# The Oregonian.

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TODAT'S WEATHER-Fair; slightly warm br; northwest winds

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maxim in temperature, 52; pre-Merature, 70; ml cipitation, none.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1902.

DEFENSE OF BRYAN EXAMINED. The Oregonian has received, from a reader to whose opinion it usually atlaches weight, this complaint:

I have never been able to understand the indictive resentment with which you pursue the character and the utterances of Bryan, whose private and public record, whose loyal and affectionate support from militons of woters, must niways give him an eminent place in American history-in fact, in the his of the world. Though he is not now a pandidate, and though you are continually pro feeding that the money question is dead, you loss no opportunity, and if there is no ob vious opportunity you make one; to asperse Mr. Bryan's doctrimes, and even his motives have special reference to this assertion in to-Eny's issue of your paper:

A significant and dimely contribution to this interesting inquiry is offered by Mr. Bryan in his Boston speech. That picturesque dema-gogue never three of the refreshing assumption that the heavy output of gold since 1896 fully justifies the demand of that year for the sil-ver basis. Nothing could be more idlutio or more insolent.

It will be clear to any impartial mind that you have not stated Mr. Brynn's Boston speech Sairly, and with all your denunctation of him you have never been able to disprove his as serion that increased output of gold by Improving the filmes proves the truth of the bimetalist demund for an increased volume of

Portland, July 27.

The complaint that Bryan's arguments are not editorially presented as attractively as possible doubtless has something in it. The moral turpitude of dressing out evil in engaging garb has long been recognized. The danger of financial dishonor is so great as to justify warlike measures against it. No represents the manifold iniquities of

the gold of Alaska would have benefited our currency situation nothing, and the gold that crossed the Atlantic would have gone east instead of west The utter error of the Bryanic proposals of 1895, will forever stamp their authors as wanting in sense or in honesty. No ingenious after-thoughts, inboriously contrived and couched in seductive phrase, no lapse of time and fading of partisan fury, can ever redeem the Chicago platform from the just execration of intelligence and interrity. The only mantle that can ever cover it is the mantle of oblivion; and in Mr. Bryan's perpetual revival of its dangerous doctrines he keeps in vigorous repair the solid wall that separates im from the confidence and support of the American people. ----

### RISE IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURE.

Some alarm is expressed as to the increasing size of Congressional appro priations, in bulk and per capita. The present Congress has used approximately \$1,000,000,000 of public money, and only one of its two sessions has been held. We may have, therefore, instead of a "billion-dollar Congress," a twobillion-dollar one. Since 1873 our appropriations have increased 300 per cent and our population but 100 per cent. Where is this tendency to stop, and loes it not forebode National extravagance and financial trouble?

There are two answers to this pessimistic view, and they are cogent enough to allay any immediate alarm. It is worth noting, preliminarily, that nobody is greatly alarmed, the people or the Democratic politician who can always be depended upon to raise a storm of protest at the slightest provocation. What fear exists has to be

In the first place, expenditures and the supplying taxes are not burdensome. The Federal Government gets its money from duties on imports and from internal revenue. Nobody feels the tax on sugar or beer tobacco, woolens or steel. Unjustly excessive as some of these taxes are, the objection to them is moral and theoretical rather than from a sense of weighty oppression. Efforts to reduce the tariff encounter opposition or apathy from the masses as well as from the protected trusts. The only zealous practical tariff reformers in the country today are those corporations and manufacturers who hope through reciprocity to extend their sales abroad. Nobody complains of customs duties, which bring in nearly half of our Na-

tional revenues, because the taxation is burdensome. Nor is the other main source of recelpts, the internal revenue, oppressive. Before the war with Spain we collected some \$150,000,000 a year from liquors, tobacco, etc. We increased these taxes

body complained at this extra \$150,000,-900 of taxes, except the distillers, brewers and tobacco men, who continued to amass wealth. The increased duties have been taken off, and the brewers, etc., will make more money than ever. The tax of 2 cents each on bank checks was taken off. The Government might as well have continued it. A small tax like that is all the revenue the Gov-

ernment gets from many persons rich enough to keep a bank account. The internal revenue is not burdensome. Now as to the expenditures. The fear that reckless extravagance has pervaded all departments of Government umns. activity is disproved by the fact that the extra expenditures are readily located, and then are seen to be confined to certain well-defined spheres of operation. Our executive, legislative, juone shall ever say that The Oregonian dicial and diplomatic services cost abou what they did thirty years ago. The increases are chargeable to Army and Navy, rivers and harbors, and public buildings. The war with Spain has entailed upon us an enormous expense, which the Nation has met, however, uncomplainingly and even cheerfully. The determination of President McKinley and President Roosevelt to maintain the Nation's sovereignty when established and wherever assailed has had enthusiastic popular support, regardless of expense. Pacific expansion has been indorsed, not primarily as a money-making proposition, but chiefly from patriotic impulses, accompanied also by the bellef that the Philippine Islands and our participation in the Chinese difficulties will eventually redound to our great material welfare. An adequate Army and a Navy worthy of comparison with the best of Europe are part of our National doctrine. The money required is large in amount, but it is not grudged. Every thinking person must have been at some time in his life impressed by the case with which the Federal Government raises its millions, and the totally different conditions of difficulty and annoyance with which school dis tricts, cities, countles and states support themselves through direct taxes. Under the system devised by the founders of our Government, the Federal authorities retain exclusive use of customs events justified the Democratic mone- and internal revenue, these most scientific and fertile sources of income being denied to the states and smaller gov ernmental organizations. No farmer feels the tax on sugar or beer, but every farmer feels the state, county and school tax. It is a perfectly logical and inevitable outgrowth of this situation that the Federal Government is called upon to extend its field of operations. If the local governments had the cus the actual increase of real money, that toms and internal revenues at their command, and the Federal Government were forced to rely upon direct taxaor industrially potent, must pass into tion, there would be no bills in Congress for rivers and harbors, public buildings, forest preservation, lighthouses, agricultural colleges, suppres sion of riots, protection of fish and ver. Mexico has coined \$125,000,000 of game, conservation of water supply, free rural mall delivery, etc., etc. As it is, the General Government is called upon in increasing degree for these objects of local importance and concern Far-seeing Democrats, like Jefferson and Tilden, have had to waive the general doctrine of limitation of the Government to its natural functions of

most final with Congress. Public buildings have to run the gauntlet of the Architectural Bureau in the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Forestry is potent regarding reserves, the Pension Bureau holds a decided check upon the exuberance of Congress the Department of Agriculture is consulted about the use of money that will pass through its hands. How effective the War, Navy and State Departments can become in the matter of appropriations is shown in a multitude of instances which space forbids to enumerate. A powerful incidental check to extravagant and burdensome legislation is afforded in the sobering sense of ac-

countability which high responsibility always breeds in the man of honest life and sound purpose. This is exemplified in our Presidents, our Cabinet officers, our Speakers and our chairmen of com mittees. Newspaper publicity, the activity of the opposition and the ever-

watchful eye of the whole people combine to render almost impossible a repe tition of the scandalous jobs which were formerly wont to darken the halls of Congress.

INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE. We are favored with a copy of the

New Voice, prohibition organ of Chicago, which accuses The Oregonian of ignorance and unfairness. Perhaps we cannot do better in the way of reply than by reproducing a few gems from this same issue of the New Voice, wherein its fairness and general enlightenment stand out with almost startling distinctness. Thus, the New Voice says:

Dr. John Potts, chuirman of the less ee of the International Sunday School Con-ion, thundered forth his denunciation of cation. What fear exists has to be the unfair assaults upon the committee. There must be adequate explanation, and there is.

true to the principles of temperance and total abstinence." That sounds well, It is dishon-est, of course, and intentionally dishonest. -Whatever view one may take of the ques-tion of Sunday opening at the St. Louis fair, even if one is prepared to concede the utmast demand of the beer barons, for whom it seems

these great expositions are created, the gyrs those of the Treasury Department in the ma ter of the contract required by the law of Congream as essential to the paying of the \$5,000, 000 of the people's money given to the exposi-tion locks little less than rancally-and ran-cality in a department of the Federal Govern ment is not only had, but perilous, That there was a plot on foot to sell out the moral public, get the money and run the fair wide open, is attested by facts that are in no way pendent upon the testimony of Dr. Crafta, od testimony though it is. That Treasury officials were parties to this scheme is

enough Because some Sunday school workers doubt whether the temperance lessons of the international course should be perpetuated indefinitely, the New

Voice will cheerfully brand as dishonest every Christian worker that will not follow its dictation. Because the St. so as to produce \$300,000,000 a year. No- Louis Fair may be partly open on Sunday in disregard of the demands of extremists, the New Voice hastens to assure its readers that expositions are gotten up solely for the "beer barons," and that the Government of the United States is a conspirator to "sell out the noral public." It is precisely this running amuck among churches and the Government that hus established the irrefragable claim of the New Voice to enlightenment and fairness. Temperance and tolerance are loudly demand-

ed by the New Voice, and their need could not receive more ample demonstration than is afforded in its own col-

#### COSTLY AND UNENTERPRISING. The Columbia Basin should grow

many times as many food animals as it now produces, particularly hogs. If the present output were to be quad- first degree for shooting to death an

AN OLD LANDMARK RECALLED. 32,500,000, that of Austria-Hungary is 45,000,000, and it is a notable fact that St. Louis Globe-Democrat. during these later years of large emi opening of the Fort Laramie reser gration the home increase has been vation, which was dealt with by an act large, rather above than below the avpassed at the recent session of Congress, will recall to the memory a landmark grage. In Italy, for example, the increase per cent per annum has ranged which hundreds still flying saw and which tens of thousands still alive knew as follows: From 1848-1861, 0.459; from 1861-1871, 0.4; from 1871-1881, 0.619; from in the Indian stories of a third or a half 1881-1901, 0.733. The last census exceedcentury ago. Fort Laramie, situated in the eastern part of the present Wyo ed the estimates, and indicated that ming, on Laramie River, close to its en-trance into the North Platte, was built the country was likely to pass France within the next quarter of a century, in 1834 by William L. Sublette, of St. We should say that these returns from Louis, and Robert Campbell, well-known the south of Europe afford a most strikfur dealers of their day, had several ing testimony to the industrial prospernames and several successive owners, ity of the United States and the conwas bought by the Government in 1849 was garrisoned many years as a protec comitant demand for cheap labor. The tion to immigrants passing through that dangers of these poor but hard-working

state abolished its occupation.

Fort, on the Arkansas.

Lake trails.

the best-known frontier post, fur trading

or army, of the old days of the Santa Fe. Oregon, California and Salt Lake

trails, except Fort Leavenworth or Bent's

Lara

content and lawlessness. Rlots of Italians and Poles are not so common as race riots of pure Americans, both South and North. Anarchists, of course, should be refused and suppressed regardless of nationality; but they come from stolid Germany as well as imaginative Italy.

classes are mostly sentimental. So

long as productive enterprise absorbs

them, little is to be feared of their dis-

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1902.

The interesting charge is brought a fur-trading post in 1842, on Black's Fork of the Green River. On the Oregon against the farmers that they have ignominiously failed to keep the under trail between these two points, but a little nearer to Bridger than to taking to supply the country with wool, mie, at an opening separating the Sweet Water from the Wind River Mountains, as was promised on their behalf by the advocates of the Dingley tariff. In 1890 sections of the great Rocky Mountain the per capita consumption in this country of wool handled by American chain, stood the South Pass, the gateway to the Pacific Slope. Through that pormanufacturers was a trifle over six tal-made known nonularly to the world through Fremont's report of his explorapounds. In the census year of 1900 the tion of 1842, which had been visited by average consumption was only five and a half pounds. The people were more any other white persons long before Fre mont's time, including Dr. Marcua Whitprosperous in 1900 than in 1890, but they man and Rev. H. H. Spalding and their wives in 1556, and which was probably used less wool per head. But the last census year showed an increased contraversed for the first time by white men sumption of cotton per capita as comwhen some of Andrew Henry's trap pared with the preceding census year went through it in 1824-passed most of the The American manufacturers used in 1890 1,193,000,090 pounds of cotton and and the Mississippi Valley into the present states of Oregon, Washington and California by the overland route in the in 1900 1,910,000,000 pounds. In the firstnamed year 372,700,000 pounds of wool early days. Most persons who went over the Oregon, Salt Lake and California were used, as against 412,300,000 two years ago. There have been times when trails knew Fort Laramie. Beyond it on the per capita consumption of wool in the western course the mountainous re-gion began. It was the last fitting-out the United States was 50 per cen greater than it was in 1900. The Amerlace of importance until the Continental Divide was passed. ican people, so many of whom live in Fremont, who visited it in his exploranorthern latitudes, would use wool more tion of 1842, gives a good description of freely if they could get it more cheaply. Fort Laramie in his report. One of the The situation lends point to the indictother things which Fremont did in that ment brought against the farmer and

SAYS: The high duties on wool have not had the comised effect. It was asserted that if th heepralsers were well protected such a stin ilus would be given to the production of wo that this country would become quite inde-pendent of foreign supplies and the decline in price would ensue which has ensued in the case of other protected products. What has proved true in other industries has not proved ue in the raw wool industries has not pro-anufacturers are not supplied by the Am can flock masters with sufficient quantities the different kinds of wool they need. Then has been a regrettable decrease in the sumption of wool per head. The prot sceptaisers are not keeping their part of the burgain made with them, and as a cone quence the people are obliged to use less woo ower duties on that article will give the sepraisers all the protection they are suit fied to and give Americans an opportunity wear better clothing.

the tariff by the Chicago Tribune, which

many years, and this, too, is soon to dis While there is undoubtedly som appear. Fort Laramie has dropped out with the buffalo and the Indian, but the appear truth in this view, it is of no present importance or concern. Wool is high in passing of the reservation at that point price, and he who would tamper with will recall to the memory of the tariff under such circumstances days and to the memory of many thou-sands of those who read of it when it would get only opprobrium for his pains. The Tribune will be framing was the center of the wild life of th tariff bills in that Utoplan era when customs duties are levied in the interthe landmarks of the vanished Western ests of the consumer. frontier.

If juries always did their duty, there

## Antarctic Exploration.

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writers of its day located in and around

it. It was the site of a reservation for

New York Evening Post. In the Antarctic the work of penetrating would have been less readiness to critare some maidens better than some wid-ows. As to the claim of our correspond. icise the verdict in Josephine County finding Gibson guilty of murder in the the unknown has been essayed by three OWS. vessels-the Discovery, Captain Scott, fit-ted out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society: the Gauss, carrying the German expedition under Erik von Drygniski; and Dr. Otto Nordenskfold's Antarctica, a small vessel of only 350 tons. Captain Scott's plan in general is to determine the nature and extent of that, portion of the south polar lands which his ship may be able to reach, and to conduct a magnetic survey. It is alto district attorney, whose statement is gether likely that he will push to the east-printed elsewhere in this paper, puts ward into unknown waters in search of mountains reported by Sir James Ross in 1842. To support him, the Geographical Society has purchased and fitted out the relief ship Morgen (or Morning), and a relief ship is planned should the absence of the Gauss he so prolonged as to cause anxiety in Germany. Dr. Drygalski's aim is to penetrate to the Antarctic Continent and to explore that unknown region de scribed on explorers' maps as the "En-derby Qundrant." In the "Weddell Quad-rant" Dr. Nordenskield is now at work, having wintered on Graham Island, and sent his ship to the Faikland Islands, whence it will return to pick him up in November next. Still a fourth expedition, under Mr. Bruce, is planning to leave on the Heels for the Weddell Oundrant. The work of Antarctic exploration is still in its infancy, at best in its boyhood; the romance and mystery of the polar seas, north and south, are still destined to sur-

## OLD WIDOWER IN A QUANDARY. Baltimore Sun.

The Sun has received the following reuest:

Dear Sun: Will you and your readers give ne your opinion which makes the best stop-nother and promises most happiness to a wid-over marrying again-a widow or an unmarried woman? I kinder lean toward the widow and believe 'tis logic, Yours, WIDOWER.

Our correspondent evidently imagine that it is only necessary for him to make choice among various applicants for the place of stepmother to his children. Perhaps he is fooling himself. But we shall let that pass, for the question he acts is

a serious and most important one. A widower feels himself impelied to marry region, but was abandoned when the apagain in order to provide for the care and pearance of the railroads and the disap welfare of his children. It is always conpearance of the Indians in their savage

sideration for the children that induces him to make the second venture in matrimony. It is like a man going to the circus or like a woman spending the Sum ner in the country. It is done on account of the children.

Mr. Tony Weller, who had married Fort Laramie was familiar to every-body who in the 40s, 50s or 60s of the rewidow and found when too late that he had put his foot in it, most unjustiy de cent century traversed the Oregon or Salt ed all widows because his particula Over in the western end of wildow was an unpleasant lot. He monished his son Samuel to beware He ad the present Wyoming, Jim Bridger built

them, "for more videws gets married than single vimmin." It is undoubtedly true that a widow, as a rule, makes a better business of getting married than one who has had no experience. She has had practice in dealing with men and does not waste her time in foolishness. There was Abigail, the widow of Nabai the Car-There

melite. The very minute that David heard she was a widow he dispatched one of his young men with an offer of his hand in marriage. As soon as the Widow Abigall got the message, what did she do? "And Abigail hasted and arcse and rode upon an ass with five damsels of hers that went after her; and she went after the messenger of David and became his wife." She did not lose a minute. In Abigall had been a single woman instead

of a widow she would have probably los man tide which surged from the East opportunity. Her first reman d have been: "Oh, this is so sudden! the Her first remark blu Then she would have insisted upon seeins

David first and promising that she would try to learn to love him, or ask for time to consider, or have engaged in other co quettish devices. If Abigail had done this the chances are that David, who was a very busy man those days, would have moved on and married Abinoam of Jez-reel, and Abigall would have been in the But Abigall was a widow, "and Abigail husted.

Then consider how the Widow Ruth landed old Boaz. If she had been a sweet-girl graduate, just fresh from college, she report was to destroy that myth of a great American desert, which was based on the reports of Pike, Long and one or never would have secured that rich and omewhat convivial old agriculturist. All of these things go to show that if two of Irving's books. Fremont made a careful record of distances between ford-

widow has marked our correspondent for her own he might as well go for the li-cense and, like Job, "cause the widow's ing places in rivers, pointed out good places in which to camp, showed that cattle could thrive on the alleged American heart to sing for joy."

desert, and mentioned the physical advan-tages of the location of Laramie as a It has never been quite clear why St Paul was so averse to young widows. He fur-trading post on the route of immi-gration toward the Pacific Slope. The said they had damnation and that they be idle, wandering about from most vivid pictures in Parkman's "Oreiouse to house, and not only idle, but tat. gon Trail" are those of Fort Laramie as he saw it in 1846. Writers of Indian tales tlers and also busybodies, speaking things which they ought not. This certainly is from Fremont's and Parkman's time often strange language from an old bachelo who knew all about Ruth and Abigall and made this post a prominent rallying point various other discreet and comely young in their stories. It was the center of many romantic and tragic events in the widows whose words were like apples of gold in plotures of silver, because they were fitly spoken. history of the frontler, some of them more remarkable even than the story

But our correspondent must not con-clude from the example of Ruth and Abigail that widows are the only nice women or the only good stepmothers. Even nese two excellent ladies, like many beore them, had once been single them selves; howbelt they had been cha by experience, and in the case of Abigall at least by adversity. Her first husband was a churi, a son of Bellal, and then he got disgracefully drunk. What, then, is urvivors of those who saw it in its great the conclusion of the whole matter plains, one of the most interesting of all Which makes the best stepmother for children and wife for a widower? This is a hard question, and who shall answer it But this far we can go: There are some widows who will be in better in these relations than some maidens, and the

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Playing prizefighter seems to be even more risky than playing Tracy.

Bryan's latest evidence of his Jeffersonian simplicity is a cruise in a \$1,000,000 yacht.

The manly and healthful game of hazing again appears in the West Point curriculum.

Our local pastors seem strangely reticent as to their opinions of the squarenews of the fight.

It looks like poetic injustice to take the money Tracy earned by killing Merrill and offer it as a reward for Tracy.

Enter the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons controverse, to follow the waning fame of the admirals from the public stage.

The esteemed San Francisco Examiner, t will be remembered, also pointed out hat the battle of Manila was a fake.

One of the regrettable features of Satirday night's fistic tragedy is that neither of the principals was a professional.

Hon, Charles M. Schwab is suffering from nervous prostration, which at a million dollars a year many of us would call not an unmixed evil.

Professor Pitter of Nicaragua says: "We are in the same condition as Martinique, No alarm, however, is felt." Here is the very man to go out and get Tracy.

Colonel Fitzsimmons could hardly be expected to keep his mouth shut for eight entire rounds, and consequently the result of his mix-up with General Jeffries was not unexpected.

> The Colorado soldier who tried to make an ordinary inspection worth General Funston's while by fracturing a skull is certainly entitled to honorable mention in the General's next after-dinner speech.

Mr. Busybody went down town Friday evening to get the prize-fight returns, and by the time he had read a detailed account of the proceedings by the radiant glimmer of a friendly are lamp, it had passed the "last car home" time, and he had to walk. He tucked his paper in his pocket started off right foot foremost, and had accomplished about half the dis tance, when his attention was arrested by a flash of light in a large yard on the opposite side of the street on which he was walking. One o'clock in the morning is not the proper time for lights to flash in yards, and the Busybody had a suspicion that the producer of the flash might be a burgiar, or even Tracy, in which case there was a chance for reward, so mustering up all his courage, he crossed the street and called in a voice more squeaky than bold, "Watche doin' in there?" "What business is it of yours?" came the answer in a cold and freezing tone. "It's my business to know what you are after with a dark lantern this time of night, and if you don't speak up I'll call a cop and have you pinched." "Very kind of you, my friend, but this is my yard, and I am looking for slugs on my flowera. They only come out at night." "Oh, I thought it was thugs, and I just want-" "Good night," said the man with the light. "Wanted to see if I c---" "Good night," said the slug-hunter in a tone similar to that used by Old Scrooge when bidding farewell to his nephew. "I could save any of your prop-." A door banged, and the Busybody was left to himself, muttering, "Well, that wasn't a

very nice way to treat a fellow who was trying to score off a band of burglars, I must say." Anyone who loves dumb animals and who has stopped for a minute or two at

one of the busiest corners of the city,

Third and Washington streets, during the

the numbers of dogs which value darted

here and there in search of a drink of

water, to quench their raging thirst. Sat-

Oregonian man stood at Third and Wash-

ington streets waiting on a trolley car,

two teams arrived apparently from out of

town, accompanied by two panting, de-

jected looking dogs. They were coated with dust. "Why, my throat is like a

lime kiln. Let's have a drink," said one

of the drivers, and he and his friend made

tracks for the nearest saloon. If the

dogs could have spoken, they would un-

doubtedly have said: "May we not have

a drink, too?" Left to their own devices,

the dogs ran here and there, snuffing the

ground, and at last in their desperation

they lay down in the half-muddy water

that trickles from a waste-pipe, proceed-

ing from the Dekum building. They roll-

with delight, and then they shook them

ed over and over in the liquid, barking

selves, and drank their fill. Their eyes

shid: "That's good." Then their masters

arday was a warm day, and as an

recent warm weather, must have noticed

Bryanism in such fascinating colors as to augment their availability. It rendered no such service to copperheadism In 1864, to anti-imperialism in 1900, and expects to pursue a kindred course with reference to like errors in the future. It will offer no aid or encouragement to those who conceal the enemies of the state within the harmless appearing wooden horse of sympathy for the toiling masses and opposition to monopoly. What Mr. Bryan said at Boston was accurately reported in The Oregonian of Friday, as follows:

The Administration, having carried on a brief and successful war, fell helr to the enthusiasm which usually attends a victor conflict, an unexpected increase in the suppl of new gold and an unexpected influx of Euro yean gold, due to large crops here and a famine abroad, increased prices, releved the stress of hard times and gave to the people the benefits that always flow from a growing volume of money. While the advantages which followed a larger volume of money indicated the principle contended for by bimetalists, y were appropriated by the party in power I those who were influenced by conditions without attempting to realize the causes gave the Republican party credit for an incre

"The advantages which followed larger volume of money indicated the principle contended for by bimetalists" -these advantages being "the benefits that always flow from a growing volume of money." If this means anything, it means that the course of tary proposals of 1896. But these proposals were not for "a growing volume of money," but for free coinage of 50cent token dollars, which are not money, but a substitute for money. The Bryanic recipe was the same in principle as the proposal to emit paper notes. An inflation of the currency with flat or half-flat instruments of exchange bears no real or constructive resemblance to 4s, of gold, from stimulated production. Media of exchange, to be serviceable the circulation. Under the sliver basis there was a great deal of gold in India and China, but it was hoarded, driven out of the circulation by the cheaper silgold, and though \$8,000,000 or so is still remaining in the country, there is little or none in circulation. No matter how much gold a country mines and coins, if it is on a debased and fluctuating paper or sliver standard, the gold does not help the circulation. It is driven into export or hiding. The gold we gained from Europe and Alaska did us some good, and imparted the banefits of which Mr. Bryan treats, because we had taken the gold standard and men parted freely with their gold on a basis of 100 cents to the dollar, in full confidence of receiving 190 cents, not 50 cents or 47 cents on the dollar six months or a year afterward.

It is the utter condemnation of the specious Bryanic claim that under the proposal of "bimetalists" in 1896 this accession of gold to the circulation would have been nullified. Free coinage of sliver at 16 to 1 would have sent us to the sliver basis of China or Mexico, with the certain expulsion of gold have had "a growing volume of money."

provements. The only pertinent question about these increased expenditures, therefore, is as to their fair apportionment and honest administration; and on this head the tendency is marked in the right direction. The reckless fashion in which public money was once scattered about,

governing, and advocate internal im-

regardless of the merits of clamorou applicants, has given place to a more circumspect and conscientious practice. The Intermediary that has been evolved to bring this about is the elevation of permanent bureaus in Washington to places of authority and power. River and harbor improvements, for from the circulation. We should not example, are practically guided by the Both nations, moreover, have the nu-United States Corps of Engineers, whose merical strength to keep up a heavy but a terrible, rulnous stringency. All recommendation or disapproval is al- emigration. The population of Italy is of beroism.

rupled next year, there is little doubt that additional packing-houses would come to Portland. But this region already sends through Portland to market more animals than are slaughtered here. Of every three hogs brought to Portland but one is slaughtered and packed here. The others go to Puget Sound or California. A large number of animals also go to those markets without passing through Portland, which, if Portland had adequate yard and packing facilities, would certainly come to this market. The producers, slow as they have been to improve their opportunity, have nevertheless gone far beyond the local facilities for curing their product. There is no doubt in any quarter that if packing-houses and stockyards were to be established in Portland this season with capacity as greatly in excess of present supply as present supply exceeds capacity. equilibrium would be restored within a twelvemonth, perhaps within six months. The stimulus of a steady and active demand would do the business, and to the great profit of all concerned. There must be a certain balance to these industrial movements. The burden is now borne by the producer. Curing establishments in this field take

what they please at their own prices. and the producer must seek distant markets for his comparatively large surplus. This situation would be easier of endurance if it were not for the fact that while we are sending our live animals to distant markets we are also bringing in from those very markets a large part of the cured product consumed here. Economic suicide is defined in this arrangement. It is imme diately costly, and it retards industrial development. There should be such an adjustment as will give reasonable balsace to prdouction and consumption, without undue waste at intermediate stages. Large meat-packing establishments at Portland would supply a factor that is necessary to the growth of the livestock industry to its full proportions in the Northwest.

Complete returns on the immigration novement for the year ending with June are at hand, and correspond closely with the preliminary figures commented on some weeks ago. The salient feature of the record is the marked proportion of Latin and Slav. There was an increase of 160,825 over the figures of the preceding year, the total being 648,743. Of this total, 457,691. or elightly more than 70 per cent, must be credited to Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Italy, which led last year with 135,996, as against 113,390 for Austria-Hungary and 85,257 for Russia, is still at the head of the procession, but has not as large a percentage of increase as Austria-Hungary. The percentages for the three countries are: Italy, 41; Austria-Hungary, 51; Russia, The Italian immigration and the Austrian have each made an annual showing during the last two years that is unequaled in the history of the country, except by the German immigration for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

aged rancher, B. Schonbachler, The first announcement of the verdict, in which it was made to appear that it came as a surprise to those who heard the evidence and knew the circumstances of the case, seems not to have been entirely uncolored. This much may be said, even admitting that the the state's side of the case in its most favorable light. Some of the matter he presents could hardly have been before the jury-such as the demeanor of the defendant at his first and second trials -and yet the jury found present in the crime all the elements of first-degree murder. It must be confessed that the tendency of juries is in the opposite direction, toward permitting sentimental considerations or trivial doubts to shield defendants from full justice, particularly in capital cases. Therefore, in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, this Josephine County jury appears to have done/its duty well. It is to be hoped that the agencies relied upon for carrying out that verdict will not fail. The peace and good name of that part of the state require the envive for generations, if not for centuries. forcement of the law against evildoers.

It is not at all strange that Representative Tawney, beet-sugar insurgent, of Minnesota, is to encounter determined opposition to his renomination. Four of that gallant band, members from Michigan, have already been beaten for renomination, namely, Messra Aplin, Weeks, Shelden and H. C. Smith. A strong effort is being made to show that their defeat was not due to reciprocity, but to local and personal causes. This is perfectly natural, but the fact remains that their exploits in ostensible behalf of Michigan beet sugar failed to give any one of the four the indorsement he expected.

#### Tracy, the Sham Hero. Boston Post.

In estimating the qualities displayed in this flight of the escaped convict, what do we find in any way heroic, admirable or in the least degree serviceable in an honorable career? Physical courage is there, to be sure, and so is dogged persistence against difficulties, and so is resource in mergencies. But the moral and intellect-1904. ual force which renders these qualities available for any use except such as wild beasts make of them is lacking. Indeed the one controlling quality, which alone rendered these others useful to their possessor in evading pursuit, is selfish bru-tality. Any strong man, armed ready to kill, having no regard for human life of for human rights, could lead his pursuers a chase such as Tracy led them through a wild and sparsely settled country with which he was familiar. Trained in crime merciless, basely treacherous, this ma is not even distinguished in infamy. He not even the claim which Cla Duval, Dick Turpin, Jack Sheppard have had for a bad eminence in the romance of The mistake of the senti-

find in such a career an evidence of misdirected genius and the perversion role qualities is that they look only at the physical side of the case. There is no use for strength or courage or shrewdness when the directing mind is morally diseased. Such a man could never make : place for himself in an honest calling, for the reason that it is not in him. Still re does he lack every essential el

**Roosevelt's Strength With the People** Minneapolis Tribu

In four important states-Pennsylvania, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas-the Republican State Conventions have pledged support to President Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination in 1904. Four other states-Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Nebraska-have indorsed his administration in terms so pointed as almost to amount to the same thing. Iowa will soon follow one example or the other, probably the former. This is said to be without precedence in the history of poli-State conventions rarely indorse tics. even a "favorite son" for the Presidential nomination two years in advance. The action of the Western States is clear-ly due to Roosevelt's exceptional popularity and to a popular suspicion that the politicians may try to set it up against him. The action of Pennsylvania looks as if the shrewder political leaders were determined to take advantage of this popularity for their own purposes, as they did in 1900. That impression would be confirmed if New York were to follow the example of Pennsylvania. Between the Platts and the Quays in the East and the plain people in the West, the President

Ex-Governor Rollins, of New Hampshir president of the Old Home Week Associatio of that state, has issued his call to the abae sons and daughters of the Granite State That men might look and live, as glow-worms

And face the moon

No mercy seat of gold, No dead and dusty cherub, nor carved stone, But His own living works did my Lord hold And lodge alone;

Where trees and herbs did watch and peep And wonder, while the Jews did sleep.

Dear Night! this world's defeat; The stop to busy fools; Care's check and curb; The day of Spirits; my soul's calm retreat Which none disturb!

Christ's progress, and his prayer time; The hours to which high Heaven doth chime.

A deep, but dazzling darknoss; as men here Say it is lats and dusky, because they See not all clear.

Might live invisible and dimi

ont that it is "logic" to marry a widow, we must confess that we cannot discover any relation between logic and widows or betwen logic and any other woman.

#### Novel Robbery in India. London Express.

A most ingenious theft is reported on one of the railways in Burma. The Burmese head-covering, it must be understood is a slik kerchief, often of considerable value, called "gaungbhang." Some young daredevils attach prickly bushes to long hambio poles, and when the mail train passes they yell out, which causes the native passengers to stick their heads out of the carriage windows. The train is then raked from end to end by means of the scrubby poles, with the result that the Burman male passengers are deprived of their gaungbaungs. Some 27 silk headdresses were thus acquired by the young scamps in one night.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT

The Emperor of Germany has developed th Goethe relic craze, and is collecting every-thing he can lay hands on that ever belonged to the sage of Weimar.

Rev. James H. Halpin, of St. Francis de Bales' Church, Herkimer, N. Y., is prosident of the Board of Trade of that town. He is a appeared wiping their mustaches, as a sign that their thirst had been keen business man, and has just celebrat-his 20th anniversary in the priesthood. attended to. The thought arose in

the minds of at least three per-December 17 next will be the 100th ar sons who watched the incident: Why are niversary of Louis Resenth's birthday. The municipality of Budapest is making prepara-tions for a solemn celebration, including a there not more street fountains where dogs can get a drink of water, during procession to Kossuth's grave, where the coundation stone of a mausoleum will be inid. warm weather? There are few such fountains in the City, and the fountains On separate days Captain Hobson, of Merrithat do exist are too far removed from mac fame, and Evangelist "Sam" Small were attractions at the Plasa Chautauqua Assembly, near St. Louis, Hobson drew the bigger main business centers. Why could not near St. Louis. Hobson drew the b crowd, and St. Louis people are unable to dog-fountains be placed, at reasonable intervals, at street corners to be afterward cide whether to be proud or otherwise of the determined? It would be an act of mercy fact. The London Academy is authority for the

have caused serious trouble but for

family relations. At the primaries T wen by the narrow majority of 20 votes.

second American woman to be so ho

before she and her husband left for Teh

arly in the Winter.

ordon of the Order of the Chafakat, is the

Mes. Lloyd Griscom, whose husband is Amer-tran Minister to Persia, received the highest badge of the decoration from the Sultan just

come home and help celebrate for a week in August. This institution, which was started by Governor Bollina, is now in its fourth year and shows no signs of failing into distavor

Since it was started Vermont, Maine and Mas

Only seven sovereigns of Europe have heirs of their own body to succeed them. The Em-

peror of Austria, the King of the Belgians and the King of Roumania will be succeeded by nephews, the Emperor of Russia and the Sul-

tan of Turkey by brothers, and the presump-

tive successor to the King of linly's helr is his cousin, the Duke of Aosta, while the suc-cession to the thrones of the Netherlands and Servia may be regarded as in abeyance at

present. But for the Salle law, however, the crowns of Russia, Austria, Italy and Bel-gium would pass to direct descendants of the present ruler. In the case of Turkey, the suc-

cession is regular, and the Sultanate passing

from brother to brother, and not from father

suchusetts have taken up the idea.

to dumb brutes who cannot speak for themselves, and the work would be fully news that Rudyard Kipling might have been knighted slong with Gilbert Parker and Conso Dayle, but that he declined the offer. The academy further states that Mr. Lecky refused as beneficial as building a few libraries where headaches and new sets of nerves are developed. Where shall the first a peerage, contenting himself with men fountain for dogs be located, before the ship in the new Order of Merit,

warm weather passes away? Thomas and Telfair Stockton, brothers, we candidates for nomination as State Senator b the Democrats of Jackzonville, Fin. The cor-test was a bot one, the rivals occasionally re-ferring to each other in terms which would PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Slight Drawback -Blinks-The world has a place for everybody. Winks-Yes; the only trouble is there's generally somebody else in it.-Town and Country. Telfa

Mrs. John G. A. Leishman, wife of the United States Minister to Turkey, who re-ceived from the Sultan of Turkey the grand Her Opinion .- He-I don't know how I'm to make both ends meet. I'm at my wit's end. His Extravagant Wife-Weil, that isn't so far from the beginning .- Puck.

Teacher-It was only yesterday that I saw you throwing stones, and told you you must not do it. Pupil-And here I am throwing stones again! It beats all, doesn't it?-Bo Pranscript.

A Dreadful Possibility .- Eisie--When is my A Dream's worker Her Mother-On the Sist of birthday, mother? Her Mother-On the Sist of this month, dear. Elsle-Oh, mother! Sup-posing this month had had only 30 days, where would I have been ?- Brooklyn Life.

He Knew .- Teacher (to class in geography)-And who knows what the people who live in Turkey are called? Class (unanimously)-Turke. Teacher-Right! Now, who can tail me what those living in Austria are called? Littie Boy-Please, mum, I know. Ostriches Judge.

Prohibited .- "Dear, dear," sighed Mrs. Nullwed, "I suppose I'll have to take this receipted bill down to the milliner's myself." "You can mail it, can't you?" saked her humband. "No, indeed. I've men those large signs stuck up all over the city which read, 'Post no bills, -Baltimore Herald.

Made Matters Worse .- Towns -- My wife used Made Matters Worse.-Towne-My wife used to get nervous every time she heard a noise down stairs, but I assured her that it couldn't be burgiars, because they're always careful not to make any noise. Browne-So that calmed her, eh? Towne-Not much. Now she gets nervous every time she dotsn't hear any noise.-Philadelphia Press. a noise .- Philadelphia Press.

seems to have no occasion to worry about The Night.

Henry Vaughan. Through that pure virgin shrine, That sacred vell drawn o'er Thy glorious

ehtne

Wise Ni Wise Nicodémus saw such light As made him know his God by night

There is in God-some any-

Oh for that Nightl where I in Him