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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer. rly winds

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter perature, 67 deg.; minimum temperature, 53 deg.; precipitation, 42 inch.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

SOURCES OF GREATNESS.

It is a suggestive fact that the eminence of the new United States Supreme Court Justice, O. W. Holmes, and the real source of his greatness, lie in his learning. As lawyers go, he is not particularly effective, as a Judge he is not notably sound; but he is a profound and a discursive scholar in many fields of knowledge. His wisdom has made him great.

In these days of cheap and brilliant wit, when mere moneybags are ready to neglect and despise both books and schools, when public affairs are frequently at the mercy of the half-educated, it is worth while to note the triumphs of scholarship. No amount of learning can make the shallow brain deep or impart the unconquerable soul to the purposeless, but it is certain that nothing but learning can enable mediocrity to become great, and it is doubtful if there is any other way for the individual without exceptional native endowment to rise to pre-eminence except the way of study. Gladstone and Ballsbury and Balfour \illustrate the power that can be acquired through earning. None of them received great genius through inheritance, but all of them achieved greatness through sheer force of study and equipment in the worlds of books and music, art and scitees in Maine is at tributed largely to the assidulty, with which he pursued the annals of the state's political life. McKinley's prominence grew out of his thorough mastery of tariff details. Spooner's power resides largely in his wide acquaintance with every question that comes before Congress. Learning is so potential and neces sary a source of greatness that the highest type of greatness can only be predicated of those who gain it. A man may reach a certain altitude of greatness without learning, but not the highest altitude. Native gifts or acquired methods of conduct can do a great deal for a man, but they cannot take the place of knowledge. President McKinley reached a certain plane of eminence through his amiable gifts, his diplo matic talents, his rare capacity of measuring and influencing men. But the world of ultimate and profound learning was to him an undiscovered coun try. Ready as was his talent for learning, as exemplified in the progress he made in finance from 1891 to 1898, and in tariff from 1894 to 1901, his lack of enlightenment on those questions will forever keep him down to the second rank of American public men. Learned as Macaulay was he was not yet learned enough to avoid errors which affix ineradicable blots to his brilliant career. Learned as Gladstone was, he has left errors of ignorance which posterity is certain, as time goes on, to view with increasing impatience. It is one of the perils of the hour this country, as in every country, that popular crazes on the one hand, and the gift of money-making on the other hand, conspire to elevate to power numberless persons of good intentions and of harmless exteriors, who conduct society along the brink of a precipice down which it may be plunged at any time through their ignorance of history and conomics. Men like Bryan and Hanna are continually doing foolish things which a kind Providence overrules to innocuous results, but which are omi- Portland. One line is necessary to hannous of tremendous evil in some hour of National crisis. If McKinley had en President in 1893 with his views | traffic from the East and the Upper Coof 1891, the country would have gone to the silver basis because of his ignorance. If Cleveland had been President in 1898 with the views he acted upon in Hawaii in 1893, he would probably have renounced the Philippine Islands, through ignorance of the laws of annexation and the principles of ethnio development. The Republican party would be shipwrecked in this year's elections if it had to go before the country on the doctrines enunciated by Mr. McKinley as immutable principles ten products of the interior to the Portland Fears ago. market with greater facility and less There is another source of greatness cost. and one which learning cannot supply, most significant of all, because it inand that is the resolute heart. Yet troduces a whole new family of induseven here it is true that the dauntless trial factors-is the enterprise for conspirit perceives that the means to its necting Coos Bay with Sait Lake City end lie through the achievement of which also involves another connection learning. If it is Napoleon in the field with Portland, both from the East and of war or Blaine in the world of poll- from San Francisco. In no other field tics or Carnegie in manufacturing or. is development activity so great as in Morgan in finance, the exceptional mind that of which Portland is the center. makes itself master of the wisdom that must serve its purposes. The art of fact that Oregon was not exploited so war was known before Napoleon's day much as her sister commonwealthe in -to reach the vital point before the years past. Rapid growth was then and strike before he is readywith them. Now comes Oregon's turn, but Napoleon mastered it, and sum-moned up the resolution to apply it. and circumstances are except vorable for large development in this

to this is the capacity to learn quickly upon occasion what needs to be known at the time. Such a man is President Roosevelt, who is not learned. Such a man was Gladetone, who learned new things as fast as he forgot old ones. There is a facile, catch-as-catch-can sort of utilitarian wisdom which gives much measure of success, as ordinary men come and go; but no man of this ready school of quick wisdom, crammed overnight against examination day, can ever rise to the level of true greatness. The most precious stone in the diadem of real greatness is scholarship. In private life it puts the crowning touch on character. In public it is the true sheet-anchor of safety.

CRAZES AND THEIR HARVEST.

What killed Charley Fair and his wife was the "speed madness." ter-balanced head would have kept him from running away with his machine on a dangerous plece of road. But the excitement of the chase was too much for his discretion. It overcame him, It took possession of his judgment, dethroned his reason and nullified his will, He was the slave of a passion. The tragedy is therefore but another exhibit in the long indictment of mankind for its frequent submission to the chains of sensualism

A considerable fraction of humanity becomes, at one time or another, victimized by a "craze." It may be for drink, or for gambling, or for dress, or for bleycles or for orchids, or for He-dian baskets, or for spiritualism, or for "hoilness," or for automobiles, or for old manuscripts, or for mountain-climbing, or for athletics. There is a wide range of indulgences here, and some are more otently harmful than others, but at bottom there is little difference in their moral quality. When the judgment is bound and delivered over to impassioned and unreasoning devotion, out of all proportion to the serious purposes of life, the main sin is committed. Whether we sell our souls to an automobile or a frowsy medium or the stock exchange does not greatly matter. A boy died in Cleveland from cigarette-smoking the same day that two infatuated Alpine-climbers lost their footing on the sides of a fatal precipice. Their mas-

ters were different, but each was in bondage. So near is wit to withesoness, so near

devotion to slavery, that crazes are apt to sweep over whole bodies of men simultaneously. There was the tulip craze in Holland, the Panama craze in France, the Kaffir craze in England, the know-nothing craze in the United States. Many epochs of history seem to reveal a form of insanity pervading almost an entire people. Burke has fitly characterized the French Revolution as a regicide craze. New England's unhappy persecution of witches partook of the nature of a mania. Gold rushes and reservation rushes in the United States owe their magnitude more to infectious fever than to any well-defined prospects of gain. When we reflect how many and persistent are these infatuations that possess by turn even the matter-offact American people, it seems as if we might almost characterize the business of normal existence as being carried on by the people in their lucid intervals. In individual cases one craze usually wrecks the mind that has so far merely by accident escaped some other form of folly. It is a common reflection that the person who commits suicide over love or religion would probably have committed suicide over something else seen. sooner or later if the particular contributory occasion had not come along. And this is in great part true. The mind that cannot withstand the fasci-Stockyards Company, makes the statenation of the "speed madness" is of a piece with those that succumb to the ment that recent articles of The Orego. gambling mania or the fever for placer nian on the meat-packing industry have mining. The unbalanced mind is forebeen misleading, and yet he concedes doomed to fall some day when the the whole question when he admits that 25 per cent of the hogs shipped from right temptation comes along. For Captain Strong it was the person of May Portland to Puget Sound were packing Yohe; for Andree it was the Arctic balloon; for Senor Sevras it was the air ship; for De Quincey it was the oplum dream; for, alas! how many it has been the convivial glass. Perhaps we should say that the unemployed rich are pecu liarly open to temptations of this kind "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." It is the policy of Nature to remove in one way and another those whose general unproductiveness enables them to be spared. For those upon whom more ckneyed attractions pall, the automobile, with its "speed madness," has been raised up.

great if they only had learning. Next fairly bursting with pent-up energy and it needs only the quickening influence of capital to release native wealth and establish industrial life almost beyond the dreams of Oregonians. Portland should take active and sympathetic part in these operations in order to receive their full benefit.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS. No word is more needed by the peo

ple of the Pacific Coast and of the whole United States than this striking utterance by Consul H. B. Miller, who is in Portland from his post in China on a brief vacation: Now there is one fundamental and absolute

It casential basis for all our relations with China, and that is our taking a stronger hand in the political affairs of that country. To my mind, there is little use in our attempting to do much commercially without taking a hand in much commercially without taking a hand in the internal affairs of China. . . We should remember that things in that country are done by treaty right and special concessions, and it requires a very active and constant display of strength on the part of the United States to obtain for our merchants these rights and con-commons. Trade, in other words, is hand in hand with politics. hand with politics.

Mr. Miller could do his country no more useful service than in bringing this message home to every person who is influential in forming our governmental policies. The truth he presents is not new, but it is scarcely apprehended by those who most need to know it. Perhaps it will gain some attention

cause it comes from a man who "has been there and ought to know." Business men should realize and the chools should teach that the highest and most important function of govern-

ment today is to secure to its subject the fullest opportunity for their powers to be employed, and for them to gather the product of their labors. The sentimental and social rights of man have been secured. The rights he needs today are those of production and exchange.

For satisfaction of these rights and needs, domestic supply and demand no longer suffice. To the American workingman of the twentieth century foreign markets are a necessity. Our Government will fail of its duty unless it is armed and vigilant at all points for offense and defense in extension of American trade, and not so much extension of trade as the maintenance of opportunities for trade. Our represen-

tative Government has no existence or reason on its own account. It subsists merely as the accredited agent of the whole people, and in that representative capacity it must protect the productive

and commercial capabilities of the masses from hostile agencies in whatever direction. The immense possibilities of trade with Asia have been so often recounted that it is needless to enlarge upon them. Their greatness is pointedly attested in the strenuous efforts made by European powers to gain footholds there of territory, of concessions, of treaty rights, of influences at court. All these intrigues and shows of force must be met, as Consul Miller says, in kind. The Administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt have done creditable service in upholding American rights and dignity in the Orient. For this work they deserve the solid encouragement of the American business community. Not the least of the steps for our successful

maintenance in Oriental markets is the retention of the Philippine Islands. They are the most eligible of steppingstones to the greatest of the continents. They are to be the gateway to the greatest commerce the world has ever

THE MAIN FACT CONCEDED.

Vice-President Daughtry, of the Union

with the exact number of hogs that

were shipped for the purposes of this

prominent in the forefront in all this

discussion is, Why were any packing

hogs shipped from Portland? Why

were the packers from other Coast

towns permitted to take good hogs right

from under the nose of Portland pack-

ers? Do you find that San Francisco or

Seattle ship away any of the hogs they

hogs in Portland, pay the freight on

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1902.

If packers in other Coast cities can buy livestock in Portland and convert it into cured products at a profit, packers in Portland may do it. There is some reason in the contention that the hog supply of the Columbia Basin is not yet up to the demands of a very large packing establishment, but the power to produce is here, and adequate packing-houses and stockyards in Portland are all that is required to develop the industry to extensive proportions Other cities do not wait for the hogs before establishing the packing plants. Unless we shall have surplus packing capacity to absorb increased production

all the growth will go to the towns that do. Portland can sit with folded hands and murmur that it can't make money at the business, while others are actually taking our livestock and establishing a great industry for themselves with much profit, but that will not do. We can at least do what others are doing, particularly when we have material advantages over the others. The Oregonian is too much in earnest in this matter to quibble over petty detalls. There can be no dispute over the broad facts that livestock is cheaper in Portland than in Senttle or San Francisco; that the demand for packinghouse products is not met by the local supply; that other Coast towns take packing stock from Portland and from Portland's trade field which ought to be used here. It is a mild statement to say that this is not a sound condition for a growing community in a new country. It holds out a great opportunity for somebody to selze.

Dr. Martin Luther Holbrook, of New York, an eminent authority on hygiene and physical culture, is dead at the age of 72 years. Ever since he received his diploma as a physician, in 1861, Dr. Holbrook has been a student of and authority upon sanitation-a teacher of ways and means to preserve health rather than to cure disease. With all of his knowledge and research, he was not himself able to attain to a great age, though, upon the theory that fewer years of sound health is preferable to great age beset by infirmities that re sult from unhygienic living, Dr. Holbrook's death, like his life, is a matter of congratulation. The propaganda of physical culture gained largely through his efforte, and his life from this standpoint was a marked success.

The indignation against storage of lighting oil in one's neighborhood, let us say at once, is justifiable. All the same, a consummation devoutly to be wished would be for about half the resolution and activity that is enlisted against oil, against street-care, against railroads, against pavements, against sidewalks, etc., etc., to become enlisted in favor of something that will benefit the town: Take your choice of the object you will work for, gentlemen; the range is wide and unrestricted, but get excited in favor of some great public enterprise that will make the town bigger and better, and won't hurt you, either. We have hundreds AGAINST everything that comes up. Let us have a few FOR something!

It passes comprehension that persone

of even less than ordinary prudence and forethought will move camp on an outing at this season of the year without taking extra care to extinguish the smoldering embers of their campfires. Not only is valuable timber in great quantities destroyed every year through this lapse of prudence, or, more plainly

speaking, criminal neglect, but homes and crops are menaced, and not infrequently destroyed, thereby. It is a pity that the culprits in this matter cannot be apprehended, not only that they may be punished, but that the good name campers in general may be cleared of charges which of necessity must be indiscriminately lodged. -

REMAKING THE SUPREME COURT

New York Evening Post. New fork hvening rost. It is a striking tribute to the transpar-ent enjoyment of paternal pride by Oliver Wendell Holmes that the announcement of the new appointment to the United States Supreme Court will make many States Supreme Court will make many a reader exclaim: "What a pity that Dr. Holmes could not have lived long enough to see his boy receive this bonor!" The only son of the poet and humorist, his father's letters to his friends from the very first showed his cheerful confidence that the baby was going to grow into a man of mark. In "My Hunt After The Captain," Dr. Hoimes left on record, 40 years ago, one of the most charming mixtures of paternal solicitude and humorous appreciation of the grotesque and the amusing sides of war to be found in literature, culminating in this delightful sketch of the meeting after a prolonged search:

In the first car, on the fourth seat to the right, I saw my Captain: there saw I him, even my first-born, whom I had sought through

"How are you, Boy"" "How are you, Dad?"

Such are the proprieties of life, as they are observed simong us Anglo-Saxons of the sine-tae-th century, decently disquising these nat-ural impulses that made Joseph, Prime Minthat a mappl, every around so cant int Egyp-tians and the house of Pharaoh heard-may, which had once overcome his shaggy oid uncle Esau so entirely that he sel on his brother's neck and cried like a baby in the presence of all the woman all the women.

This was the time that Capiain Holmer was wounded in the neck at Antietam, 40 years ago next month; the year before, he had been wounded in the breast at Ball's Bluffs, and the next May he received a third wound, in the foot, at Fredericksburg. But he had carried a good constiinto the Union Army when he enlated, the first year of the Civil War, at the age of 20; and at 61 his health is so vigorous that it seems reasonable to exect 15 years of active service in his new post. He has sat nearly 20 years on the Supreme bench of Masachuseits, the last part of the time as its Chief Justice; and his appointment is the second time within a quarter of a century that a President has called the head of that court to Washington, Justice Gray having held that position when he was selected by

President Arthur in 1881. Justice Holmes has not been a great Judge, like that predecessor in his pres-ent position. Lemuel Shaw, who sat as Chief Justice from 1830 to 1880, and left his enduring mark upon the interpreta-tion of the law. He has been more of a "literary feller" than one often finds a interary tener than one often finds on the bench, and he has a strong ten-dency to be "brilliant" rather than sound. At the same time his ability warranted his original selection for an associate justiceship and his promotion to the chief place when the last vacancy occurred. Not a few lawyers in Mai sachusetts would pick out at least one of his associates as likely to render the Nation better, if more humdrum, service at Washington; but, of course, if the President were going to the Bay State for a judge, he could not pass by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Roosevelt seems likely to make Mr. Roosevelt seems likely to make over the Supreme Court largely-espe-cially if he should be given a second term. Mr. Gray was the oldest member of that bench-74, last March: but Justice Shiras was 70 last January. Chief Jus-tice Fuller will reach the same age next February, and Justice Harlan next June. Under the law allowing retirement upon a full-pay pension at 70, after 10 years' of service, all three may withdraw within the next twelve-month. Of the other five, Brown is 66; Month. Of the other hve, Brown is so; Brewer, 65 (both becoming eligible for retirement within the next five years); Peckham, 65; McKenna, 59, and White 58. Justice Holmes will not reduce the average age so much as is desirable when new man comes (Harlan was only 44 hen appointed in 1877)-indeed, he when violates the excellent rule which it has been sought to establish, that no man should be selected who was past 60; but heredity gives him promise of a vig-

us old age. new Justice embodies new views of new questions at a time when the old questions which were so long the most im-portant have been finally disposed of.

edly true that workingmen as a rule feel

should be somewhat distrustful of Judges

who have been known chiefly as "corpo-ration lawyers," and it is a happy cir-

The substitution of one Massachusetta man for another does not disturb the balance of the court from the locality

point of view. New England still has one

putting one Republican in place of an

tion or party had any influence in the de

A Prodigious Plow Order.

Philadelphia Record.

ever sent out for this crop-compelling im-

Child.

But ah! so pale, he knew her not,

Though her smile on him was dwelling-

South Africa has been received by

An order for 18,000 eight-horse plows to

the suggestion was heard that eithe

cisions of this court.

cumstance that no such criticism can passed upon the new appointee.

It is not strange that laboring

the court takes sides against them.

men

be

that

HONORS COME HIGH.

New York Mail and Express. William Pitt once recommended to George III that any man with an income of \$150,000 a year should be made a peer if he so desired.

It would be possible, according to an English paper, to support a peerage on an income much less than that. Indeed, many a peer of recent creation, as well as of ancient date, is able to maintain his dignity with great success on \$50,000 a year, or even less. But the unavoidable initial expenses which a peer is called upon to defray total up at the very least lose on \$4000.

First of all, there are big fees to be paid. There are five grades of nobility-Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis and Duke. The fee of a Baron is \$750, of a Viscount

of an Earl \$1250, of a Marquis and of a Duke-the highest rank in the peerage-\$1750. Part of these fees goes to national exchequer and part to port the College of Arms in Queen Vic-toria strest, by which all questions of arms and heraidry are decided.

It is a singular fact that when Wellington took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time, on June 28, 1814, he was

a Baron, a Viscount, an Earl, a Marquis and a Duke all rolled into one. These dignities had been conferred upon him from time to time, in their order, by dis tinct grants for his services during the ong war with France, and it was only when, on the overthrow of Napoleon, the last and highest patent of nobility was be-stowed, that he was able to take his seat in the House of Lords. The combined fees which Weilington had to pay for the five patents of nobility amounted to \$5250.

A peer must wear the robes of his rank in the peerage on his introduction to the House of Lords. These robes are made of scarlet cloth slashed with ermine, the wearer's rank in the peerage being denoted by the number of bars of white fur which traverse the robe back and front A Duke displays four bars of ermine, a Marguis 3%, an Earl three, a Viscount two and a Baron one. Each robe costs between \$200 and \$250. Then there is the coronet, The occasions

are rare upon which peers are called upor to wear their crowns. They were, however, displayed by the nobles assembled at the coronation of the King in Westminste Abbey. The coronet of each rank of the pecrage consists of a cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine and surmount ed by a gold tassel. It is in the design the coronet's outer circle of gold and silver that the various orders of nobility ar distinguished. A Baron's coronet has a plain circle of gold surmounted by six silver balls. The circle of gold in a Vis-count's coronet is jeweled, and there are 12 silver balls. From the jeweled circle of gold in an Earl's coronet rise eight points, also of gold, upon each of which there is a silver ball, and between each point, close to the circle, is a gold strawberry leaf. The coronet of the Marquis has a row of silver balls, placed not on points, but on

the circle of gold, and between each is a gold strawberry leaf; and a Duke's coronet has a wreath of gold strawberry leaves over the jeweled circle of gold. The goldsmiths' charge for making a coronet ranges from 450 guineas.

Among other expenses of a peer are a fee of \$59 to the College of Arms for a grant of arms, a tax of 2 guineas a year for displaying these armorial bearings on his carriage and a further tax of about \$5 a year for engraving them on vate note-paper.

FUTURE OF CHINESE TRADE.

New York Times. The two distinguished Chinamen were received so cordially on our shores on Saturday both express confidence in the happy influence of the recent treaty happy between China and Great Britain on the external trade of the Celestial Empire. and both predict that the treaty would be firmly and successfully enforced in China. The most immediately important vision of the treaty is that which lished the "likin," or taxes collected provision at the frontier of each province on all trade. These have been the source of trade. These have been It is an interesting coincidence that the great profit and power to the Viceroys of the different provinces, and their chief re-liance for revenue, with which they have maintained their separate armies and

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now for a site-for the oil tanks. But don't forget the Fair.

This is weather which seems to make ne's Panamas cost more than they really did.

The Grand Lodge of Elks has thrown out carnivals. Perhaps it wouldn't if it had first attended the Portland Carnival.

If Bryan really desires to be a private citizen, what makes him shout from the housetops? Why doesn't he come off the roof?

Thank goodness, natural law punishes automobile fiends better than does civil Would it were equally so with law. bike flends.

The biggest ship in the world is the Kaiser Wilhelm II. According to the Kaiser's own estimate of himself the name is a good one.

The only real objection a girl makes to a man's inducements comes when she discovers he knows she hasn't been objecting as she pretended.

"A foot of Oregon soil is worth an acre of any other," says Governor-elect Chamberlain. He is paying a compliment in exchange for one Oregon paid him last June.

Breathes there the man with soul so iead who never to himself has said: This is my own, my own Fair site, my interests only are in sight?

The Fair site is to be chosen September 12. Once upon a time that date seemed far off. Now it is nearer than we thought it would be for a long time. "How tempus does fugit!"

The Oregon Editorial Association has adjourned. Since we noticed no deterloration in the newspapers while its members were away, perhaps we shall notice no improvement after they get back.

The office of Collector of Customs of the Washington-Alaska district will be located at Tacoma, not Seattle. It apears, therefore, that the office was established not for commercial considerations of boodle, but simply for the interests of the department.

The Boer generals are received by the British with acclaim. Next they will repair to Holland and meet Kruger. The old man may go to his Bible as he used to do, but he will find only one text left to preach to his erstwhile generals: "Take heed to thyself, lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land whither thou goest, lest it be for a snare in the midst of thee."

The last Legislature of Oregon ordered the State Land Board to lend out the irreducible school land fund at 6 per cent interest. The law is inoperative because 6 per cent is not obtainable on safe security. Here is a lesson with 99 full treatises on flat. Cannot the sovereign will of the State of Oregon lend money at 6 per cent; or, in commerce, is the sovereign law the law of commerce?

Caution: Never turn down a reporter. If you would be rid of him, dismiss him civilly, but never turn him down. Remember, you are not talking to one who is as an individual, but to one who is as a newsgatherer for the public; therefore do not attempt to browbeat him or aulphle. The way you treat a reported will return to you in the same coin with interest. Wise men have learned this long ago. Little minds have it yet to

learn.

PORTLAND'S TURN TO PUSH AHEAD. It can hardly escape notice that Portland occupies a rather large place in the calculations of regiroad-builders Not only is it the center of important local transportation projects, but it is also the goal of transcontinental enterprises. Oregon is recognized today as a field offering greater inducements to capital than any other state of the West, and transportation facilities in these modern days of commerce are among the first requirements of industrial development. The strength of Portland is shown by the fact that every new line is careful to establish strong connections with this city.

The Northern Pacific is making every effort to get into Portland on better terms than it has hitherto enjoyed. To this end it is willing to spend \$3,600,000 to bring its trains into this city from the north bank of the Columbia at Vancouver, and there is no knowing how much it will pay, directly and indirectly, to get down the Columbia River to die the business between Portland and Puget Sound, the other to care for the lumbia Basin that insists on coming to this port. The Snake River line to Lewiston is another project contributing distinctly to Portland's trade prestige Nearer home is the Columbia River & Northern, now under active construction, which will drain the rich Klickitst country to the unfretted Columbia and to Portland. The Columbia Southern extension and the movement for a portage railroad between Biggs and The Dalles are also in the line of getting

The newest-and possibly the

All this may be due somewhat to the

the animals and convert them into manufactured products which they sell in the face of Eastern competition. The freight charge is about 50 cents per hog between Portland and Seattle, besides stockyards charges and the risk and annoyance of shipment. Portland packers certainly have this advantage in the market. As to the market for packing-house products, the following statement that was printed in The Oregonian of July 17 seems to be significant: For the pear 1901 the one State of Oregon received 8,250,000 pounds of hams and bacon, and more than 8,000,000 pounds of lard. The Alaska and North Pacific Coast trade, which is supplied from points east of the Missouri River, represents for the same period about 8,000 for second of hum hence and head head 6,000,000 pounds of ham, bacon and lard. And while the export trade to Pacific ports is no yet very great, having been only 2,000,00 pounds for the nice months ending September 30, 1901, the Asiatic demand for packing-house

receive?

products is rapidly growing, and there is hard-ly a limit to the possibilities in that direction. This, it is to be observed, is over and above the output of the local packingouses. Another statement that was printed at

that time indicated the possibilities of the packing-house industry in the Northwest as follows:

It is estimated that, under the stimulus of the steady demand which a proper packing-house industry would create. Portland would get annually from the region east of the Cas-cades 2,500,000 hogs, and from the Williamette Valley 1,000,000. These would yield about 700.-000,000 pounds of pork products, of the value of about \$97,500,000. No industry in the Northest will compare with this in its poss It remains to be said that The Ore gonian's purpose in presenting this matter before the public is to awaken wider interest in a field of industry that is

not fully occupied. There appears no good reason why Portland should not have packing-houses to turn every hog within reach of this market into bacon, ams and lard for home consu

hogs. That would be about 5000 pack-How well the masses appreciate the ing hogs sent from Portland in the year Portland Library since it has been 1900. It is entirely within bounds to esmade public in fact as well as in name timate the number of packing hogs sent is attested by its phenomenal increase to Puget Sound from the Upper Columin patronage. There is now no sort of excuse for the withholding of benefac bla Basin-territory directly tributary to Portland-at ten times the number tions toward it by those who are able that passed through this city, or 50,000. to give. Somebody has set a good ex-Then admit that but 25 per cent of the ample in this matter by a gift of \$200. hogs shipped from Western Oregon to The library is in good hands, and is San Francisco filled packing-house redoing good work; but its usefulness is quirements-there were 5000 more. This only a fraction of what it might be with adequate endowment and generous gives a total of 60,060 packing hogs that Portland should have packed, but did equipment. When casting about for a not. In other words, it refused more deserving object of helpful investment. than three times as many as it used. don't forget the library. We are not particularly concerned

Representatives of Portland who have been striving to bring National conventions here for 1904 and 1905 seem to have presentment. The question that stands worked with commendable zeal and discretion. Failures for 1904 may be merged into success for 1905, which will be better yet. One of the most strenuous is to be that in connection with the mining congress. This deserves liberal support on all hands. Nothing is more important than to draw attention o Not a bit of it. They buy capital to Oregon as a mining state.

> The miners are "standing firm," and the owners won't start up. 'It is fully as meritorious in the strikers to refus to work in cold furnaces as it is credit. able in the operators to refuse to resume operations while no men report for work. There should be no complaint from either side, and honors are even.

If oil fuel in locomotives will do away with the sparks that annually set numerous fires in dry grain fields along ratiroad tracks it would seem to be worth while to equip thresher engines also for oll-burning. That would avoid a peril that is almost constant in har-

lately struggling for mastery. The Amer-ican people will take much greater pleas-ure in sending plows to the Transvaal Colonel Jacobs is dragged off again just as he has settled down among us than in sending mules and munitions of war, and will lose nothing by the substias a familiar and welcome and almost a pioneer figure. Let us hope that St. tution. The resumption of mining opera-Louis will be to his liking also, and tions will no doubt be the signal for a re that he will not be moved away just newal of large export orders for machin-ery, tools and lumber to go along with as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition opens,

The British Navy is principally composed of has-beens and false alarms But so is every navy under the sun. The world's peace is assured as much by the rotten old hulks as by the craft that could really fight.

The Elgin creamery has failed, with 10,000 creditors. Indebtedness of that multitudinousness is a luxury few can afford. Could an honest fellow who wasn't going to fail ever get that many persons to trust him?

That was a mean trick of the other And am I then forgot-forgot? It broke the heart of Ellen. Elks to put the ban on street carnivals They had evidently heard of Portland's In vain he weeps, in vain he sight, Her check is cold as asher; Nor here's own him shall white those syme on hirs their siltern hates. success in that line and despaired of beating us. Elks should be above jeal-

portant have been finally disposed of. Not only before the Civil War were iscourts.

Prince Chen remarked that "there will, sues growing out of the slavery contro versy the burning ones before the suprem of course, be much opposition to the aboli-tion of the duties, but where the interests of the empire are concerned the criticisms tribunal, but for a long period after its end they reappeared, in one guine or an-other. At inst, they were disposed of, of a few persons cannot be considered. which is a more musterful tone with erence to the great mandaring than has one by one, a court with a large majority of Republicans affirming the principle of state rights, annulling the civil rights act, been customary. Sir Linn-Chen-Tung, who is to succeed Wu Ting Fang as Am-Washington in January, prebassador at and sustaining the Southern States in adopting constitutions which practically disfranchise the blacks, though on their dicted that the treaty "would revoluti ize commerce in China," and added, "al-though it is likely that the people in the face so fair that no ground for Federal interference can be found. The new ques-tions are those which involve the rights interior will rebel against this abolish ment (of the likin taxes), I think that the American merchants will see that we are of capital and labor under the novel con ditions bred of modern tendencies toward the consolidation of wealth and the organable to enforce our laws." The opp will probably be less than has been ex-pected. Sir James Mackay, the very able ization of labor. We must consider it, on British Commissioner, hus provided in the treaty that the Viceroys shall actually the whole, a fortunate circumstance that Justice Holmes has made a record in Massachusetts as a defender of the right of laboring men to organize and to seek the receive as much from the honestly administered customs duties as they former ly got from the likin, and all the more in ends of such organization, "so long as they do no violence or threaten no vio-lence"-fortunate because it is undoubtfluential of the Vicerovs are reported to be warm supporters of the treaty.

This country is greatly interested in the outcome. Great Britain, with her cus tomary breadth of view in such matters, has agreed that any of the powers shall have the same privileges as she obtains by simply accepting the treaty, which, of course, the United States will do so far as conditions permit. The abolition of the "likin" is accompanied by the opening of the waterways of the empire to trade, and by large extensions of the rights of for-eigners in the exploitation of mineral resources, and by marked improvements in

of the nine places; New York and Penn-sylvania one apiece-Peckham and Shiras; the administration of civil justice. The external trade of China is much exagthe Middle West, three-Fuller of Illinois Brown of Michigan and Brewer of Kan gerated in the public mind-its total is less than \$250,000,000, or, per capits, about one-thirtieth that of this country-while sas: the upper and lower South, one apiece-Harlan of Kentucky and White of Louisiana; and the Pacific Coast, one-McKenna of California. Three are Demits internal trade is relatively far more insignificant, but it is capable of development, which the new treaty ocrats-Fuller, Peckham and White; and no change in this division is made by sensibly promotes.

Quarrels in the Arctic Seas

other. Fortunately, it has been long since Rochaser Democrat and Chronicle, Probably the true explanation of the failure of the Baldwin-Ziegier expedition and removal of the captain commanding the America is to be found in the strong tendency to quarrel among men shut up together in the Arctic regions. The hisbe used for breaking up the virgin soll in tory of Arctic exploration is full of instances of bitter quarrels among officers and men under circumstances which called Farquhar Agricultural Works at York, Pa. This is probably the largest order for moderation and hearty support. The influence of the long Arctic night upon the minds of men is most serious, next to plement. It affords a most welcome proof of the new turn of affairs on the blood-soaked veldts where Briton and Boer were the physical obstacles in the way of polar expeditions. On his last expedit to the North, Dr. Kane shot at a man who was deserting the ship to join the Eskimos, and the event was followed by a controversy after the return of the expedition. As it was a case of desertion Dr. Kane was fully justified, although the deserter claimed that the ship was in such a desperate condition that he had the right to leave and seek his own safety. The quarrels on the Greely expedition are matters of recent experience. Wise gov

ernments will dismiss such quarrels for the reasons we have given. Meeting.

Christina Georgiana Rossetti.

Earl March look'd on his dying child, And, amit with grief to view her-The youth, he cried, whom I exiled Shall be restored to woo her. They made the chamber sweet with flower and leaves. And the bed sweet with flowers on which I lay;

While my soul, love-bound, loiter'd on its She's at the window many 'an hour WAY His coming to discover: And he look'd up to Ellen's bower And she look'd on her lovar-I did not hear the birds about the eaves.

Nor hear the reapers talk among the sheaves Only my soul kept watch from day to day, My thirsty soul kept watch for one awayps he loves, I thought, ren

grieves. At length there came the step upon the stair, Upon the look the old familiar hand; Then first my spirit seem'd to scent the air Of Faradies; then first the tardy sund Of time ran golden; and if feit my heir Delete a priors and my soul expand.

Eastern people, by hundreds of thousands, are ignorant of the Lewis and Clark Fair and never heard of the first explorers of Oregon. They intimate that the fault of their ignorance can hardly be theirs if these men are as famous as represented, and they are inclined to ascribe the fault to Oregon. But would Oregon be blamed for ignorance about other great characters in the world's history, such as Thales, Job, Hannibal or John Churchill? In their sphere Lewis and Clark are correspondingly great. It behooves Easterners, therefore, not to vaunt their ignorance.

"The lawyer lives and studies in the past," declared Gompers. "While blgfaced, physically formed, he is mentally in the dark ages." These words, although carrying a sentiment that is too radically expressed, nevertheless represent a strong truth. Law, tradition and custom have always been the safeguard of the common weal, but they have been bound with iron bands which the people have always had to struggle to expound. This struggle continues and always will continue. If the three repressing forces are reasonably pliant and yielding there is no serious trouble. If they refuse to yield, rupture and explosion follow.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.-This city was thrown into a panie today by the report that the rebel gunboat Prodigioso Fatue was off the harbor. But Governor Salagar had private advices that the Fatuo was harmless and so dispatched the gunboat Loco Foco in purusit. The people ashore meanwhile were in great trepidation lest the battle between the boats might stir up a tidal wave and turn Mount Coaxtopothcotl into a volcano. After a time the Loco Foco returned saying the Fatuo was only a launch, but that it had escaped. The citizens here are highly elated, but insurgent sympathizers are correspondingly

An Expert .- "We have an expert to pump An Expert." "Do you mean the organ at our church now." "Do you mean that he is a musician?" "No; he's a milk-

Relative Importance.- "And you really think that the political boss of your party is a greater man than Henry Clay?" "Well," are swered the candidate, "I don't exactly say he's

the proprietors and newspaper men rush to the beach, armed with cameras and pencils. But the elation turns to alarm when it is seen that the object of terror is Mr. M. Jeerpoint Porgan, who has arrived in his cruiser, and or-dered the bathers out of his ocean.-Baltimore

played and played!

And how the glossy horses tossed their flowy manes and neighed. As the rattle and the rhyme of the tenor-drum-

mer's time Filled all the hungry hearts of us with melody

chagrined. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS man."-Judge.

"Three knots an hour isn't such bad time for a clergyman," smillingly said the minister to himself, just after he had united the third couple.-Tit-Bits. A Choice of Evils .- Constance-I am going

A Choice of EVUS-Constance-I am going out in Algy's haunch. Penelope-But naphtha launches are very dangerous! Constance-I know it. But Algy gave me the choice of either going out with him on his naphthe launch or his sailboat.-Puck.

greater. But he has a great deal more in-fuence with the people with whom I am doing business at present "--Washington Star. The Terror of the Sea .- "Save us! Save us!" shrick the bathers, rushing to shore. Think-ing that the sea serpent has appeared, the ho-

American.

The Circus-Day Parade.

James Whitcomb Riley. circus-day parade! How the bugin

the plows and help to rebuild the pros perity that existed before the land was given up to the desolation of war. Earl March Look'd on His Dying Thomas Campbell.

vest fields east of the Cascades,