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TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair and slightly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1992

The Oregonian has just received a copy of the Eugene Divinity School catalogue for 1902, from a perusal of which It appears that that institution has fastened liself upon the State Univermity and seeks to grow with state aid. This is not right, and should not be tolfrated. The Eugene Divinity School is controlled by members of the Christian Church, and has for its object the education of young men for the ministry. The school does not, however, stand upon its own merits, but uses the State University as a means of attracting students to its halls. From the first page of its catalogue to the last, the university is used as an advertisement for the Divinity School, while it is everywhere manifest that the state institution is doing more or less work for the benefit of divinity students.

The first announcement made in the Divinity School catalogue is that "the university department of Greek under Professor John Straub is so complete and thorough, including New Testament Greek, that it meets all our requirements in the divinity course. The same may be said of all of the departments with which we have associated our course of study; such as the departments of history, Latin, mental science, literature, geology, philosophy, biology, sociology, etc." Out of seven special lecture courses, two are given University. Throughout the catalogue campus, and it is stated that, "although these schools have no organic by the University of Oregon." part of the studies must be taken in the credit for certain work in the Divinity

School," In the effort to attract students to the Divinity School it is pointed out for special consideration that "in addition to the several courses of the university. we provide instruction in sacred history, Scripture exegesis, hermeneutics homiletics, pastoral theology, Hebrew, church history, etc.; that by attending school here you will be associated in literary and religious work with several hundred of the brightest and best young people of the Pacific Coast, and that among the advantages of the university are a library of several thousand volumes, a well-equipped gymnasium, a reading-room where are kept many of the leading newspapers and periodicals, Professor Condon's great geological collection, and several literary societies for debate, parliamentary procedure and extempore speaking." We are also not an annex to the State University. yet it sustains such relations to the latter institution that its students are secure in all the advantages of the State University, and yet enjoy the full protection of a religious atmosphere which they succeed in maintaining in the Bible school proper. "Without tuition and within one block are all the advantages offered by the University of Oregon." Four whole pages of the catalogue are used to set forth the attractions of the State University. The State University is the "drawing card" intended to build up a student body for

the Divinity School. Let it be understood that The Orego mian has no ill will toward the Eugene Divinity School or any of its promoters or friends. So far as it has any feeling regarding the future of that school, it wishes the institution all the success its doctrines may merit. But in an age and country in which church and state are supposed to be separate. The Oregonian cannot wish any denominational school any measure of success that depends upon the assistance of any state institution. Whether the success of the Eugene Divinity School depends in part upon the aid it receives from the University of Oregon, is answered by the prominence the advantages of the university have been given in the Divinity School catalogue. To the extent that it seeks state aid, it should meet with

It will doubtless be said that the cordial relations which exist between these two schools and the mingling of courses of study entails no additional burden upon the state. Even though that were true, it is immaterial. By the Divinity School's very receiving of students who pursue a few studies in the state school as a part of the curriculum that institution in a financial way Those students are pursuing a theological course and take a part of their

burden of the theological school is lightened. By permitting its name and advantages, the ability of its instructors and the excellence of its equipment to be used as an advertisement for the Divinity School, the university authori- striking and beautiful corroboration of ties give that institution a preetige such as no other religious school enjoys. One denominational school is being fostered others are neither asking nor receiv-

ing state assistance. It is true that the university doors cannot be closed against a student because of his religious beliefs, and no one would advocate such a measure. The Divinity School should be willing to sever its connection with the State University and care for its students alone. If it will not do this, the university should refuse admirsion to any person who pursues at the same time a course in any other institution. The University of Oregon was intended as a state institution where our young men and women can secure liberal educations. It should not be made to serve local or private or sectarian interests. The Oregonian does not raise this protest because it believes the Divinity School is now injuring the State University or is a grievous burden to the taxpayers. It is the violation of the spirit of one of the great principles of our free institutions that constitutes the occasion for this article. Small evils grow and are most early cut off when in their incipient stage. Let us once more separate the church and state.

AN OLD MYTH REVIVED.

The giorious civilization of "prehistoric America," transplanted here from Egypt and degenerated to the status discovered by the Spaniards, was at one time an unconscious hoax, later an excusable rhapsody, but today is nothing but a sensation of yellow journalism, although encased between the pretentious covers of Harper's Monthly Magazine. The author of this present recrudescence is one Charles Hallock, editor, broker, banker, sportsman ornithologist, dog fancier, fisherman and member of countless historical and scientific mutual admiration societies. His article is most mischievously entitled "The Primeval North American, for it deals not with primeval man, CHURCH AND STATE AT EUGENE. North American or otherwise, but with that status of development all but abreast of civilization. It brings together a multitude of interesting phenomena and reflections, but their serviceablilty is sadly perverted by the use that is made of them. Mr. Hallock, in the full light of twentieth century knowledge, gives his readers for truth nothing better than the old Spaniards, innocently or at least naively, and Prescott afterward with exuberant rhetoric imposed upon mankind in their grossly overdrawn picture of America.

Mr. Hallock's fundamental errore are three: The nature of American "civilization"; its antiquity, and its origin. He calls the life he describes a "civilization of high degree," and the terms be employs are those given to institutions and establishments of advanced civilization, such as "massive pyramids, temples, and palaces" which "vie with those of the Old World." This is sheer nonsense, and should be apparent to the most unlearned from a moment's serious reflection. The error is refuted even from Mr. Hallock's own pages, where he depicts the hieroglyphics, rude tools and weapons, sun worship, human sacrifices. A people cannot be regarded as civilized whose written records are mere inscriptions on stone, who never knew the use of iron, who never domesticated a single animal, except the dog; who stood upon rude eminences of by members of the faculty of the State | earth or soft stone to worship the sun and offer up human sacrifices to apthe fact is emphasized that the Divin- peace the wrath of countless devils, The ity School is adjacent to the university Mexicans and Central Americans had never reached the basis of feudalism connection, our students may avail class without political organization. As themselves of all the advantages given to government, they had no concep-"The tion of empire in the sense of a central courses of study are so arranged that a government exercising orderly sway. over dependent communities near or university," and "the university gives far. As to authority, Montezuma was about equal in point of development to Agamemnon in Europe or Abraham in

Asia Equally erroneous is the high antiquity Mr. Hallock attributes to the American culture. The "approximate date when this civilization was at the acme of its glory" he puts at 10,000 years ago. Nothing could be more foreign to the conclusions of scientific men than this theory of degeneration, which Mr. Hallock admits "is not popular with evolutionists." The tradition of departed glories is fascinating to the imagination, but incomparable with facts. The buildings he fancies centuries old are not older than the twelfth or thirteenth century, and were still in use at the Spanish arrival. They are of soft stone and age rapidly. The trinkets that survive are of a low order of manufacture, and the highest Mayan flights of art are equaled, as he himinformed that while this Bible school is self says, by the rude drawings of the Esquimaux. Mr. Hallock applies "architecture" to the pueblos, and "writings" to the scrawls, just as the Spaniards referred to Montezuma's council-house as a palace and his chiefs as nobles; just as the English called Powhatan a King and Pocahontas a Princers. He likens the content of the hieroglyphics to the relics of nomadic Hebrew life patriarchal times, apparently unaware that this at once stamps his boasted "civilization" as a reign of tents or holes in the ground, bows and arrows, rude stone implements and entire absence of agriculture or alphabet. The stage of culture is one in which fire-worshiping, sun-worshiping and cannibalism are usually observed. At a comparatively late date in Hebrew history the prophets complain of Israel's Kings sacrificing their children by fire, and things as bad or worse than this were practiced in ancient America at the time of its high-

This great antiquity and this degeneration from 8000 B. C. to 1500 A. D. are partly accounted for by the necessity Mr. Hallock feels for drawing his civilization from Old World sources. The New World was undoubtedly peopled from the Old, or, perhaps more cordectly, both hemispheres were occupied in common by early man when one could freely travel dry-shod from Puget Paris. Subsequently, as everybody knows, the glaciers came down to the latitude of St. Louis. There was then no travel by the Northern route, or later when the North Atlantic Ocean flowed over lands hitherto dry, and Mr. Hallock feels impelled to draw his early American civilization across the in the general carrying trade of the Indians. This report, which came from cause he is determined for some reason, possibly a curious fondness for harof a religious institution, the state aids | monizing his science with Genesis, to reject the plain record of evolution. It does not suit him to admit that man | ica, is a fair representative of the type

dences of parallel development into arguments for Asiatic origin. Similarity of customs in Old World and New has long been recognized as the most the scientific view of human progress. It annihilates degeneration as a principle, reserving it as a corroboration of evolution, because the exception that proves the rule.

The errors that this magazine article makes, or its errors, rather, for its falsity consists in its central apprehension of human annals, should receive the widest possible correction and reproof. The masses read little of authoritative writing on ethnic problems, and what they do read is likely to be confined to newspapers or popular perlodicals. The most casual and superficial of these productions should be underiald with accurate understanding of what science teaches as to the origin and development of the human race. Its lowly beginnings, its vicissitudinous struggles through thousands of centuries up to its present high estate, with all its herolems, self-discipline and aspirations make up what is undoubtedly the most sublime story dreation has unfolded in this solar system, and possibly the grandest in all the sidereal universe within which our knowledge must forever be confined. The moral teaching of this stupendous drama is one of order and law, uniform, persistent, uplifting. Triffing with its lessons. perverting its inspiring and ennobling truths, as Mr. Hallock is enabled by Harper's Magazine to do in this article. is an offense not lightly to be condoned. The august spectacle of creation, proreeding "to some far-off divine event," in obedience to Purpose as beneficent as is inscrutable, is not to be marred by valu detractors or misinterpreters, as it is not directed by chance or haffled by human contrivances of creeds or statutes. The folly of impatience with the order of the universe is fittingly described in the saying of old: "Who soever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever this stone shall fall it will grind him to pow-

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS. The fistic encounter between two coung men in this city Saturday even-

ing, in which one of them was killed is

an occurrence that is shocking to the moral sense—the civilized sense, so to speak-of the community. It is not so much that a young man of sturdy frame and at least ordinary capacity for usefulness in his sphere of life was sent untimely to his death, though that sufficiently distressing to his family and friends, and regrettable in an economic sense. It is the conditions that the event has brought to light, which prevail among a large class of young men, and, sad to say, among a small class of young women in regard to their relations toward life and toward each ther. Utterly untutored in the first principles of morality and personal acountability, without which tutelage both are affoat upon the sea of human paesions; with jealousy now at the helm and now anger, while over all a feeling of undue individual importance brood: t is not strange that bumptious youths and silly maids combine to make shipwreck of each other's honor, integrity, and even upon occasion of their lives. The real regret is not in the fatal result of a "knock-out blow," though that is shocking, but in the conditions that led up to it. Here in this case were lads with homes in this city, yet who lived away from home; industrious as it appears, yet frittering away the proceeds of their labor in aimless routine of what is miscalled "a good time"; boastful of their physical powers, yet not knowing how to conserve them; without | Past provocation or possible future disany solid foundation in the savings of their industry. Associated with them more or less intimately were young women equally unauchored in responsibility, who, like them, were dominated by an overweening sense of their own importance and a passion miscalled "love." Such a combination may easily result and often does result in a climax that may justly be regarded as worse than death, since it is a continuation of existence, shorn of all that makes life honorable or profitable. The staid condition wherein the parents' home was the home of the sons and daughters until the former, by well-directed endeavor, were able to set up homes of their own and install a modest, industrious wife therein, and the latter went fully equipped with womanly graces to safeguard of the individual and of society. The even-handed discipline and nonorable restraints of the old-fashioned home cannot be dispensed with without distinct loss to the community. In this and maiden should abide, giving respectful allegiance to the father and mother until they go forth on their own account as homebuilders taking the mothers of a past generation were wont to may of their grown-up sons and laughters still under the parental roof, "They are not too old to mind." This literally interpreted meant that the restraints of home were upon them, though the penalties for childish transhear of a return to first principles as a thing greatly to be desired. A return first principles upon which the civilized home is built is certainly, in the light of social conditions, frequently

BRITISH HOLD ON SHIPPING.

disclosed, greatly to be desired.

The official annual statement of British shipping, which has just been is sued, would hardly seem to justify the alarm recently shown by Great Britain over the increasing prestige of other powers on the high seas. This state ment shows that more ships were built and more were sold to foreigners in the year 1901 than in any previous year, and that the total tonnage of British merchant shipping was 9,524,496 tons, or 130,000 tons more than the total of 1900. There have been years in the past when the proportionate gain over the preceding year has been greater than that of 1961, but the enormousness of the totals is so impressive that recent allusions to Sound to Siberia and from Halifax to the decadence of Great Britain as a marine power are certainly unwar-

The American merchant marine is growing faster than that of any other nation on earth at the present time. The Lake-built carriers, which have heretofore been disregarded as factors crowded ports of the inland seas and loading at this port for Central Amer-

done elsewhere, so he perverts the evi- the foreign trade out of American ports. I truth in the story. A similar story came | BOURKE COCKRAN THE THRIFTY Built at a Lake port in Ohio, she was soon hustled out of the prescribed limits | too, proved to be absolutely false. Posof Lake traffic, and, with the world for sibly Peary, in striking to the north a field of operations, is proving that from the west coast of Greenland, may there is plenty of room on the ocean for American ships.

believe for a moment that the flag of the Windward's voyage will doubtless old England can be driven from the seas. A power that "has fed the seas." for a thousand years" is not easily displaced, especially when environment, education and inheritance have all urday, at which fifty time-seared vettended to send such a large proportion erane, more or less battle-scarred, were of its subjects to the high seas for a present. The number of persioners that livelihood. For hundreds of years Great | will be added to the pension rolls by Britain has been overcrowded. Her the passage of the Indian War veteryoung men could not take the emigrant trail and go west and grow up with the country, for the country had present claims are fairly entitled to grown up several centuries ahead of them, the Government will have no comthem, and the trail in any direction led plaint to make. It is only the unworthy down to the seagirt shore of the tight claimant, discovered and brought forlittle isle. Internal development had long before deprived them of the opportunity of hewing fortunes out of the soil, the mines, the forests or of other industries which abounded in America | themselves, were Indian fighters in ye and other lands beyond the seas. What, then, could be more natural than that they should build ships and sall them away to the new worlds where virgin wealth awaited their coming? Their argoeles of trade carried civilization to India, Africa, the Orient and Australia and in America as well as in the other countries mentioned appeared fields for development which gave employment to British capital and British subjects.

America, rich in iron, timber, wheat, stock and other commodities of which Great Britain and her dependencies stood most in need, was kept busy getting out the goods which England purchased and distributed with her own ships, as far as it was possible. There was so much money to be made in this internal development that Americans daily, paid but little attention to the ocean carrying trade. There was practically an unlimited field for their operations on shore, and not until that field showed signs of narrowing was much of an effort made to enter the carrying trade. The vast fleets which now churn the waters of the Great Lakes were called into existence by and became a part of the great system of internal development which has enabled America to supply the world with timber, Iron and breadstuffs. They have now reached proportions where all of the tonnage is not required on the Lakes, and, as before stated, it is going out into the world, where the field for operation is

ess prescribed. Cheap iron, steel, wood and coal will enable America to build and operate ships as economically as they can be built and operated abroad, and this country will share the honors of the ocean carrying trade of the world with Great Britain and Germany. The commercial interests of Great Britain all over the globe, however, have given her a hold on a good-sized portion of the ocean carrying trade, which she will always retain, and all of the combinations which can be effected will not force her to retire from a business which has made her great, and which is still the lifeblood of the country. It will accordingly occasion no surprise to find that country keeping well in the front as a marine power for an in-

definite period. The man who goes gunning for his fellow-man and brings him down is, to all intents and purpose, a cold-blooded murderer, who should, in due process of law, be hanged. There is no distinction of persons under such circumstances, either in justice or in law. purpose in life for which they were lay- agreement do not enter into this proposition at all, since no provocation justifies the act and no possibility defends it. If, therefore, the man James Gibson, now under sentence of death in Josephine County, recently referred to in these columns, lay in wait for his neighbor, Schonbachler, with whom he had had trouble over the boundary line between their respective holdings, and deliberately shot him to death, he is utterly undeserving of public sympathy or executive elemency. The comment made by The Oregonian a few days ago upon this case, and to which District Attorney Reames took somewhat violent exception in a lengthy communication published yesterday, was based upon reports of the case received through the regular news channels, and which were presumed to be correct. The homes of their own, is now as ever the statements of Mr. Reames put the case in an entirely different light, though they will cause most people who follow them to wonder that the jury in the first trial failed to return a verdict of murder in the first degree without a home and under its gudiance the youth dissenting voice on the first bailot. The Oregonian believes that deliberate murder clearly proven should be punished according to law. The boundary line dispute has culminated in a number of old home as a model. The fathers and killings in this state, wherein the victim was simply not as quick on the trigger as was his antagonist. Juries in such cases have generally allowed the pleaof self-defense to rule their findings and returned a verdict of manslaughter, and in some instances of acquittal. The Josephine County case seems to have gressions were of the past. We often been a departure from the usual line in troubles of this character, and certainly, if the evidence of deliberate cold-blooded murder was as conclusive as has been stated by the state's prosecutor, James Gibson should be hanged,

Time hurries by so fast that it comes with something of a shock to be reminded that Peary, for whose relief the Windward has just sailed, entered the ice upon his present polar expedition full four years ago. If his health is unimpaired and no accident has be fallen him, he should by this Spring be in a better strategic position than ever for his attack on the pole. Last year he reported 'rounding the Greeland Archipelago-in itself no mean achievement. He is well supplied with deg food, and should have had on taking the field the largest and best pack of dogs with which he has hitherto been supplied. From Fort Conger to Cape Hecla and thence directly in an air line over the sea ice for the pole-this is his plan, and news from him at any time would not be surprising. It appears that there was no truth in the rumor that Andree landed in the northern part of this continent and was killed by the Atlantic from Asia. He does this be- world, have wandered out from the one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, located Andree as are carrying the Amiercan flag around landing at a point some 200 miles north the world. The steamship Eureka, now of Fort Churchill early in 1909. The fact that not a single relic was ever recovered from the Indians, although a has developed from low to high on the of vessels which are successfully com- very large reward was offered, is taken work in the State University. Thus the American continent, precisely as he has peting with craft of other nations for as proving that there was absolutely no

regardless of his present condition of

abject penitence and threatened phys-

ical collapse.

from Russia some time ago, but that, discover some trace of the ill-fated explorer, who hoped to reach that long-In spite of the unparalleled growth of coveted goal, the north pole, by means American shipping, however, let no man of a balloon. The success or failure of

> The Indian War veterans of Southern Oregon held a reunion at Ashland Satans' act is likely to exceed the estimates materially. However, if all who ward by the claim agent in his own behalf, whose claim is disputed and all too infrequently disallowed. If some veterans who, heretofore unknown to olden time, are not brought out of placid retirement in this bunt for fees and perquisites, it will not be from lack of industry on the part of pension agents here and elsewhere.

Bacteriologists assert that books carry disease germs more readily than any other inanimate agent that finds accers to our homes. It was supposed that this declaration, made in New York recently, would cause a stagnation in circulating libraries. It has not, however, affected them to any appreciable extent. On the contrary, these librarles are doing a tremendous business, and if they spread disease the statistics either do not show it or do not trace the germs to the books that go from hand to hand by the thousands

Page Morris, author of the celebrated 'Morris amendment" to the Cuban relief bill; Eddy and Heatwole, all of Minnesota, have failed of renomination to the House of Representatives. Coming upon the defeat of four prominent insurgents in Michigan, this development serves to reveal pretty plainly the President's strength with his party and the hold which Cuba has on popular sympathy.

Tracy's escape looks very funny to the Omaha papers. Probably they have forgotten all about Pat Crows.

Regulars and Volunteers.

"I'm no hero," said General Lawton "I'm only a regular." The stati-illustration to this joke (even jokes The statistical their statistics now) can be found in a certain table of "killed." "wounded. "missing," and "pension claims," The pension claims were filed before January of this year. The regiments concerned took part in the Santiago campaigns. Here is the table:

Volunteer egiments. Killed. Wounded. ing. Totals 0 Regulars. 6th U. S. Infantry, 17 7th U. S. Infantry, 31 13th U. S. Infantry, 18 13th U. S. Infantry 18 16th U. S. Infantry 13 24th U. S. Infantry 12 471 40 764

It is hard to see on just what grounds the volunteer pension claims are made. Undoubtedly the volunteers had a good deal of sickness-much more than the Neither they nor their officers regulars. knew the game so well as the regulars come in did. Consequently they were not so well drended. able to take care of themselves. They were unseasoned men. Even this consideration, however, will not a unt for the difference between the 297 claims made by the unscathed regiments and the 764 made by the regiments which really sustained losses. Does the pension claim agent find it harder to reach the regulars? Or do the regulars take military service so much as a matter of course that they do not think of applying for Governmental reward unless they really stand in need of it? Whatever the answers to these questions may be there can be no doubt about the which the bare figures leave on the mind of the reader.

A Disgraceful Utterance.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The directors of the Temple Iron Com pany, as the hard-coal trust is officially known, held their weekly meeting in New York on Tuesday. At its close one of the railroad presidents made this

The operators are not planning any partial sumption of work in the anthracite mines, sumption of work in the anthracite mines, sey believe that the strikers cannot hold out sch longer. If they cannot live on \$3,600,000 a month they received in wages, as they as-sert, how can they live on \$500,000 a month strike fund? The operators are ready to wel-come the men-back and to kill the fatted calf when they are ready to come to terms. The situation is unchanged. In other words, the hard-coal trust re-

gards its 146,090 former employee as so many prodigals who have been squandering their substance in riotous living, and whom starvation will soon compel to ac-cept the terms of their employers. Memory fails to recall an instance where one American citizen has ventured to speak of 146,000 American citizens and their families with such contemptuous frivolity. Such an utterance is a dis-grace to the man who made it. He is unfit for American citizenship

Chicago Record-Herald. There seems to be a tendency on the art of people of a certain class to wink at abuses in cities for fear that a town's business interests will be injured if its citizens raise an outery concerning its wickednes or its filthiness. As the Bishop of Syracuse says, they are the worst en mies of the cities whose interests they pretend to have at heart. It may not be advisable to magnify a city's wickedness or its unlovely features, but failure to make war upon wrongs where they exist is a policy fraught with civic discredit

Ballads of City Men.

Judge.
Dorothy salled for the other side
To watch a King and a court go by;
Betty's gone with the turn of the tide
(Here in the city are you and I); Ethel and Kate to the me Charlotte's gone to a lake and spring Who would envy or decry?— This is the place of our summering.

We need ne'ef a guard or guide; In ways we wot of our pleasures He. Others may wander them far and wide (Here in the city are you and D. A rooftop's near to a moonlit sky; A girl may laugh and a hammock swit With never a gossip to peer and pry— This is the place of our summering.

It's well to dine where the awnings pled Flutter like sails when a sea wind's nigh; And wondrous fine is a stage top's ride (Here in the city are you and I). The park is a grove for swains to When the sun goes down and the

sing.
Sillier folk than ourselves may flyThis is the place of our summering.

Custom and fashion we both defy, Far from a chaperon's shepherdin (Here in the city are you and I), This is the place of our summeri

Harper's Weekly. An esteemed contemporary out West, umping to the conclusion that, because to was allowed to make a windy oration on the Fourth of July, Mr. Bourke Cockran is to become a potent factor in Tam-many Hall, felicitates the Democratic party upon "the return of intellect and character to the councils of the organisa-We are not participants in th secrets of Tammany's purposes, but we venture the prediction that our contemporary's anticipation will not be realized That Tammany needs an injection both intellect and character does not p mit of question, but that even the Hon Tim Sullivan, the real bose at present cynically during though he be, will so far Haregard his reputed sagneity as to attempt to supply those qualities in the person of Mr. Bourke Cockran passes con-

Our opinion of Mr. Croker as a political ader is well known. No influence been so baneful or so hurtful to the Democratic party as his since the days of Tweed, but nobody who knows him has ever denied his possession of certain traits of personal loyalty that are not only admirable in themselves, but also formed the basis of his extraordinary po litical power. His notions of public morality are crude and false, but in a persona way he is to Mr. Cockran as an of light. In point of intellect, morever trange as it may seem to some of our readers, he is immeasurably superior.

Mr. Cockran is not an able man; he simply has the gift of gab, as indicated

aimply has the gift of gap, as house. In his Fourth of July harangus. And his character, or lack of it, has come under the electric light very distinctly of late in litigation, which developed the fact, and for the character of the second o his own testimony, that he got for mself and associates more than \$200,000 for causing a suit to be brought to pre-vent a combination of business interests. and then causing it to be withdrawn. Th truth came out in a suit of one of Mr ockran's associates, who felt that he had not received his share of the swag. It is safe to say that, whatever may have been shortcomings in other directions, Mr. Croker never engaged in this kind of "business," so peculiar to Wall street that ne of our very richest millionaires was cartooned in the daily papers the other day as "holding up" his partners in a similar combination, and excused solely because he is an octogenarian.

Character can come into the local Demoeratic party only from those who to give, such, for example, as Alexander E. Orr, Ashbel P. Fitch, and, despite his one not irremediable mistake. Edward M. Shepard. As for the sleek and prosperous Mr. Cockran, now so well understood n the community, there is no possibility hat he will be drawn even by Tammany from the society of fatuous people invite monkeys to dinner.

The Chinaman of the Future.

Atlanta Constitution. Popular opinion that has taken but little account of the Chinaman beyond the laundry profession and knows little more bout him than is contained in San Francisco sandlot oratory and exclusion bill buncombe in Congress cannot appreciate the vast place the yellow fellow siread; holds in world calculations and the tre mendous power that is inherent in his natlonalism.

Except in certain mere social and superstitious traditions the Chinamen are not a great length behind the Westerners. In matter of production to meet the ne cossities and in the resultant faculty of trade he is able to hold his own with any people of the globe who will give him equal rights and honest opportunity. In the connection with King Education of the connection of the connecti ngenuity, bargaining, thrift and looking

adopt such reforms as he can readly imare suggested by Minister Wu-lt will soon become a question with Europe how to meet and overcome the rivalry of Chinese

Harner's Weekly

The political paradox presented by the fact that the President is most popular, and the demand for his renomination apparently most urgent, in the states from which has come the fercest opposition to the chief item in his requirement of Congress, suggests the ment of Congress, suggests the question whether Congression ever really know very much about what the people want. They are given to keeping their ears to the ground and are always much impressed by the receipt of a considerable number of letters on any subject. Yet every little while some representative finds that he has been terribly mistaken in his guess at the thing the majority of people in his district really

A Noisy Visitor.

Denver Republican. Mr. Schwab's brother Joseph will probably be president of the \$40,000,000 foundry trust. Evidently when opportunity knocked at the door of the Schwahs it roused the whole family.

Boston Journal, Four of the Michigan beet-sugar Retions. By all means let the good work go on.

Wisconsin and Spooner.

Kansas City Journal. It may look differently at close quar-ters, but at this distance it appears as if Wisconsin was unduly crowding her one

really great statesman. PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Baron Yanosuka Iwasaki, the richest mer-chant of Japan, has started on a trip around the world. He is now on his way to Europe, and will spend a few months there before coming to America.

Lily Langury will visit Nevada some time this year to look after the development of valuable mining property she owns there. She is said to own one of the richest gold ledges ever found in the West.

A stab has been fixed to the front of the house where Cecil Rhodes was born at Bishep's Stortford, bearing the inscription: "The Right Honorable Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of sodesin, was born in the room within, July 5 1853."

Mms. Bernhardt, in referring to the poor salaries paid by the Thrater Francaise, said the other day: "Other theaters keep abreast of the times, but not the Francaise. I lost 500 francs a day by staying there for my last year in the place."

Not a few observers of things in British public life are of opinion that Lord Cursos

public life are of opinion that Lord Curzon will yet be Premier of the empire. He has devoted himself almost wholly to politics from his early youth, and was writing books on high problems when most young men of his age are on pleasure bent. The celebrated M. Arton, who was one of the central figures in the great Panama scan-dal, and who, it will be remembered, was arrested in London and extradited at the re-quest of the French Government, is now a rich

man. Last year he made between \$200,000 and \$250,000 by speculating on the bourse. The Mayor of Steubenville, O., has adopted a unique method of settling what he calls setty clothesline" quarrels between women He has established a "fighting-room," in which

he locks the women who quarrel over back-yard fences. After an hour's abuse of each other they run down. Then they invariably become reconciled. Sir Ernest Cassell, whom Lord Salisbury is Sir Ernest Cassest, whom love Salisbury is said to have declined to make a peer, though urgently requested by King Edward to do so, has given largely to charity, and sepecially to aid in medical investigations. He is a self-made man, having advanced from clerk to a

NOTE AND COMMENT.

At all events, the tariff laws will not be any worse until Congress gets another whack at them.

Fitzsimmons has everlastingly demonstrated his unfitness for a seat in the

United States Senate Bryan, it is noticed, isn't saying any more than he did in 1899, although he is

talking just as much. Alfred Austin is taking a long rest, which is almost as badly needed and en-

joyable as that of his readers. Sensiders who desire to come to Portland to cool off will find the rates very

reasonable at this senson of the year. They are running excursions to the Hawailan volcano. They evidently are in the Con't-know-it-is-loaded class down

Interest in the coronation flags. The press agents should begin announcing that everything will positively be given as ad-

vertised. Judging from the amount of matter which has been written about it lately, even the Sphinx has acquired the press-

What with tropical mosquitoes and revolutions, the men who dig the Panama Canal will be justified in demanding full union wages.

Somehow or other, there is a very general feeling that the country will struggle along, even after Hon. W. T. Fang has returned to China.

The reason we bear no more of the shirtwaist man is because he is now navigating an automobile, and consequently wears a suit of armor, The number of statesmen who dine reg-

ularly at Sagamore Hill indicates that Mrs. Roosevelt must be a right smart hand at cooking a dinner.

It is said that Chauncey Depow has the blucs. Possibly his wife hasn't been laughing at his anecdotes as loudly as she did during the haleyon honeymoon days,

If the stogie trust has the effect of making people smoke cigarettes, the allpowerful W. C. T. U. ought to be able to get a bill through Congress which will nonte it.

With a wild west show and a circus coming to town, there is some hope that the youth of the Northwest will in time be content to forget their desire to become outlaws. General Smith, it appears, objects to his

retirement. Perhaps he had on hand several hundred gailons of ammunition he was anxious to get rid of before leaving the Philippines. M. Verne, 'the fictionist, says that the

newspaper in time will supplant the novel. If the novel of the future is to be the historical variety, the supplanting cannot take place too soon,

ward's coronation may be gained from the out for "the main chance" he is the Yan-kee of the East. It has been necessary to be was Prime Minister of Great Britain. correspondence of Sir Robert Peet, when shut him out from the Philippines lest be Sir Rebert's accession to power in the should soon monopolize its current indus-trics and commerce. He is a coming rival of the producers and traffickers of civilization, and if he can maintain his empire intact and will of the present King of England was not from half the gentry of England to be marked by the bestowal of titles. "I do plant from competitive nations—such as not mean to advise the Queen to create any peers on account of the birth of the Prince of Wales," wrote Sir Robert, Thus it was that to all applicants for honors the commerce with the trading countries of the Far East. The yellow fellow has outcome in him of a sort that may well be of being without an honor should not become extinct," he wrote to one correspondent; and to another, "There would not be simple squire in the land if the fever honor: were not checked." To Monckion Milnes Sir Robert wroter "It is from the unfeigned respect I have for the

One who knows the new Prime Minister ays: "He is a silken aristocrat, with an indolent disposition and a delicate chest, a dilettante philosopher, to whom politics is a slightly more diverting game than golf." There are many Balfours in England. The Prime Minister, as all know, is a bachelor, a bicyclist and an autom bilist, as well as the leading golfer of the United Kingdom, His brother, George William, is president of the Board of Trade. Frank Balfour, the pride of the family, another brother, was winning high distinction as a biologist, when he became a victim to his passion for mountaineering. He and his guide were killed in crossing a dangerous piece of ice while on an Alpine expedition. Miss Alice Balfour, a maiden sister of the Premier, is a wellknown wr.ter. Her "Twelve Hundred publican "insurgents" have already been turned down by the nominating convena large sale. The name of Mr. Balfour's home is enough to puzzle the wayfarer-Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonsh. Gerald's wife, Lady "Betty," and Charles Barrington Balfour's wife, Lady "Ning," are popular leaders of the "silken set."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

What Coght to Be.-Visitor-And what was your offense, my good man? Corvict Madam, I'm doing time for reckless automobiling.— Brooklyn Life.

Wise Precaution.—Bixhy—I see young De Coin carries a footman perched on the rear of an automobile. Nixly—Huh! That innocent-look-ing footman is a Coroner in disguise—Chicago Daily News. Just Cause. Here, you naughty boys; stop your fighting? "Aw, it's all dat Johnny Jinks' fault." "Has he been teasing you?" "Aw, I should say yes. Why, dat kid went

an' said dat me fader played ping pong."-Baltimore Herald. On the Farm.--Zeke--One o' them pesky city boarders went out in our pasture shoutin' at a target yistiddy. Mandy-Did be hit the bull's syrt Zeke-No, he didn't higselt but he hit the cow's ear, consarn him.— Philadelphia

Evening Bulletin. Choily—Had me favorite dish for luncheon today—calves' brains. Miss Costique—By the way, that reminds me. I was reading quite an interesting article in last Sunday's

alled "The Confessions of a Cannibal, Harding-Good news in that letter, I take it? Riching—Good news, indeed. It is from my son at college. He merely writes for money. He hadn't naked for a remittance for three or four days, and I had begin to think the boy was dead.—Hoston Transcript.

The Obverse and Reverse,-The Adorer-It's wonderful old man, what love will enable a fellow to see in a girl that he never saw be-fore! The Onlooker-No doubt! But it's equal-ly wonderful what it won'lt let him see what

ne'll see inter.-Town and Country. he'll see inter.—Lown and Country.

Frofessional Jealousy.—Farmer Backporch—
Heered th' news, Sal? Burglars broke inter
Josh Medders' house last night an' eat every
contounded thing in th' pantry. Mrs. Backporch—Burglars. eh? I'll bet it wus some o'
them half-starved Summer boarders from
Hank Brown's place.—Judge.

"If you keep on as you have begun, Mabel,"

complained the young husband, running his eye over the expense account, "we shall never be able to lay up anything for a rainy day," "How can you say so, Henry," exclaimed the young wife, righteously indignant, "when know I have two of the leveliest rainy high position in finance. He had a good deal to do with the late Baron de Hirsch, and found skirts that were ever made?"-Tit-Bits