The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance)-nily, with Surday, per month........

day, per year. The Weekly, 2s months. 50
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c
Baily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

Poreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian," Eastern Russiness Office, 43, 44, 48, 48 Tribune building, New York City; 519-51-52 Tribune building, Chlesgo; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Castern provisionality. Poreign rates double.

Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palkee Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Broa., 236 Rutter street; F. W. Fitta, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Paince Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N.

Whenlier, SIS Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner.

Eo South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines.

Eo South Spring street.

For sale in Kansus City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut streets.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Parnam street; Megcath Stationery Co., 1305 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett For sale in washington, by Hamilton & For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 996-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets; A. Series, Sixteenth and

TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers. Warmer.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-60 deg.; minimum temperature, 58

PORTLAND, SATUDAY, AUGUST 16.

THE IOWA RESOLVES.

lowa for tariff reform, as set forth in their state platform, gains force as a subject of political interest. Leading party journals which, at the time of the Cedar Rapids convention, treated this demand as a trivial incident, are returnmade a profound impression upon the country, and has been the means of bringing to the surface a sentiment part of Eastern leaders. Men like Hanna, Payne, Lodge and even Fairbanks, it appears, have not until just now discovered that there is in the rank and file of the party a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with a tariff scheme which at many points plays into the hands of the great trusts and which, in many of its operations, betrays the sinister motives of its organization. The Iowa resolves appear to have informed them for the first time that there is a powerful body of "plain people" who do not take their political ideas wholly from authority and who cannot he depended upon to follow the party flag wherever it may lead with a stupid and fatuous devotion.

There ought to be no surprise at the position of the Iowa Republicans, and there is none on the part of those who have taken note of the progress of events during the past two years and who have a sufficient understanding of surprise, for it could hardly be other wise than that the people should be impressed with the combination of events which have exposed some of the more conspicuously sinister points in our tariff scheme. Take the organization and operations of the steel trust as a notable instance; there is here presented the spectacle of a great organism with an enormous basis of fictitious capital, earning an unreasonable profit upon this fictitious capital, at the same time discriminating in the prices which it fixes upon its output against the American buyer and in favor of the foreign buyer, all the while enjoying great advantages under the protective system. Take, too, the personal case of Mr. Carnegie, whose superfluous and unearned wealth was gained under this same scheme of protection. Take again the case of the sugar trust, with its enormous and illegitimate profits, of which a mere fraction expended runtly enables it to mold legislation to its purpose and defeat the solemn engagements of the American Govern ment. These instances, with many others which it would be tedious to name, are like a house set upon a hill which cannot be hid. They stand in pereistent testimony of abuses which, in one form or another, are an injury to every taxpayer. Furthermore, they incite by their manifest injustice the resentment which the American public always feels gainst conditions morally wrong.

should not under the exposures of the past two years gain and hold public attention and arouse a widespread antagonistic sentiment; and it is as little possible as it is desirable that this sentiment should be limited to the party of opposition. It is the strength of the Republican party now, as in times past, that it is quick to see the practical and moral faults of its own policies, and that its irresistible tendency is toward their correction through inside initiative. The movement in Iowa-for there is a genuine tariff reform movement there-proceeds from this basis. It seeks, as this platform made by earnest Republicans plainly declares, to so reform the tariff laws as to break down such support as they give to the great trusts, to weed out from the tariff schedules those provisions which have been intruded there by the hand of selfishness or corruption. The effort is a large one, and a thing quite impossible unless the sentiment of the party can be actively engaged; but the effect of the lowa resolves already is such as to give hope of success. Party leaders are plainly aroused; party newspapers which first passed the resolutions by as having no significance have already discovered their mistake; a step which seemed in advance of the time and out of the line of the party spirit and purpose gains increasing approval from the Republican multitude every-where and in Iowa excites contention among party leaders for the honor of its advancement.

I is impossible that these abuse

These manifestations are significant. They indicate plainly enough that there exists within the party an earnest purpose to so reform the tariff as to drive m its shelter the trusts and the porters fell off in numbers and the enegrafts that have rooted their projects | mies of prohibition grew hold and da.

yet fully manifest, for Iowa alone of the states has given voice to it, but no man who notes the signs of the times can fall of conviction that when the issue is raised nationally it will exhibit surprising and overwhelming strength. It will seek naturally to work out the desired reform through the Republican party, and if it falls in this effort it will seek other channels of operation. It may take a little time, for the unexampled prosperity of the country will be an aid to the forces of conservatism; but in the end tariff reform is bound to come, and it ought to come through the Republican party, which alone seems capable of definite and permanent political achievements.

SHOULD PORTLAND PACK MEAT?

The letter of President O'Shea, of the Union Meat Company, which appears on another page, gives further light on the packing-house question in Portland, It calls attention to the very patent fact that the Government statistics did not credit Portland with the business of the Union Meat Company, whose plant is located at Troutdale, about seventeen miles-away. Of course, the Union Meat Company is a Portland Institution, and its business may properly be credited to this city; but in observance of the inclastic lines bounding statistical matters it is rigid accuracy-too rigid, it -rather than error to exclude Troutdale hogs from those passing into or through Portland.

But this does not touch the real question. Add, if you please the 18,000 hogs slaughtered at Troutdale to the Port-Co., 77 West Second South street.

For mis in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey & land figures. That will make Portland's receipts for the year 1900 45,225 hogs, 20,015 of which were shipped out again. It is not to be said that these were unfit animals, for most of them were taken to Puget Sound and there packed, making a satisfactory and merchantable product. And that same year about 20,000 more hogs went out of Western Oregon to the San Francisco market. The pertinent question is, Why were not these animals converted into bacon, hams and lard here? We raised the hogs and had to ship them to distant packing-houses; we needed the bacon, ham and lard for local consumption, and had to import them from the East-The demand of the Republicans of ern packing centers. What were Port-

land packers doing all this time? We give credit to Mr. O'Shea's figures and deem it not open to question that Portland (when Troutdale is included) did not go backward in the decade 1890-1900, but did go forward as a hog ing to its consideration with broader market. But this does not solve the views, Plainly the lows declaration has problem now before us. The increase, when all the circumstances are considered, has been so pitifully small that it in no wise dulls the point of the arwithin the party unsuspected on the gument. Here lies the vast Columbia Basin, which has no superior as a hogproducing country, ready to pour an enormous supply into Portland. Here are the consumers for whom trainload after trainload of pork products are dragged across the mountains every year. And there is the growing Alaska demand and the increasing trade beyond the Pacific. It is demonstrated in dollars and cents that Portland's advantages as a packing center, both for getting the livestock and marketing the product, are materially greater than any other Pacific port. And yet a large part of the livestock that enters Portland goes to packing-houses elsewhere, and large numbers of animals that ought to reach this market go elsewhere because of the slack demand here for packing-house stock.

From Mr. O'Shea's statement of his hog purchases it would appear that the leader of this formidable bolt, is noth-Union Meat Company is not able to buy as cheaply as others in the open marthe Western mind to comprehend its ket. At no time this season have hogs particle of cheap sentiment or gush; he workings. We say there should be no at the Portland stockyards brought has none of the traits of a reformer more than \$6.75 per 100 pounds, and about him; he is mincere enough in his much of the time the figures have been materially lower. Why cannot the Union Meat Company buy for the same price others pay? If it must pay \$7 25 when others pay \$6 75 or less, it must be by reason of the "contract" Mr. O'Shea mentions, for the current market will not warrant it. It is honorable of Mr. O'Shea to observe the contract though it be against him, but that can hardly be expected to make the market price. The Portland price for hogs is materially below the Omaha price. Ought this to be so? And no imports tions of hogs from the East for Port land packers has been made for at least three years. The reason for previous importations of live hogs, if stockmen are to be believed, are not entirely

creditable to Portland packers. This is not a matter for rancorous dispute or for finespun argument. It is an industrial question of great importance to Portland and to the whole Columbia Basin. It is not desired to criticise specifically Portland mest packers or to say they are not doing the best they can. The facts that cannot be ignored, however, show that the field for meat-packing will warrant larger operations than are now conducted here The country will welcome and support greater development of this industry. The producers and dealers in livestock know something about the business, as well as the packers, and the logic of this case is so plain that it does not require technical demonstration. We should be glad, indeed, to see Portland people rise to the occasion and establish a packing industry here that would nake a second Kansas City of the Northwestern metropolis; but if they do not see their way clear to such action, let others come in and do the business that the country needs to have done, Let us expand ourselves, not be content to see expansion in all lines go to our neighbors and rivals.

Among recent deaths at a health resort is that of Samuel F. Pearson, Prohibition Sheriff of Cumberland County, Maine, who was a candidate for reelection this year. He was a clergyman and temperance lecturer who be-Heved when he was elected to office on the Prohibition ticket that the prohibition law could be enforced in the City of Portland, in which arrests for drunkennees are more numerous than in citiés of larger size in high-license states. He did enforce the law in the shape of wholesale arrests, seizures, fines and imprisonment, but there was no conpicuous abatement of drunkenness in Portland, and proof of the corruption of one of Pearson's deputies was given by him in a swore confession, and another was publicly accused. The Pearson crusade broke down like a bank that is robbed from the inside by lis officers. Pearson, who was a sincere, honest enthusiast, was broken by these revelations, broken in health and spirit, and furthermore he had lost confidence in the efficacy of prohibition as a moral agent and in his belief that such a law was really enforceable. He lost his health, his arder diminished, his eup-

in it. The force of this purpose is not | fiant. Pearson had looked forward to becoming in September, 1904, Govern of the State of Maine, on the Prohibition ticket, but this project had to be abandoned, and he died at 51 a heartbroken, disappointed man.

A CURIOUS CAMPAIGN.

The biennial election for Governor and minor state officers takes place in Vermont two weeks from Tuesday next. For the first time since 1852 the result of the election is in doubt, not because of increased Democratic strength, but because of a division in the Republican party over the prohibitory liquor law. Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, a man of very large wealth and influence, the owner of one of the leading daily Republican organs of the state, the organizer of the new Rutland railway system, a Republican who has served his town and county in both branches of the State Legislature, has bolted a regular Republican convention and accepted an independent nomination for

The records of the party in Vermont show no such break in its ranks since its foundation. The Clement bolt rests upon two questions-the regulation of the liquor traffic and corruption on part of the Republican party "ring" that has made its nominations of recent years. The independent Republican convention which nominated Mr. Clement was largely composed of young men, including merchants, mechanics, lawyers, bankers, doctors, and even ministers. A bright young clergyman carried off the honors for oratory in a speech in condemnation of the prohibitory laws under whose nose a dozen bars were selling liquors within sight of the convention hall. If the Democratic convention, which is high license, had indorsed Mr. Clement's candidacy, he would have easily been elected, but it did not do so.

While Mr. Clement's election is not probable, it is not impossible, but his election is a minor consequence com pared with the fact that the formidable bolt he has organized has not only made a beginning of the end of the prohibitory law, but it will unseat a most corrupt political ring for many years to come. In his speeches thus far Mr. Clement arraigns the corrupt campaign methods of the regular Republican nominee, and exposes Republican extravagance in state affairs. He charges directly that the Governorship of the state for twenty years past has been little better than a purchasable commodity, and tells his supporters that he has in his possession unquestioned proof of the charges of bribery which he proposes to make public during the campaign. The resignation of five of the seven members of the regular Repub lican committee of Barre, a town of 9900 people, for the reason that they intend to support Mr. Clement for Governor, emphasizes the seriousness of the break in the party over the liquor question and the corrupt methods said to have been employed to secure the regular nomination for a rich man who is more a resident of New York than of Vermont. Mr. Clement probably will not win the Governorship, but his vigorous campaign will compel the Republicar party to enact a local option law and reform its corrupt campaign methods. It will mean a vast increase in independent voting and political action, and three or four moneybags will no longer be permitted blennially to divide the garments of the state and cast lots for them

The curious thing about this remarkable campaign is that Clement, the ing but a cold, astute, clearheaded man of business. He is a man without a contempt for the prohibitory law, but he is equally hostile to the despotic methods employed by the Republican ring to snuff out the candle of every man of intelligence who has decline to be their tool or fool. United States Senator Proctor, of Vermont, for more than twenty years has been bitterly hostile to Clement in business and politics. The moment that Senator Proctor's son became a candidate for Governor, Clement offered himself as the local option candidate, and obtained so many delegates that Proctor withdrew in favor of McCullough, fearing that in a protracted contest Clement might win. Clement had forced Proctor out of the field, and he was keen enough to see that by making an independent Republican canvass he could still further demoralize and disorganize the mossbacked Republican ring. He knows that whether he is elected or not, he has become too formidable a political force in his party to be hereafter treated with contempt by the ring. He has compelled the Republican State Convention to treat his appeal for high license with respect in their resolutions, and his denunciations of the corrupt political methods of the ring have excited the applause of the people of the state. He is a man of unflinching pertinacity of purpose, an able man of affairs, who has bided his time and has finally struck a blow which not only has knocked out prohibition, but knocked out the sanctimonious leaders of the political ring who are responsible for the perpetuation of the prohib itory law and the increase of its perni clous, unconstitutional abuse of its pow-

ers and authority. Mr. Clement is no philanthropist, no professional reformer; he is only an able, resolute man of affairs, who has succeeded in making the despotic Republican ring of his state recognize him as a distinct political force with which it will be obliged to reckon for the future. His appeal has been made direct to the people in every town, and everywhere he has attracted large audienc and obtained respectful hearing. He is a man without any gifts of oratory, save clear, logical statement, supported by facts and figures, just such an address as a man who has been a large marble mine owner, a railway organizer and manager, and a successful banker, would naturally make. It is one of the curious revenges of time that most important reform in liquor legistation and political abuses within hi own party should be accomplished by the single efforts of a man who has no interest, near or remote, in the saloon, who is not a politician, but a lifejong man of business.

The report that Senater Foraker, of Ohlo, is likely to be given the second place on the National Republican ticket with Roosevelt in 1904 is probably without foundation. On the face of it it is absurd. Senator Hanna and Foraker have both announced their willingness to support Roosevelt for renomination, and Senator Foraker could not afford needlessly to antagonize Senator Hanna in Ohio for election to the Vice-Prestdency, which, except for its very remote | to make the best of things.

possibility of succession to the Presidency through the death or hopeles debility of the President, is a very dull and worthless position for a very able and well-equipped lawyer, like Foraker. Foraker and Hanna do not wish to quarrel, and they are not likely to quarrel when the game is not worth the candie. Foraker could hardly afford to surrender his place as a leading debater on the floor of the Senate for the Vice-Presidency.

The campaign for Governor of Mississippi is in progress. The state has adopted the primary plan, which prohibits the nomination of any candidate by convention. The candidates are selected directly by the people at the primary election. Under the primary law no provision is made for the adop-tion of a platform. No committee, convention or other body of men is authorized to speak for the people, either in the way of naming candidates or in enunciating party principles. The candidates simply stump the state and lay their views before the people. The selection of the candidates means the indorsement of the particular views of the successful men. There are three candidates thus far in the field. The success of Senator Noel, author of the present primary law, will mean the exension of the principles that all political power should come direct from the people, and his election means the exasion by Mississippi of a system of radical democracy, such as prevails in some of the Swiss cantons. Editor Varden makes his campaign for Governor upon his demand for a division of the school funds between whites and negross on the basis of the taxes paid by them. This would result in closing nine-tenths of the negro schools and the consignment of the negro race to illiteracy. The poorer whites approve this project, but the better classes of people strongly oppose it. The planters say that any hostile legislation of this sort will probably drive their negro labor out of the state. Attordey-General Mo-Clurg, the third candidate for Governor, has been very active in attacking the trusts in Mississippi, and on this

issue makes his fight. Failure of the extradition warrant for Gaynor and Greene will not help their standing before the public. None of the onsiderations that justify resistance to extradition appear in this case except the very common one that the defendants are afraid of justice. In some instances, such as that of ex-Governor Taylor, who fled from Kentucky to escape persecution for the Goebel assussination, and others where prejudices are inflamed to the extent that there is reasonable doubt of justice, there may be good ground for registance of extradition, but in all other cases such action is ascribed to guilt. And in the case of Gaynor and Greene, who must have made large use of money in retaining the services of counsel very lose to the Canadian Government in their stubborn fight against return to the United States, the public is much inclined to view their action as confession of guilt. Fugitives from justice they have long been. Their punishment is inevitably great, whether administered by the hand of the law or not; but it is a source of regret that these men escape the penalty that their co-conspirator in fraud, Captain Carter, is now undergoing. It is to be hoped that some means will yet be found for getting them to trial in this country.

The declaration of President Mellen that he expected the commission men and ships to absorb the rail reduction in grain rates that went into effect yesterday from the Upper Columbia Valley we do not think warranted by the cir cumstances of the case. When vessel charters are high there is a wide margin between the Liverpool price of wheat and the price paid to the grower. When charters are low, there is corre sponding reduction in that margin. The same rule applies to rail freights. Whatever the freight rate may be, by water or by rail, the producer pays it. The English market will be the same whether the cost of carriage from Walla Walla be 20 or 40 cents a bushel. And it is a fact that low freights benefit the producer, not the consumer, on a commodity like wheat, that has the world for its market. It does not entirely escape notice that Mr. Hannaford, vice-president and traffic manager of the Northern Pacific, does not agree with his chief as to where the benefit of the new grain rate will rest. He says it will go to the consumer, and there can be no room to doubt it.

There is already in progress in a quiet way in lowa a contest for the Senstorial sent now held by Mr. Allison and which will not, in the ordinary course of events, be vacant until March, 1909. Mr. Allison has given out that the term which begins next March will be his last, so the politicians of the state feel themselves at liberty to make their calculations upon the understanding of his retirement. The contest is factional rather than personal, for no candidates as yet figure in it. Governor Cummins, George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, and Senator Dolliver form one coterie or faction, and Secretaries Shaw and Wilson and Speaker Henderson form the other, each seeking so to lay the wires as to control the election for some man of its own choice when the vacancy shall come. The fact is a curious one, illustrating the extraordinary energy of the Iowa political life. and it is more curious still from the fact that perfect good will appears to exist among the rival manipulators, who at many points of state policy work in entire harmony. .

Catholicism is gaining ground in Germany. According to the census of the German Empire for 1900, the German Protestants between 1890 and 1900 gained 13.6 per cent, while the Roman Catholics gained in the same period 15 per cent. The German Protestants numbered 35,231,104, while the Boman Catholics numbered 20,327,913. the Protestants are today well in the majority, the same rate of increase on the part of the Roman Catholics for a century would extinguish the Protestan; numerical superiority.

While Oregon will celebrate Septem ber 1 as Labor day, the farmers of the Walla Walla Valley will observe it as Straw day. That is, they will spread newly harvested straw on the country roads so as to enable the grain teams to haul large loads, the dust at this season of the year being uncomfortably deep. Between 200 and 300 miles of those roads will be treated in that manner. This exhibits a commendable public spirit, and is a wholesome movBRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CUBA.

Washington special (August 10) to Chicago Cuba's industrial depression, the bankuptcy of its treasury, and the probability of the United States prohibiting the proposed bond issue of \$15,000,000 add great interest to the conclusions of Professor Victor S. Clark, of the Bureau of Labor, who has investigated the labor and economic conditions of the island. Speaking of trade relations and prosper-

ity, Professor Clark says: "The commercial prosperity of the isiand and the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes do not seem to be imperiled by the establishing of an independent government. How far the economic welfare of the island will be dependent upon the creation of reciprocal trade relations with other nations cannot now be determined. For more than years sugar has been the dominant factor in Cuba's prosperity. Sugar has been as much king in Cuba as cotton is king in the South or wheat in the North-

"While the tobacco exports are at times equally valuable, the receipts from this crop are not so widely distributed throughout the island, and the ramifications of this industry are not so closely nterwoven with the texture of all other ousiness. But if in the future cane culture is to prove profitable only when subject to foreign favor, the more important this industry becomes the more will the independence of any govern-ment that exists in the island be com-The conditions of 1902 may reccur at any time.

There is a distinction, to be sure, be-There is a distinction, to be sure, be-tween political and economic dependence, and Cuba is not a wholly free country. But this does not affect the outcome. If she does subordinate her political to her economic interests, and this seems to deend at present on whether or not the inited States gives her an opportunity to do so, she will thrive commercially, but her government will be only nominally ndependent. The growth of the industry she fosters will make her more and more a satellite of the United States. The The stability, perhaps the existence, of her own government will be settled in the and means committee. But in this lese connection with our own country Cuban labor will undoubtedly prosper. "If, on the other hand, it should prove

possible to produce sugar profitably with-out reciprocity agreements," says Pro-fessor Clarke, "as it may in time and quite probably will under the Brussels convention, Cuba will develop her cane culture, and her government, exercising as it becomes established, more and more independent powers, may find it possible to foster other industries with a view to making the nation more self-sustaining. and thus create a wider field for employ-ment and increase the prosperity of the laboring class. But should the growing of cane prove unprofitable without reciprocity advantages, and should treaties of this kind be made, there will doubtless be some years of depression in the Cuban labor market, until new industries can be built up to take the place f the one destroyed.

"Cuba would not go into bankruptey by ny means, but this would prove a sever strain upon the young government. Grazing, fruitraising, and banana planting would probably be the recourse of her planters. The unemployed peasantry would retreat to their yam and plantain patches, and the general standard of liv-ing throughout the country would be

"But this third outcome of the present conomic crisis in Cuba does not seem likely to occur. With the transformation now taking place in methods of pro-duction. Cuba can probably sell sugar at a profit. Her natural advantages assure

her economic future."

The capacity of the Cuban for self-government is still undetermined. He has not yet been proved guilty of incompetency in this direction. It took the United States several years, guided through the first steps of inde-pendent national existence by one of the wisest and firmest of leaders, to establish its fitness to survive. So far as the character and intelligence of her people and her natural opportunities are con-cerned, Cuba has not an equal prospect of success, but she has the great advantage of the political lessons to be learned from a century of growing self-

government in other countries. "The Cubans are sometimes repre-sented as a turbulent and lawless people. Nothing could be further from the They are docile, gentle, almost effemi-nate. One would quite expect their dissensions to borrow more features from sensions to borrow more features from the sewing circle than from the forum or the battlefield. The Americans in Havana were a source of more disorder than the native population. The native born are in proportion to their numbers the most law-abiding element of the isl-

and's people.

"Unless they belle their past history and their present traits, the Cubans will conduct bloodless, though exciting, political campaigns. If the conservative element remains in power there is no good reason to believe that Cuba will not have the best government of any Spanish-morrison country, with the possible ex-American country, with the possible ex-ceptions of Chile and Mexico. But the problem of administration will not be so omplicated as it is in Mexico, and there are no pressing foreign questions reacting acutely upon domestic politics, such as may at any time disturb the equilibrium of the government of Chile."

The Diseases of Alaska.

New York Sun. An English physician has lately reported on the diseases prevalent in Alaska, after a residence of 16 months in the country. There are two seasons, Winter, the sea son of pack-ice; Summer, the season of swamps . The Winter lasts for nlno months, the Summer for three. Among numan maladies cerebro-spinal-meningitie is very prevalent, sometimes in epidemic, sometimes in sporadic form. It is often difficult to distinguish from the cerebal form of typhoid. Scorbutus is also wide. Rheumatism is frequent spread. isually takes the neuralgic type; inflammatory rheumatism is rare. is almost unknown, strange to say. Affect tions of the digestion are very frequent, owing to poor food; nervous diseases, such as locomotor ataxla, etc., are also frequent. Alcoholism and the like are prevalent, due to the ennul of the long winter, but, on the whole, intemperance is less harmful in Alaska than in more southern climates. Insanity is by no means rare, and it declares itself most the lower than the lower to annul about the lower than th frequently in Winter, owing to ennut, ab-sence of occupation, lack of exercise and isolation. Its usual form is acute melan-cholia, almost always followed by acute mania. Suicidal mania is also frequent. Taken altogether, the catalogue Alaskan diseases is a long one and indi-cates that a vigorous physique and morale is required to recist them.

A Curious Fraud.

- London Post.

A singularly impudent attempt at what one can only term a fraud was perpe trated a few days ago. Some prints were offered for sale to an entirely inexperlenced person at a considerable price. They were described as genuine impres stons by Bartolozzi, but were, in fact, prints from half-tone process blocks, ciev-erly colored and a little stained. They had been mounted and framed in black, and the backs stuck down with leaves from a French 18th century book. Of to an experienced eye the deception was immediately and ent. but many people do not ent. but many people do not ent. one process of illustration the from another and might easily rely on the appearance of age and the good faith of the seller. Fortunately in the case under

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

New York Times The alight tendency to criticism-it ould not be called opposition-manifested the South toward the work of the uthern Education Board, appears pretty much to have disappeared. What there was of it was due, we think, mainly misunderstanding, or failure to understand the purpose and methods of the board. This has been dispelled, as the work has proceeded, and the organization has begun to show direct activity. most effective influence in this direction was provided at the great Summer School of the South, held in Knoxville, Tenn. Some 1700 teachers and school officers, from every state in the South, were assembled there, and the plans of the South ern Education Board were fully explained and acutely discussed by Southern men The result was that a "declaration of principles" war unanimously adopted, in per fect harmony with the principles of the board, and including the following state-

We express our hearty appreciation of the noble work of the Southern and general educa-tion boards, which, by their earnest sympathy and generous means, have made possible this great Summer school of the South and in nu merous other ways are strengthening the pa-triotic efforts of the Southern people to im-prove their educational conditions. The easential feature of the policy con

ment:

this declaration is thus ex-

pressed: We must recognize conditions and frankly

face them. We therefore declare ourselves in favor of a public-school system, state sup-ported and state directed, in which every child may have the open door of opportunity. What little indication of disapproval there was in the South rose from the interpretation of this clause. The reason-ing that was used seems to have been something like this: "The open door of opportunity" is to be "for every child."
That means black and white alike, and the next step will be to mixed schools, and so to social equality. Of course, the interpretation is strained. It is the opin of these Southern teachers that all children should have the opportunity schooling, but not necessarily for the same schooling and not at all necessarily for schooling in the same classes, "state schooling in any case is to be supported and state-directed," and it is no be supposed that the state governments will fail to respect the sentiment of the neonic in a matter of this sort. The view of the teachers is that all that is danger ous in the colored race is made more dan gerous by ignorance, incapacity for work, idleness, superstition, and want of respect. This danger may be reduced by schooling which includes training work and tends to the building up of character However, if the people of any district do not feel with the teachers, there is no intention and there could be no power to compet them to act against their own sen

An interesting point in the declaration of the Southern teachers was the followwhich might with advantage be studied in many a Northern community Teaching should be a profession, and not a Teaching should be a profession, and not a stepping-sions to something elss. We therefore stand for the highest training of teachers, and urge the school authorities of every state to encourage those who wish to make the educating of children a life profession. We call upon the people to banish forever politics and nepotism from the public schools, and to establish a system in which, from the humblest teacher to the office of State Superintendent, merit shall be the touchsume.

Big Fees of Surgeons.

London Chronicle. The coronation baronetcy conferred or Sir Frederick Treves will not be the great surgeon's only reward for his successful royance of the King "out of danger For his four weeks' attendance at Sand-For his four weeks attendance at sand-ringham and recovery of the King from typhold fever in 1871 Sir William Guil re-cerved £10,000, as well as the dignity of baronet. Twice this amount was paid to ir Morell Mackenzle for his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, and in addi-tion he was presented with the Order of the Red Eagle. The doctors who attended Queen Victoria in her last illness received 2000 guineas each, while Dr. Lapponi's in removing a cyst from the pope's side a few years ago was recompwith £500. But the record in fees is held by the ancestor of the present Lord Mayor of London, Dr. Dimsdale, received for his journey to St. Petersburg and vaccination of the Empress Catherine II £10,000 as his fee, £5000 for traveling expenses, and also the title of beron and a life pension of £509 many traces of it as possible.

Spoiled a Deed of Herolam.

"Uncle," said little Johnny, "tell me how you charged with your war horse up the San Juan hill at the head of your

troops."
"Well," said the battle-scarred veteran, "I mounted the flery animal, drew my sword from its scabbard, rose in my stir-rups, cried 'Forward' and sunk the spurs deep in the quivering flanks of my gal-

"Yes!" exclaimed the boy breathlessly "Go on, uncle. Tell me the rest of it." There isn't any more to tell, Johnny, said his uncle, with a pensive sigh. "The horse balked."

Had Him There. "Jack, what are you going to be in the next world?"

"A sailor, yer reverence-same as I am "But are we not told there shall be 'no

"Mebby 80, yer reverence; but there'll be a lake."

And Couldn't Get Away? Girl with the Gibson Girl Neck (who had just returned from a seaside resort)

-Yes, there were two young men there.

Girl with the Julia Marlowe Dimple (who couldn't afford to go)-Cripples?

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Ex-Congressman Stephenson, of Michtgan, has dropped out of politics, and employs all his time on his farm of 1000 acres, which is one of the finest in the state. Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the Mayo of Chicago, has written a book of fairy tales. It has been known for some time that she had some litterary work in hand, but she deprecated any suggestions that she was "an

M. Raffaelli, an impressionist artist of Paris, says he has discovered a system of painting with solid sticks of oil color, giving all the effects of pastel drawings and also colidarity of texture. He claims that it will revolu-tionize the entire system of painting and greatly simplify the art.

Ex-Senator Turple is passing his de-cilaing years in a comfortable house in In-dianapolis, Ind. It has been said that the venerable ex-Senator is engaged in some liter-ary work, but this he denies. He said re-cently: "I am not at home to interviewers. I cently: "I am not at home to interviewers. I have retired. It seems to me that the newspaper of today, while admirable in many respects, while it is a great educator of the people, gives too much space to interviewe upon trivial subjects. It was quite different 25 or more years ago. The interviewer then was usually a man of skill, address, literary merit and conversant with affairs. His subjects, were topics of moment. There are few such interviewers now, and they seem lost among the commonplace."

Among the many whose work has been dis-

Among the many whose work has been dis-organized by the illness of King Edward is Edwin Abbey, R. A. the American artist, who is to paint the coronation picture. He had already visited Westminster Abbey on westerni occasions and made rough sketches, with the object of working out a scheme of treatment for what he desires to be a historic picture, designed, as it is, for Buckingham Palace. Mr. Abbey is quoted as saying that he was beginning to see his way to accomplish what he wanted when the news came of the postponement of the coronation. At first, he says, there was some confusion at the rehearnals. People naturally did not know their parts, and there was consequently much prompting. Gradually, however, order was evolving out of chaos, and things were going better. Mr. Abbey received his com-mission to paint the coronation picture a year since, direct from the King himself. He does not expect to finish it for fully 15 months notice no harm was done, as the would-be purchaser took advice before closing the

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Pessimism is only safeguarded optim

The fireboat project is waiting for the next fire.

Many a man who expounds ideas has

impounded them from somebody else Foraker is named for Vice-President. If he really desires it, he will decline it.

Mayor Williams does business like a man who is not a candidate for re-election.

Although Salt Lake is said to be going dry, there will probably be enough for the Elks.

Hops, all reports say, never looked better. We should think not, at 20 cents a pound, or thereabouts. We trust there are not too many states-

men in the pext Legislature. Oregon needs some things done. Hanna says the report of his retirement

was a joke. We suspected this, for it was too good to be true. "All work done without pain" is said

to be the standing advertisement of the Central American revolutions. A convention of editors is having a gay time at Newport. But Juckily the active editors are at home getting out the news

paper. It's a good thing the fair board does not have to pay for all the advice it gets. else what would become of that \$350,000

The trust problem is said to be a deep one. This will be a surprise to those of us who have an easy way for dealing with them.

fund?

Rival candidates for Congress down in South Carolina got into a fight the other day, but Mayor Schmitz hasn't been

Since Bryan has heard that the party has "no man," he has revised what he meant. The party will not be without a man if he can help it.

They say the Democratic party is to be reorganized. The outward form of reorganization is easy. But what miracle

can create a soul under the ribs of death? Who is behind the Coos Bay Railroad is said to be none of the public's business. Let's see. The railroad will be in

Oregon, won't it, and the United States?

How far off is Russia? Governor Geer said he would let the people decide whether an extra session of the Legislature is needed or not. Since the people haven't thought it worth while to decide, luckily or unluckily, he is spared the trouble.

The Columbia River salmon pack seems to be returning toward the record of 650,000 cases for one season. Those persons whose devotion to hatcheries won them public criticism now come in for their reward. And if they builded better than they knew, the reward is theirs just the same

In a dissertation on bedbugs by the Department of Agriculture we are told that "the presence of this insect in a house is not necessarily the result of neglect or carelessness." But this insect will never be got out of a house by neglect of him, or by carelessness as to his presence.

One installment of the Crown Prince of Stam's name is Phya Rajavallobb. This is the only part he will bring to the United States. There are so many other installments that he fears he would lose track of them in the haste of his visit. Besides,

Carl Friedrick Willibald Peter Mosbrugger, of Werthelm Grossboryogthum, Baden, a one-time famous tenor, is dead. He was to have been buried in the Potter's field, but horrified charity saved him. We don't like to think of food for worms in a Potter's field, but elsewhere it does not sadden the gayety of nations.

Not long ago the McMinnville Register was in deep distress because, as it alleged, the policy of the Republican party had made prices so low as to drive men to despair or suicide. We note this week that that excellent newspaper is making an equally bitter complaint that the policy of the Republican party has now made prices so high as to drive men to despair or suicide. It seems that nothing but despair or suicide awaits us in any event. Although we wish no man to be in despair, we trust that the editor of the esteemed paper is still in the land of the living.

In a speech at Great Falls, Mont., President James J. Hill saft: "If you were to go without them (railroads) for a while, you would learn to use them well, and you may be forced to do this." The old gentleman knows human nature well, and understands how not to agitate the public mind against him, and yet to awaken its sense of fairness in his behalf. If there is a railroad man who can approach the popular view of railroads better than any other person, that man is Jim Hill. The only thing he is prone to forget is that the public looks upon permanent improvements as established public benefits without obligation to the past. The public does not care how much the freight was on potatoes before the raliroad came. The railroad is here, it is supposed to sustain itself as it goes along every day, and the public does not feel that it has a debt to the past.

> Hunting Song. Bir Walter Scott.

Waken, lords and indice gay,
On the mountain dawns the day;
All the joily chase is here
With hawk and horse and hunting spear
Hounds are in their couples yelling.
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling. Merrily, merrily mingle they, Waken, lords and ladles gay.

Waken, lords and ladies gay. The mist has left the mountain gray, Springlets in the dawn are steaming, Diamonds on the brake are gleaming; And foresters have busy been To track the buck in thicket green; Now we come to chant our lay, Waken, lords and ladies gay.

Waken, lords and ladies gay To the greenwood haste away; We can show you where he lies, Fleet of foot and tall of size; We can show the marks he made When 'gainst the oak his antiers fray'd; You shall see him brought to bay; "Waken, lords and ladies gay."

Louder, louder chant the lay Waken, lords and indies gay! Tell them youth and mirth and glee Run a course as well as we: Time, stern huntsman! who can balk, Stanch as hound and fleet as hawk; Think of this, and rise with day, Gentle lords and ladies gay!