully 20 per cent too high. If the errors have been as glaring in other states of the Union, the 1901 wheat crop of the United States was nearly 150,000,000 bushels smaller than the Government has stated it to be. Other states, however, demand and receive more attention than is accorded the North Pacific States, and a 10,000,000-bushel error in a 47,000,000-bushel territory adjacent to the Chicago wheat pit would cause such a disturbance that there would be an instant revision of figures.

The policy of the Harriman lines in the direction of settling Oregon is bound to yield good fruit and local interest, and co-operation will vastly increase the benefits of the movement. The aim is to bring wholesome immigration into the state. If we shall receive these people as worthy of citizenship and neighborly interest, instead of as interlopers and prey to all sorts of sordid practice, we shall do much to make them satisfied and helpful members of the community. A narrow, stingy, weazen policy on the part of citizens or corporations will damn any state. Enlightened self-interest dictates that we aid in making our advantages known among desirable people who want better homes and that we give them welcome when they come. Western Oregon has shown in the past week a desire to help the movement, and with such help Oregon is sure to take on new growth.

CAPITAL'S EYE ON OREGON.

There is every reason to believe that present operations looking to the development of the Coos Bay country are in good faith, and, moreover, that there is something more substantial than mere good intentions behind them. Somebody commanding ample capital has evidently come to the conclusion that Oregon is a good field for it, and has started on a well-matured plan to open new country and to provide all facilities necessary for handling the new business. Whether it be the Gould railroads or interests represented by Banker Moffatt, of Denver, or Standard Oil people, or W. A. Clark, or somebody else seeking profitable investments on a large scale, there is hardly room to doubt that a serious purpose is behind these operations and that Oregon will be materially benefited by them.

As progress is made, indications point more and more to independent support for the new Oregon project. If it were the Goulds seeking merely a Pacific outlet for their railroad system, there would hardly be so close attention to the local industrial details. If it were W. A. Clark seeking a place for his burdensome income, local features would probably wholly obscure transcontinental considerations, for he would not care for a road to Portland and Coos Bay to compete with his expensive line to Los Angeles and San Pedro. As it is, no secret is made of the fact that considerable care will be taken to serve the local lumbering interests. They will be best served, however, by direct connection with inter-mountain and Eastern markets. And the same line that will give Coos Bay and Umpqua Valley lumber direct access to the Nevada, Utah and Colorado market will carry Coos Bay coal for fuel east of the Cascades. There would be no call to worry for traffic for such a railroad, without even considering the possibilities of transshipment between water and rail at Coos Bay wharves. The harbor possibilities at Coos Bay give special significance to this railroad enterprise.

But this appears to be a many-sided development plan, involving not only railroad construction and harbor improvement, but extensive lumbering and perhaps banking also, as the organization of a trust company in Portland might be construed to mean. These are hardly acts of irresponsible speculators, particularly since considerable expenditures have already been made and there is no lack of funds to meet bills promptly. The entire movement bears the impress of conscious strength. It asks no favors, pays its way. It does not feel called upon to take the public into its confidence until operations shall be well under way. But the wisdom of those who have embarked on this field of industry commands respect and gives assurance of success.

It is time that aggregations of Eastern capital should be reaching into Oregon for profitable employment. Capital for the industrial development of the state will find a welcome here and every opportunity for legitimate profit. Lack of money has long held Oregon in fetters. If accumulated capital has at last got its eye on the great resources and trade possibilities of the state, it is cause for rejoicing. Liberal treatment should be accorded the newcomers. They will wake not only Coos Bay, but Portland, also, to new life and energy, and enable us to catch up with destiny.

THE CROWNING OF EDWARD VII.

Again the date has been set for the coronation of King Edward, and the imposing ceremony, shorn somewhat of its originally intended grandeur, will take place in Westminster Abbey on the 9th of August, a date scarcely three weeks hence. The splendid ceremony will please rather than dazzle the British people, who see in it the symbol of past power and opportunity for the expression of present jubilation for which the nation has abundant cause. The coronation of Nicholas of Russia a few years ago meant as much as the crowning of any one of his long line of ancestors, as it placed the insignia of imperialism upon the brow of a ruler who stands for the substance as well as for the display of Kingship. The coronation of Edward means much less than this, since he is a constitutional monarch whose crown is hardly more than a symbol of authority. The great pageant stands for the advancement of the English people—for its present and future, not for its past. Clouds gather upon the National horizon, it is true, but other clouds have recently vanished, so that when the crown of Great Britain is placed upon Edward's head he will stand as the representative or figure-head of a great nation, at peace with all the world.

It is easy to see that Britain's gravest problems are now the problems of trade, industry and of socialism. These are shown in the dogmatism of tradesunionism, which, with the unreason and unrest that are begotten by it among English workingmen, has crippled manufactures in many lines and allowed the United States and Germany to forge ahead, destroying British trade supremacy. The statement that England cannot long compete in the world's markets because labor unions are in control and will not permit her manufacturers to underbid her rivals is a familiar one, the truth of which it is not difficult to verify. This is without doubt the gravest problem that confronts the British people today. It is socialistic in its tendencies and is conspicuous by its exaggerated idea of the workingmen's rights and a lack of understanding of trade conditions, upon the prosperity of which the wider industrial life of the nation depends.

The growth and greatness of England have expanded under her colonization policy, wisely engineered since her statesmen learned the lesson of the American Revolution. To maintain these the home problem, which is fast assuming the status of "imperialism vs. socialism," must be worked out carefully and along progressive, economic lines. It is to the restoration of the industrial prestige of England that the statesmen in the reign of Edward VII must address themselves, and that speedily, logically and intelligently, if the crown soon to be placed upon the King's brow is to be symbolic of a peaceful, prosperous reign, in which the element of discontent is a subjective force, held in check so adroitly and managed without offensive show of authority.

The hand of the King in all of this will not be felt. It is his province to represent a stable form of government on its spectacular side. The Balfours and Chamberlains of the realm are the rulers of its destinies. Edward VII is its titular King, and he has brought to the throne dignity and honor in orderly succession, and of these his crown will be the symbol.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Mr. Frederic Emory, chief of the National Bureau of Foreign Commerce for the Department of State, made public a few days ago an interesting summary of the trade relations between the United States and Japan, compiled from the returns of last year. A feature of especial interest is the showing made in this report of the inability of cheap labor to compete with machinery. This is made plain by the fact that hitherto the greater part of the exports of Japan have consisted of raw materials, while the largest item of manufactured goods has been cotton yarn, which is shipped almost exclusively to China—a country noted, like Japan, for its cheap labor.

One of the most hopeful features of the situation in Japan today, as she struggles toward the goal of Western civilization, is the recognition of this fact by her educational classes. Prominent business men have brought to the attention of statesmen, and the latter are now considering the question of a policy which includes hand labor, machinery and the introduction of foreign capital, and this agitation may reasonably be expected to bring about in the near future changes that will be beneficial to our foreign trade with Japan as well as to the domestic economies of that nation.

First, a growing market for machinery will be opened in that country, and since self-interest is a responsive element in all commerce, our statistician finds that the United States may easily become first in supplying this demand. We already lead in the exports of electric light apparatus, mining and papermaking machinery, watch movements, watch cases and bicycles to Japan. In weaving and spinning machinery, fire engines and pumps, tools and implements of farmers and mechanics, sewing machines and photographic apparatus, we hold second place. Japanese railway officials express a preference for the American railway locomotive, and the United States sends about two-thirds of the iron rails imported to Japan and the same proportion of the nails, having won this last trade from Germany, which five years ago controlled the market. We also sent the largest valuation of iron pipes and tubes to Japan last year, Great Britain having until that time been the heaviest importer.

It is held by Mr. Emory that, as the people of Japan come to accept and act upon the doctrine of the substitution of machinery for hand labor, which is now being taught by her most thoughtful citizens, the demand for machinery of all kinds will increase, and if the United States is sufficiently alert to her own interests and opportunities, we shall gain a full share of the increased trade of that country. The possibilities in this direction are practically boundless. The awakening needs of a populous empire are behind it. The eagerness of an imitative people will contribute to the rapidity of its movement. The need of foreign capital is the important economic question in conjunction with this industrial and mechanical change, and this will be enlisted when the old laws which forbid the alien ownership of land in the empire, which have come down to the present from its hermit days, are abrogated. This change is now being urged, and when it is accomplished Japan will offer an excellent field for foreign capital which capitalists of the United States will do well to enter promptly, that they may have the advantage that accrues from being first on the ground. Already our commerce with Japan, including imports and exports, is greater than that enjoyed with her by any other nation. It will only be through lack of vigilance in the great world of international traffic, if we should lose this precedence in the future.

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of local prominence, delivered an address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association recently, in which he took strong grounds against a breach of promise of marriage or alienation of the affections being made actionable at law. Both practical and sentimental considerations are urged in support of his position, many of which have appealed to the sensibility of high-minded persons in the community as often as action for damages from either of the causes named has been brought before the courts.

Mr. Cooper asserts that no court or jury is competent to decide whether or not any man or woman is justified in breaking a promise of marriage. He contends, further, that if one party to the engagement be sincere in the belief that it should be broken, that fact ought, for the sake of both, and ultimately for the good of society, to govern in the matter. Regarding suit for alienation of the affections, Mr. Cooper asserts that it is never brought against the person who may fairly be assumed to have been the most guilty. If the husband or wife prove faithless, the contention under the law is not that he or she is responsible, but the third person, who has shared his or her guilt. This appears to Mr. Cooper as bald injustice. He contends, in reference to such cases, that no court or jury is competent to fix the degree of guilt or decide the amount of damages sustained. He asserts further that the woman who "will go into court and expose her dead courtship to the public gaze," or the husband who sues for alienation of affections, desecrates marriage by bringing it into public contempt, and proves that he or she is unfit to be a party to it.

These conclusions will meet the indorsement of modest, sensitive women and honorable men in every community. But the fact remains that there are others—men and women who place a sordid value upon love and domestic tranquillity, and who find recompense for the loss of either in exemplary damages. This is, indeed, the basis of the law under which action in such cases is brought. Mr. Cooper points out that when breach-of-promise suits were first brought in England, between 200 and 300 years ago, the right to recover was finally confirmed only when actual pecuniary loss had been sustained by the plaintiff. Under the Roman law no action could be brought for either cause, and in the countries of Continental Europe damages when assessed in such cases follow closely the pecuniary loss sustained. In this country such action rests almost solely upon the sentimental basis. Juries are called upon to assess the injuries sustained by wounded affection, public or private humiliation and disappointed hopes. If they are able to fix this at half the valuation placed thereon by the plaintiff, the latter usually considers that airing her troubles, including the publication of her love letters, has been a paying investment.

The lawyer's fees in such cases are usually what the laity calls "fat," hence it is not at all probable that Mr. Cooper's brethren of the profession will, in any considerable numbers, join him in the plea that breach of promise to marry and alienation of affections be stricken from the causes for which suits for damages may be brought. Besides, there are those who think money and notoriety an equivalent for losses of this kind, and why should sentiment, albeit cast in a more lofty mold, seek to deprive them of this full and complete recompense?

The three constituent systems of the so-called merger—the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington—all show a marvelous increase in gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1902—$128,587,000 this year against $108,979,000 last year—an increase of $19,608,000, or 18 per cent. It appears from the summary that the increase on the Great Northern was nearly 28 per cent, on the Northern Pacific 25 per cent and on the Burlington 7 per cent. The earnings of all three will be greatly increased by their joint traffic arrangements, and the net earnings of the Burlington will undoubtedly show a very decided increase after a year's operation under the Great Northern methods of handling freight. When the Burlington purchase was made, doubts were expressed in some quarters whether that road could be relied on to produce net earnings sufficient at all times to pay the 4 per cent on the $200,000,000 guaranteed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Even with no increase in its business, the Burlington, operated on Great Northern methods, will yield much larger net earnings than heretofore, and the St. Paul Pioneer Press points out that the increase in its gross earnings during the past year is likely to dissipate any fears of its earning capacity under the new regime.

Prices, according to "Dun" and "Bradstreet's," were higher on the first of this month than a year earlier, but the different methods of computation employed by these two authorities give very different estimates of the amount of the change. "Dun" makes the increase from 91.509 to 101.910. "Bradstreet's" makes it only from 83.951 to 85.380. "Dun's" figures for July 1 are a little higher than for June 1, but not so high as the figures for May 1, which were the highest in the record of fourteen years.' "Bradstreet's" figures for July are slightly lower than those for June as well as May, and the May figures were exceeded in October, 1900, and very slightly in December of the same year. The May figures were exceeded through most of 1899 and 1900. Comparing present prices with those of a year ago, "Bradstreet's" finds 65 commodities higher, 25 lower and 15 unchanged. "Dun" finds a general "advance of 11 per cent, which is almost entirely in domestic food. Breadstuffs rose 38 per cent and meats 23 per cent, while dairy and garden products also advanced slightly. Imported food, especially coffee and sugar, declined, while other changes were comparatively small."

As a center for livestock interests, Portland holds advantages that are hardly found elsewhere in this country. But they avail her little. Why should livestock by the trainload pass through Portland to markets north and south while Portland is at the same time importing trainloads of packing-house products? Livestock can be delivered in Portland cheaper than to other markets through Portland. Portland packers have the advantage of a local custom' that gives them a material gain on all animals slaughtered here, as well as the double transcontinental freight charge, to protect them. One of the finest grazing countries in the world drains directly through Portland. A vast export demand lies at our door. All kinds of packing-house products can be advantageously marketed from this center. There are cattle enough now available. Most of the hogs remain to be grown, but the capacity of the country to produce them is unquestioned. More packing-houses and better stockyards are a necessity for the development of the stockgrowing and meat-packing industry in the Northwest. And the conditions will warrant an immediate move on that line.

Retribution follows closely upon the attempts of those who are ignorant of Nature's balancing processes and attempt to reorganize them by law. A few years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania, beset by the poultry farmers, passed a law providing a bounty for killing hen hawks. A few years later the farmers bewailed the increase of field mice and besought state aid for their extermination. The hawks had been practically exterminated, but the mice, upon which they fed almost exclusively, with occasionally a chicken by way of variety, multiplied unchecked. The sheep interests of Eastern Oregon have been successful in securing a bounty for coyote scalps; as a result, rabbits are multiplying, to the great detriment of grain interests. At this point it may be well to remark that favoritism in legislation is forbidden by the spirit of our institutions and the letter of our law, whether the recipients of such favor represent one industry or another.

The New York Journal of Commerce points out that the Mexican dollar in the Philippines was worth about 50 cents in gold in the latter part of 1900. About April 1, 1902, it was worth 45.2 cents; on May 1 it was worth 40 cents, and on July 1 it was worth 41.5 cents. Such wide and rapid fluctuations mean uncertainty and obstruction to commerce that can only be removed by removing the cause. Congress, after it assembles, cannot too quickly pass the House measure putting the Philippine currency on the gold basis, like that of other civilized countries, if it wants the foreign trade of the Philippines to prosper.

THE ONLY HAND THAT SMITES YOU

San Francisco Bulletin.

Environment and Heredity, as fetishes, are two repressive devils. A belief in their unlimited power governs the lives of an enormous number of people. On all sides you hear the expression, "Oh, Jones couldn't help being a criminal. He inherited a criminal disposition"; or "His environment made him what he was"; or "Smith succeeded in life because he was surrounded by wealth and elevating influences"; or "Smith couldn't help going to the bad, owing to his evil companions and to the fact that his father was a thief and a drunkard."

This is fatalism diluted with pessimism. That such statements are often true is not denied. Millions of people are made or marred by their environment; millions are ruled by their belief in the almighty power of the chains of heredity. These are facts, just as it is a fact that millions of people once believed in the power of so-called witches; but the fact that people believed in witchcraft did not prove the witches possessed occult evil power. It proved merely that people were ignorant and credulous. The witches possessed no power over their alleged victims excepting what the fearful victims put into the witches by their credulity. In other words, it was the panic induced by their own beliefs and fears which injured the people.

The power of a man's mind over his body—whether exercised intelligently through consciously directed will, or unconsciously through blind credulity or faith or fear—is unlimited. A man may, through the power of either imagination or will, give himself a pain in any portion of the body, and by the same means take it away again; he may so believe in his own power as to make success certain, or he may pin all his faith to the disabilities transmitted to him by an undesirable ancestry, and so distrust his own untried power as to make failure inevitable. The evil effects of heredity lie more in the imagination than in necessity. We inherit tendencies, not hard and fast conditions; and these tendencies we may overcome by the exercise of a determined will. Heredity unquestionably has much to do with fashioning the physical body, as every breeder of livestock knows. But in the realm of mind, heredity and environment have little or no power over you, excepting what your own faith in them puts into them.

The man who believes he is ruled by heredity is ruled merely by his own belief. The Zulu who believes his destiny is governed by a snakeskin stuffed with dried grass and pebbles is on the same plane. His faith makes him ill, and his faith makes him well again. A drunken father and a weak mother may transmit to the child a tendency to the use of stimulants, which tendency will be strengthened by his early environment. But as soon as the child's mind develops and he begins to exercise his individual will and choice, it becomes his to choose whether he will foster and develop this evil tendency, or whether he will step aside from it and build a strong, unhampered individuality, all his own. In a poor country family of six children, all with similar weak hereditary tendencies and with identical early environments, we have seen three of them weakly submit to these influences and become as their parents were; two, of more determined wills, threw off the yoke and made of themselves strongly individualized men, wholly different from their weak brothers who had resigned themselves to their "fate"; while the sixth, at first handicapped by the same heredity and environment, cut loose from it all and through the power of a determined will won success and fame almost world-wide. He manufactured himself as he went along, and this is precisely what every human being can and should do.

"Kismet—It is Fate!" cries the Mohammedan, and ceases to cry. The result is seen in the lack of Oriental progress and greatness. The Western mind, if but half awake to the truth, says: "I am master of my fate—I control my stars." When he fails, he does not blame it on blind fate or heredity, but on his own lack of continuity or of development or of will power. We finally get just what we persistently expect. If we expect to be ruled by our ancestors we will make slaves of ourselves. Even Epicurus said, "A strict belief in Fate is the worst slavery, imposing on our necks an everlasting tyrant whom we are to stand in awe of night and day." And a belief in the crushing power of heredity is a belief in Fate. Fate and heredity and environment stand aside for the determined man or woman. "Give me a chance," whines the vacillating youth who believes that the world is against him, "and I will show you what I can do." But give him a dozen chances and he would never be quite ready. What he needs first of all is a belief in his own unlimited, unconquerable power. Then he will not ask to be given anything—not even a chance. He will make chances.

Hear the mighty Napoleon cry, with truth, "By heaven, I make opportunities!" If blind Fate steers our boat, while we do the rowing, the fault is our own. We paralyze his arm and let all the blood out of him the moment we cease to believe in him. You have unlimited possibilities for becoming anything you choose to make yourself; but at the present moment you have no more power than you believe you have. Opposition comes to you only to try your mettle and to give you strength. This may shock your self-complacency and your desire to be pitied when the world looks dark to you, but ponder the wise saying of the sage, Pythagoras: "The hand that smites thee is thine own." No truer, more helpful sentence was ever uttered.

"Smeared a Blot."

New York Journal.

By refusing reciprocity to Cuba after setting her free, Congress smeared a blot across the record of one of the grandest acts on the part of a nation in history.

The Panama Hat of Omar.

New York Sun.

Before the lingering days of Winter died
Methought a voice inside the hatter's cried:
"When all our Summer stock is spread within
Why stand the dubious purchasers outside?"

And while they lingered one, who stood before
The window, shouted: "Let me in the door!
I'll put my money in a Panama,
E'en though for three years I can buy no more."

Now the warm days, reviving old desires,
To own a Panama each sport aspires;
So hies he to his uncle with his watch
To raise the price that stylish garb requires.

Some for the glories of this world; a few
Sigh for the hopes of Paradise to view.
Ah! take them all; I only ask, for mine,
To own a Panama of faultless hue.

As by the hatter's door I stood agape
I saw a Panama of matchless shape.
I had to have it, though I knew full well
When my wife saw it I'd be in a scrape.

Nay, my beloved, wipe away those tears.
Extravagant it seems, but have no fears.
Now I can buy you more and better hats.
A Panama like mine will last ten years.

I often think I never looked so well
As since I put me on this headgear swell.
But, too, I wonder why those hatters wear
One half so costly as the stuff they sell.

But that linoleum lid, whose tender braid
Daily on Broadway is displayed—
Ah! handle it full gently, for who knows
In what fierce thunderstorm 'twill come unmade?

Strange, is it not, that of the myriads who
Before us passed the hatter's portals through
Not one will tell the truth of what it cost,
But multiplies the cost at least by two?

Except when Ananias homeward goes
The sum it costs then shrinks—it never grows—
But never let him think he's fooled his wife;
She knows about it all—she knows, she knows.

Ah! chilly Autumn, with thy wind and rain,
Haste not thy coming. Must I beg in vain?
A scant two months I've worn my Panama.
I can't afford to buy so soon again.

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Henceforth all tourists entering this country by way of New York, whether they be titled or untitled, distinguished or plain, will be compelled to answer the same questions that are put to steerage passengers.

This is in compliance with a law which was passed in 1882, when Chester A. Arthur was President, but which has been observed in the breach ever since. An order from the Treasury Department now makes it necessary that the immigration officers shall enforce it in spirit and in letter.

The inspectors who board the incoming steamers will be expected not to know any class differences among passengers. They must be no respecters of persons. There are certain questions to be asked, and they must be answered satisfactorily before the person interrogated can leave the ship.

Some of these questions are intended only for people of a certain class, but that no discrimination may be apparent, all the questions must be propounded, whether the boarding inspector is convinced from the title, the standing, the address or clothing of the passenger that they are unnecessary or not.

If it is the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain who is making one of his periodical visits to our shores, he will be asked if he can read and write and whether he has money enough with him to carry him beyond the port of debarkation, or to his friends. If it is the Archbishop of Canterbury, he will be asked if he has any vicious habits, and if so, how many, and what he is doing to get over them.

If it is Rudyard Kipling, or J. M. Barrie, or Edmond Rostand, he will be asked if he has had any schooling, and if he is capable of making his own living. Should it happen to be the Duke of Marlborough, he will be asked if he was ever in jail; if so, for how long, and to please give the particulars of his last conviction.

Some of the most cultured and charming of our trans-Atlantic sisters will be expected to tell the boarding officers whether they are white or colored, if they have any visible means of support, if they left their happy homes in Europe to better their condition, and whether they have been trained for domestic service.

Now, there are objections in certain quarters to these questions, and one or two have peremptorily refused to answer them on the ground that they are offensive. But this attitude is not justifiable. The law is for all, and sensible people will not hesitate to comply with it cheerfully, particularly since compliance with it will smooth and hasten their trip down the gangway.

Lord Rosebery and the Irish Question.

New York Times.

Of course it is inconceivable that the Earl of Rosebery, either in his possible capacity as the leader of a reunited and reorganized Liberal party or as a student of history, should deliberately take an American audience further into his confidence than he has his hearers in Manchester, Liverpool, London and other British political centers. But for the very reason that he presupposes great ignorance on the part of Americans of certain phases of the Irish question, his article on that subject in the current number of Collier's Weekly is well worth a careful examination. It is nothing less than the outline of a plank in the platform for Liberal imperialism, which advocates the Liberal administration and execution of matters of legislation and acts of government created by Lord Salisbury and his Tory and Unionist colleagues.

Lord Rosebery is not prepared and will never be prepared to grant an independent Parliament to Ireland. It is not mere fiscal and legislative autonomy that the Irish leaders are after, but absolute separation. Moreover, the writer, taking illustrations from Austria and Hungary, Russia and Finland, and Sweden and Norway, shows that dual government is not a success between heterogeneous peoples. But what, according to Lord Rosebery, makes Anglo-Irish dual government impossible? What is the Irish question?

It is the internal incompatibility that exists between a slow, conscientious, Protestant Anglo-Saxon race and a quick-witted Celtic Roman Catholic race, with different aims, different churches, and last, and not least, a different sense of humor.

There you have it. It explains how Mr. Gladstone's bills of 1886 and 1893 now lie buried, how the dissolution of the alliance between the Irish and the Liberal party is declared permanent, and how the Conservative government, by establishing home rule on the county government basis, has really taken the only course compatible with the integrity of the United Kingdom.

In short, Lord Rosebery's message is writ large in imperialistic characters. It is creditable to his breadth of mind, but what basis it affords for an opposition policy it is not easy to see.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

A monument to the late J. Sterling Morton is to be erected at Nebraska City and the intention is to dedicate it on Arbor Day, an anniversary founded by Mr. Morton.

The largest private collection of cacti in the United States is owned by Mrs. Ida Balmer Camp, of Caro, Mich. It contains many varieties not found elsewhere in this country.

Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post, has been made a trustee of Beloit College. He graduated from that institution, soon afterward going to Chicago to engage in newspaper work.

For seven hours one day recently the State of New York was without an executive head, Governor Odell and Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem., being in the West, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff in Europe and Speaker Nixon in Ohio.

It was noticed when John D. Rockefeller was bidding his son good-bye at the steamer dock in New York a few days ago, that the Standard Oil man looked careworn, wrinkled and aged to an extent not generally dreamed of by those who only see him occasionally.

D. H. McAbee, State Factory Inspector of Indiana, is urging that a law be enacted requiring architects to pass an examination in ventilation appliances. He says that most of the schoolhouses in the state have no ventilation except through the windows, which is wholly unsatisfactory.

The next Paymaster-General of the Navy will be John Niniger Speel, of Minnesota, at present Fleet Paymaster of the European station, on the flagship Illinois. Speel is 49 years old, a nephew of Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, ex-Secretary of War, and has an excellent record in the service, which he entered in 1875.

General William C. Oats says he will not be a candidate for Governor of Alabama, in which office he served one term, beginning in 1895, when he had reluctantly resigned his seat in Congress to make the run on the importunity of his party friends. He says now that if he ever again runs for an office it will be for that of United States Senator.

Buffalo Bill and Senator William A. Clark, the Montana copper king, are great friends. When they first became acquainted Clark was peddling clocks and Cody was carrying out his contract to furnish buffalo meat for laborers, who were building the Kansas Pacific Railway. In a year and a half Cody killed over 4000 of the animals and earned the sobriquet by which he is now known.

The leaders in the last session of Congress were mostly men who have served a number of terms. Senator Hoar has served 23 years; Platt and Hawley, 27 and 23 respectively; Aldrich, 27; Gallinger, 15; Allison, 37; Frye and Hall, 33 and 31. In the House Cannon and Hitt have seen 14 and 10 terms respectively; Speaker Henderson, 10; Grosvenor, 8; Grow and Bingham, 10 and 12; Dalzell, 8.

Ex-Governor Pattison, who is once more the choice of Pennsylvania Democrats for Governor, is a Democrat of the old school, utterly opposed to parade of every kind. At the Harrisburg convention of 1890, the year when he was elected, it was determined to give him a royal reception on his arrival in the city. A splendid carriage and horses were waiting him when his train pulled in during a rain storm. Pattison looked the rig over and said: "That's too rich for me to ride in; take it away. I'm going to walk up under this dollar umbrella."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Fair site, fair sites everywhere, nor any site to choose.

At all events, Seattle has got San Francisco going on a crime story.

The Guardsmen are having a delightfully cool outing at Albany.

Tracy seems to be holding out about as well as any of the Nation's enemies.

The first duty of the next Congress will be to adopt the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

J. P. Morgan never played poker. Do thou likewise, young man, and make $1,000,000,000 by your savings.

Secretary Root is to sail for Europe soon, and General Miles will open all of his mail that hasn't a foreign stamp on it.

Wu Ting Fang is keeping remarkably still. Was he on any of the tickets as a candidate for Vice-President at the last election?

Alfred Austin will put his next coronation ode on ice and keep the key of the refrigerator in his pockets till after the coronation.

David B. Hill went all the way to Oyster Bay and then didn't see President Roosevelt. Probably the President heard him coming.

Kitchener is said to object to being a hero, but his refusal to take his share of the prize money is not on file with the archives in the British Museum.

Perhaps King Edward has set an early date for the coronation because he doesn't want J. P. Morgan to merge the crown with that of the Kaiser, and cut down expenses by abolishing one of the offices.

Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota, takes pride in never saying more than "Yes" or "No" to newspaper men. One day recently a correspondent interviewed him, but was unable to get more than the monosyllables named in reply. Finally he asked: "What is the largest city in South Dakota?" The Senator looked his surprise as he answered: "Sioux Falls." The correspondent bowed and left. Meeting a friend a few moments later he said: "I have all you fellows beaten now. I have just added the words 'Sioux Falls' to Senator Kittredge's vocabulary."

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 business, and the spectacular side of it makes no appeal whatever to his imagination. When he came back from the Soudan, after crushing the Khalifa and had received his peerage and a grant of $150,000, 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 anxious to show your good will. Very well. Tell me how I can invest this £30,000 so as to get 8 per cent on it."

The introduction of ping pong has brought on a boom in lawn tennis. For a year or two past, tennis has been in the background, put there by the more popular golf and cycling. With the increasing popularity of these two games, tennis receded until it was so far out of sight as to be considered almost entirely out of the category of popular games. By participating in the indoor game of ping pong, people who never knew the game of tennis before have developed an interest in it, and now, as they take their departure for the country, they wish to continue the delights of the game by playing out of doors. Manufacturers of sporting goods report increased sales in tennis goods, and the tennis courts of the city parks are filled on every bright day with enthusiasts, while crowds stand around waiting for a chance to play.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Face Value.—"Her face is her fortune." "Well, she wouldn't be very rich if she were two-faced."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mistress (to newly engaged cook)—And now, what shall we call you? Cook—Well, mum, me name is Bertha, but me friends all calls me Birdie.—Tit-Bits.

It Has Become Necessary.—The Governess—I know French and German— Mrs. Uptodate—That is not sufficient. I want some one who can teach my children Scotch.—Town and Country.

Two Definitions.—"What is ability?" "Ability is that to which a man owes his own success." "And what is luck?" "Luck is that to which all others owe their success."—Chicago Evening Post.

The Blessings of Wealth.—Gladys—It must be awful nice to have money enough to be charitable. Ethel—Yes; then one doesn't need to be charitable to make folks think one has money.—Puck.

Pretty Loud.—"This necktie," said the salesman, "speaks for itself." "Speaks for itself?" repeated the customer, as he took in the loudness of the design; "I say that it positively yells!"—Baltimore Herald.

The Fat One—And that over there is your hog-pen? The Tall One—Well, we did call it that once, but since prosperity has been flyin' around in sech large chunks, we refer to it as a community of interests.—Life.

Friendship's Tribute.—The Youth—I think Bessie Billus is as pretty as she can be. Don't you? The Maiden—Oh, yes; if she could think of any way to make herself prettier you can bet she'd try it.—Chicago Tribune.

To Have and to Hold.—Tess—Jack told me he was going to propose to a girl I know last night. Jess—Yes, and he'll never do it again. Tess—Why, who was the girl? Jess—I, and I accepted him.—Philadelphia Press.

Deserved No Sympathy.—Mrs. Simpythize—I am so sorry that your dear uncle, whom you loved so much, is dead. Mrs. Cutowt—Oh, you needn't be; he didn't leave us a cent—after all the times we had him at our house for dinner, too.—Ohio State Journal.

To the Cuckoo.

William Wordsworth.

O blithe new-comer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice;
O Cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice?

While I am lying on the grass
Thy twofold shout I hear;
From hill to hill it seems to pass,
At once far off and near.

Though babbling only to the vale
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.

Thrice welcome darling of the Spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No bird, but an invisible thing,
A voice, a mystery;

The same whom in my school-boy days
I listen'd to; that cry
Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.

To seek thee did I often rove
Through woods and on the green;
And thou wert still a hope, a love;
Still long'd for, never seen!

And I can listen to thee yet;
Can lie upon the plain
And listen, till I do beget
That golden time again.

O blessed bird! the earth we pace
Again appears to be
An unsubstantial, faery place,
That is fit home for thee!