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Portland and vicinity - Increasing clouds cooler by evening; winds shifting t

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temerature, 71; minimum temperature, 45; pre elpitation, none.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN COAL FIND.

There is little room to doubt that the coal find in the Blue Mountains near Heppner, reported in detail on another page, is what it is assumed to be. That there is coal there in large and continuous veins is clearly demonstrated both by borings and by superficial tests, and the assayer's report leaves small question as to its quality. It is said to be potentially richer than either the Wyoming or the Puget Sound coals, and if this is so it is sufficient for all essential commercial purposes. It is, in its situation, easily available, for the lay of the land makes mining easy and there is an easy railroad grade up Willow Creek from Heppner to a point within half a miles below the central level. It lies approximately 200 miles distant from Portland as the roods run, this being as near as the coal supply of many of the larger manufacturing cities, and the route from mine to city is over an uninterrupted water grade.

It lies, too, most fortunately for railroad operations in the interior basin of the Columbia. The railroads now operating in this great field have been dependent upon the Rock Springs mines, in Wyoming, or the Cascade Mountains mines, near the Stampede pass; and thig has, to the O. R. & N. Co., been a special hardship, since it has had to pay toll both on the north and the south to its rivals for its coal supply. This condition has, so we are told, put it at a disadvantage as compared with its rivals in the field of the Columbia River have, indeed, boasted that what they lose in the haul over the Cascade Moun tains as compared with the down-hill grades of the Columbia River line is made up by the charge which they are able to make against the latter as a fuel-carrier. This discovery, therefore, means much for the country, in that it will reduce the cost of carriage of products from the interior to the seaboard. It gives to the transportation agency which operates by the route of the Co lumbia River not merely a cheaper fuel, but an independence which it has not had in the past, and which in close contests may mean everything for the transportation interests which center at Portland.

This discovery solves, too, the problem which for many years has vexed the general commercial interest of the Columbia River gateway to the sea. There has been no way by which a steamship loading at Portland or Astoria could get her fuel supply as cheaply as a ship loading at Tacoma or Seattle, for, in addition to the cost of the coal, there has of necessity had to be added the cost of its carriage from the shipping point on the Sound to the shipping point on the Columbia River. And the same fact has been a constant embarrassment in connection with certain forms of manuracture in which coal is essential. We are fortunate in our command of water power and in our abundant supply of fuel timber, but these do not fill all requirements and there has always been a feeling of discomfort if not of positive uneasiness when our deficiency on the point of coal has been remarked. This promises, relieves the one point of uncertainty as to the ability of Portland to meet all commercial rivalry, present or

To some extent, possibly, the value of coal has been discounted on the Pacific to become permanent settlers and cut Coast by the California oil discoveries homes for themselves out of the forest of the past two years. Oll is a cheaper fuel than coal because there is no cost in mining it and because it is more easily transported and handled, and in munity can afford to be indifferent to the nature of things it is bound to come into large use as a fuel. But it is doubtful if it will ever wholly supersede thing, for it will take a good deal of coal as a commercial fuel-certainly not for many years to come. There are, under any circumstances, wide uses for farmer-trained men is not always easily coal which can never be invaded by oil; and, even though it may not, as in times past, be the exclusive reservoir of power, it will etill play an important part in the economy of commerce and tive. hold its place as one of the world's great primary commodities.

To raise funds for the relief of distress at our very doors is not a difficult task. The spirit of true philanthropy is touched by the calamity that fellow-citizens, and this spirit has full the rapidly accumulating stores for the destitute and in pledges of money acdelicate task. To this duty must be world.

wastage of the bounty of benevolence will result. Wisdom and discretion have been used as far as the exigencies of the case will permit in providing for the distribution of the relief so promptly given in this instance, and if any mistakes are made they will be made upon the side of generosity and sympathy. It is as gratifying to note this as to chronicle the quick and earnest response to the cry for help that has come in from the fire-swept districts strewn with the ashes of thrift.

CONTEMPTIBLE POLICIES.

No Republican can fail to regard the act No Republican can fail to regard the action of Speaker Henderson as unfortunate; generally hey will feel that it is both unwise and improper. Mr. Henderson has been highly honored by the party. His place is in the front of its contests, whether they bring to him personal ionor and advancement or defeat. His with-irawal at this time pushes the personal consideration should be the party of the ration ahead of the party interest, and will end to make a party breach in lown of what is and should be no more than a different opinion.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Through this illuminative paragraph the reflective reader can see clear down to the slimy depths of unreasoning and unprincipled partisanship. Speaker Henderson's convictions, with which The Oregonian does not agree, are such as compel him, as an honest man, to stand aside as a Republican candidate. It is the Post-Intelligencer's view that he is to be censured for thus obeying his conscience. He should have smothered his convictions for the sake of his party. As it is, he may cause trouble. As It is, a breach may be made that will defeat some Republican for office. and possibly imperil collectors and postmasters within the purview of the Seattle organ.

What is all the row about, anyhow' The Post-Intelligencer denotes it trulya mere "difference of opinfon!" Alas that any man should be found in this day of nomadic statesmen and railroadcontrolled newspapers, to set store by his opinion! Why can't he take what is ladled out to him and swear he likes it? What have opinions to do with politics, or convictions with action, or principles with conduct? Is a man, for whom party platforms are cunningly prepared and orders glibly issued from campaign headquarters, to presume to have ideas of his own and act upon them courageously and win or lose un-

omplainingly? What, indeed, is a difference of opin ion when the party whip is cracked? What are men, what are principles, what is truth itself, compared with the possible creation of, a party breach? Is there any idea in the world for which the Seattle school of statesmanship would stand with constancy if its party were to drift in antagonism to it? Is there any degradation of intellectual or moral manhood to which it would not urge a man to stoop, in the imminent danger of a party breach?

A difference of opinion sent loyal Democrats into the Republican party in 1860 and 1864. Nothing but a difference of opinion brought Gold Demo crats to the rescue of the National honor in 1896. The spirit that drove its brains and conscience out of the Democratic party six years ago-Cleveland and Olney and Carlisle and Gray and Bayard and Morton and Palmer and Watterson and Vilae and Buckner and Bragg and Breckinridge and Caffery and Governor Russell and Lamont and Fairchild-that same spirit is today endeavering to dominate and emasculate the Republican party. Men will not be browbeaten into sacrifice of their convictions on the tariff question, any more

than they were on the money question. The only reason for a party's existence is its mission of carrying principles to victory. When it gets the idea that principles are merely the instruments Basin to the extent of about \$1 50 per of its ambition, to be exploited or subton, and has in part mullified its great ordinated at will, it is on dangerous natural advantage of a water-level ground. The hope of the Republican route. Officers of the Northern Pacific party today is that in the free air of popular discussion its course toward tariff reform may be made clear. Its danger lies with those little minds and narrow souls who think to stifle discussion and terrorize men of convictions with threats of party discipline. In that day when its party regularity takes precedence over "difference of opinion," the Republican party's knell has rung

GOOD TIME TO BE GENEROUS.

There never was a time within recent years when everybody ought to be genat present. The distress caused by the forest fires has been very great, and of the state, the small farmers who have been tolling hard for Several years to clear a farm and build up a home under have suddenly robbed these hardwork ing men of house, barns, crops, hay, tools, furniture-in short, of everything they possessed. Some of them lost their money savings that were kept in the house. The Winter is near at hand: these impoverished farmers are homeless and moneyless, but it would be a disgrace to our community if they should find themselves so friendless as to be obliged to abandon Oregon and

seek a fresh start elsewhere. The places of these sturdy farmers who have had the courage, the energy and the industry to give years of hard home, cannot easily be supplied. There are a large number of people in Porttural pursuits, whose places could easily be supplied tomorrow if they enlisted in the Army perished by disease or took a flight to another state; but the places are not easily filled. Such men are always men of sobriety, patience, endurance and good character, and no comtheir distress. The contributions should be liberal; everybody should give somemoney to help tide them and their families through the Winter. Work for obtained in the Winter; clothing and food supplies will be needed; and in such time of sudden and deep distress the call for ample assistance is impera-

It is not like a call for contributions Portland has more than once contrib uted; it is a call at our own doors. We can ascertain the name of every person who is in distress, because of these forest fires; we can ascertain the names has fallen so heavily upon many of our of the most necessitous of the sufferers; so that we can apportion our bounty as control of what is sometimes called the judiciously as possible. There is no 'pocket nerve." The result is seen in chance of the money being wasted or misdirected. We are not only helping our own citizens of the very best class companied by the coin. To distribute a among us, but we are adding to the list elief fund justly and economically is a of really good deeds that, few and far far more difficult because a much more between, shine like stars in this naughty

brought tact, prudence, good judgment | Many years ago in a New England

terprising manufacturer lost his whole plant by fire. He was the only man who establish manufacturing in the village, swered the call for help, and \$12,000 was manufacturer put up new buildings. The Civil War broke out soon after; the manufacturer grew rich, and when he was asked to subscribe to a fund for helping the State University, he gave \$25,000, saying it was the only way he could give back to the citizens of the town the money they had given him. If that New England village thought it paid them to alleviate the distress of that manufacturer because he was a

man of stir and enterprise, we certainly can afford to help put on their feet these excellent farmers who have been fire-swept into distress and indigence by a calamity they could not avert and for which they are in no sense responsible.

THE POLITICAL SUPREMACY OF

THE WEST. The political supremacy of the country lies with the West. The overpowering impulse that was given to the policy of expanelon came from the West. The determination to sustain that policy today is due to the West. The final victory for a Nicaragua Canal was won by the West. The only powerful opposition to it drew its inspiration from New England and the Middle States The nomination of Roosevelt for Vice-President at Philadelphia was procured by the enthusiastic efforts of Western Republicans, led by Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin. The early expression of opinion for the nomination of the President in 1904 came from the West, and but for the strength of that expression New York would probably be content to indorse the Administration without commending the President for nomination by the next Republican

National Convention.

The political weight of the West is more than a match in public affairs for the superior financial power of the East, The superior wealth of the East is revealed by the statistics of population and assessed valuation of taxable prop-Of the 100 large cities in the erty. United States, more than one-half are in the Atlantic seaboard states, and these include New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburg. Washington, Newark and Jersey City, cities ranging from 3,500,000 to over 200,000 population. The majority of the cities ranging from 175,000 population to 40,000 are found in the East. Chicago has nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants, while Boston has but 561,000. Chicago's asserged valuation of taxable property is \$345,196,419, while Boston's assessed valuation of taxable property is \$1,152,309,-299. Brooklyn, with 700,000 less population than Chicago, has more than twice Chicago's assessed valuation of taxable property. Baltimore, with 550,000 peo ple, exceeds Chicago in the assessed valuation of taxable property; so does Philadelphia, with nearly 500,000 less population than Chicago. When Chicago had her great fire, in 1871, Boston's

money rebuilt the city. It is a notable fact that the superior financial weight of the East has little or no influence on the politics of the West. The West always takes the initiative in politics, and the East, even when it first strongly disapproves, is compelled to jump into the band wagon or he left behind or run down. The candidate for President since 1856. The candidates have not all been men of ex-Maine at 23. But the West tied to sufficient even if he had been as much a child of New England by birth and breeding as Senator Hoar. Blaine had the temperament, the mental characteristics that impress the West; he had energy, aptitude, dash, magnetic quality, aggressiveness and withal personal

charm of manner and speech. Tom Reed, of Maine, with all his wit, humor and remarkable intellectual powers of debate and leadership, never caperous at the call of distress more than, tured the West as did Blaine. He exercised no restraint over his power of terrible sarcasm, and he was no match for West was ready to nominate Blaine a second time in 1888, and had he been anything but a dying man he would difficult circumstances. The forest fires have been nominated in 1892. The West reluctantly nominated Harrison as secand choice to Blaine in 1888, but the West would not re-elect him in 1892. The kind of man the West likes is not equally popular at the East, and the Eastern ideal for President is not always acceptable at the West. Prestdent Roosevelt owes his political preeminence chiefly to Western support, which he has obtained easily, not because he is either Western-born or bred, but because, like Blaine, he is a Western man in temperament, tastes, energy, dash and methods of public policy. He lacks Blaine's or McKinley's personal work to clearing land and building up a charm of manner and speech; he is utterly wanting in wit and humor or man is quickly understood and appreciated by the West. His life has always been clean, he is a man of proved courage as a soldier, he has high natural of hardworking farmers who are willing and acquired intelligence, and the West feels that he can be trusted, if he is elected, to do his whole duty in his great office. He is not a rich man, and he has never been the tool of any great

corporation or trust. All this was just as true of Reed in 1896; but his tongue had been fatal to his popularity, for Mr. Reed is not a humorist like Lincoln, but a bitter political satirist like Thad Stevens bitter political satirist may be a statesman, but he is not likely to be nominated for President, for his temper prompts him to spare nobody; he never loses a shot at a man of his own party, never spoils a story for relation's sake. and the consequence is that he loses so many friends in his own party camp to some far distant calamity, to which he cannot command its support against a more genial and tactful competitor. Roosevelt is fortunate that he lacks Reed's bitter wit; he is blunt and gruff, but there is no sting in his speech. He does not win admiration for wit at the cost of being cordially hated by conspicuous leaders in his own party. West has made Roosevelt, the West has made his nomination certain; the West will make his election probable.

The Trades-Union Congress at London recently voted against compulsory arbitration. The English unions oppose it probably on the ground that they can wring more concessions from employers | carnings may,

and a spirit of equity. Otherwise, a inland town of some 8000 people an en- under conditions of open war, forget- SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS ting that the interests of society as a whole are paramount. In New Zealand had ever shown any notable energy to the Court of Arbitration has worked so successfully that in seven years there so the citizens said he was too good a have not been a dozen cases in which man to lose. Every man in town an- the award has been resisted or had to be enforced. Prices to the public have raised toward helping the fire-scourged often been advanced, but wages have gone up with them. New South Wales adopted the same system in December, 1891. From lists furnished by organized capital and organized labor the Governor appoints two members of the court. The third is a Judge of the Supreme Court, and from the decision of this tribunal there is no appeal. The Supreme Court Judge may hear any evidence alone, apart from the men representing each side. The court sits in secret when it examines books or listens to trade secrets. The court may send for any book, paper or witness, and no man can refuse to testify for fear of criminating himself. Neither party can have counsel except with consent of the other. In New Zealand and New South Wales this plan has proved cheaper than a prolonged strike, for under such a law a decision is reached without any interruption in work, and when the decision is proclaimed men may work or not, mines may remain closed or not, as owners and miners elect, but no man can work or hire save at the wage decided upon by the Court of Arbitration.

> William N. Beach, a New York club man, was recently arrested at Stamford, Conn., and fined \$50 for running his automobile at the speed of an express train through the streets of the city. He refused to stop until covered by the revolver of a Deputy Sheriff. Harold S. Vanderblit was arrested at Oyster Bay, L. I., and fined \$10 for running his automobile too fast. He paid the fine at once and walked out of the court laughing, evidently thinking it a good joke to break the law so long as he had plenty of money to pay his fine. The young man is one of the Vanderbilt family, and was a guest of Mrs O. H. P. Belmont at Hempstead. These reckless automobilists would do well to consider the recent opinion of Judge Dixon, of New Jersey. In the case of John Henches, who some weeks ago, was killed by a horse which had been frightened by an automobile going at great speed, Judge Dixon said to the Bergen County grand jury:

If in this case it appeared that driving the automobile at such speed was the probable cause of the man's death, then the guilty party should be indicted for manelsughter.

This establishes the responsibility of an automobilist who drives his machine at top speed on a public highway, for this Judge holds that the simple act of running his machine at an unreasonable rate of speed is sufficient ground for his indictment on a charge of mansaughter if a horse runs away and causes the death of its rider. The Judge further said this matter "Is not a question of municipal ordinance; it is the law of the state. It does not depend on a statute; it is a common law, which we inherit from our ancestors." The Judge holds that the public road is not a racetrack.

One of the most appalling incidents of the late fires that have swept this section of the Pacific Coast was the fate of the fleeing campers walled in by the flames on Lewis River. The irons of a wagon, the roasted bodies of the two horses and the charred remains of nine human beings told a tale embellished by horror, from which the imagination West has nominated every Republican turns shudderingly. To persons looking on from a safe distance it seems strange that, with the air heavy with smoke and lusively Western birth and training, flying cinders, campers would allow but they have been of the Western type | themselves to tarry in the forest until in temperament, political opinions and all possibility of escape was cut off. public policies. Blaine was born in The assumption that persons out on a Western Pennsylvania, but he had lived pleasure excursion or an outing of any cky, Ohio and Michigan in kind are more reckless of danger than early manhood, before he settled in are the same persons in their homes may or may not be true, but the fate of against Governor McBride's railway com-Blaine for reasons that would have been these campers seems to indicate that prudence slept while they tarried in the woods dry as tinder and dim with Gray's Harbor Bill Needs \$1,500,000. resinous emoke. However this may be, their horrible fate appeals shudderingly to the stoutest heart and is answered by a full meed of pity.

The colony of New South Wales about to submit to its adult women themselves the question whether they desire suffrage. Should the vote be in the affirmative, women will be allowed to vote for members of the more numerthose who have suffered belong to a the urbane and suave McKinley in and consequently for Representatives ous branch of the Colonial Legislature class of citizens who are the very sait making powerful political friends. The and Senators in the Parliament of the Australian commonwealth. In Great Britain woman suffrage in the past has been opposed by Gladstone and nearly all the Liberal leaders. It has been op posed by the rank and file of the Conservative party, despite the fact that it is favored by Lord Salisbury and by the present Premier, Mr. Balfour. In New Zealand woman suffrage was carried in September, 1893, and at the general election of that year 109,000 women voted, as against 133,006 men. In South Australia the suffrage was given to women in 1894.

The editor of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities" finds that Mr. Morgan's influence is paramount in 55,555 miles of railroad, or over one-fourth of the total mileage of the country; that this mileage is capitalized at \$3,002,eloquence, but he is a plain, direct, up- 949,571; that he dominates the United discovery, if it shall turn out all that it land employed in other than agricultalization of \$1,389,339,556, and three minor trusts; and that he is now to control a steamship combination of a capital at the start of \$170,000,000. The total capitalized power of Morgan is représented

Senator Hanna has suddenly dropped his campaign for perpetual street rallway franchises in Ohlo, having become convinced that it promised to defeat his party in the pending campaign. His declaration in favor of placing a perpetual franchise provision in the new mu-A nicipal code brought out an overwhelm ing expression of hostile sentiment from the organs of public opinion in the state at large. Hanna's partisans now pretend that he was misquoted or misun

derstood. It seems to be a difficult matter to get this old earth adjusted just right. Up here in the Pacific Northwest where legend credits us with 13 months of rain in the year, people and forests have been burning in unquenchable fires and there is now loud call for aid for the sufferers from the flames. Down in Southwestern New Mexico, where it is supposed never to rain, thousands of acres have been laid waste by floods and hundreds of people are destitute and suffering.

The Union Pacific is talking of a Pa cific steamship line to compete with those of Puget Sound. What Portland's supplication failed to do comparison of

Experience in Oregon.

The Republicans of Washington have declared for a railroad commission. They are first-class things for the railroads, but are a white elephant for the people, Oregon is getting along better without than with one. The Southern Pacific rereduced the fare from 4 to 3 cents all by itself.

For All the Coast.

Dalles Times-Mountaineer. This being the first World's fair held on the Pacific Coast since the San Francisco mid-Winter exposition, and possibly the only one that will be held here in the next half a century, the people of Coast cannot treat it lightly. T should exert every effort to make it a success and bring before the thousands who will visit it the desirability of this country as a place to invest.

A Jolt Was Intended.

O'vmpia Recorder. The Oregonian says that the Republi-can state convention at Tacoma was inconsistent in that it indorsed President Roosevelt and then renominated Cush-man and Jones who had not been in ac-cord with the President in all things. It doesn't seem to have occurred to the thick-headed Oregonian writer that the state convention gave Cushman and Jones a forcible hint to fall in line for President's policy hereafter.

Idaho Never Touched Him.

Aberdeen Herald. "Many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy and we favor a revision of the tariff without un-reasonable delay, which will place upon the free list every article and product as are beyond the need of protection." This was the declaration of the Idaho Republican state convention. Secretary Shaw interpreted the tariff plank in the Iowa platform to suit the Administration's views, but he has so far made no response to the suggestion that he inter-pret the plank in the Idaho Republican

Don't Neglect the Common School.

Pendleton Tribune. Whatever other schools a community may support, no excuse can be made for neglecting the public schools. Other schools may come and go, but the public schools go on forever. The development of certain phases of human character or the keeping alive of certain princi-ples, doctrines, ideas in education, etc., may be sufficient cause for the existence of other educational institutions, but underneath the whole system of education must remain the public school, Upon it the Nation must depend for the enlightenment of its people and the main-tenance of the sacred principles of our

A Pointer for the Sheriff.

Long-Creek Ranger. A report was sent out from Heppner ast Friday to the effect that Ed Day, a sheepman of Morrow County, had 400 head of sheep killed and wounded by 25 masked men, supposed to be miners, about 10 miles from Susanville, in the Greenhorn Mountains. Mr. Day, the re-port says, was running his sheep on ground forbidden by the miners. If he had taken the Heppner Gazette early year, he probably would have saved \$1200 worth of sheep, because there was a no-tice in it that miners were going to have their rights (?) respected, and the notice was very plainly worded. The Gazette probably could tell who paid to have it printed.

Why He Went East.

Spokane Spokesman-Review, Ostensibly, John L. Wilson has gone East to represent his newspaper, the Seattle Post-intelligencer, at the annual meeting of the Associated Press. His real object is to get audience with Presi-dent James J. Hill and solicit a big campaign fund for his Senatorial candidacy, Any one at all familiar with his pecu-liar methods will readily understand that he will tender Mr. Hill a political consideration. What will it be? Not defeat of the commission plank in the state convention, for that battle is over. Not the support of the Post-Intelligencer, for Mr.

It will be a promise to deliver the Spo-kane County Legislative delegation delegation

Aberdeen Bulletin. The last barge of stone will be unloaded and dumped in the jetty today, after which the contractors will dismantle their plant and remove it to the quarry at Pishers, Wash. It may be, however, that the Government will purchase a lot of the machinery of the contractors and use it in making repairs. The jetty for its entire distance is two feet below grade, and it is estimated that it will take at least \$500,000 to complete the jetty in accordance with the plans of the engineers. This is exclusive of a jetty on the north side which is considered essential and which will cost a million dollars more. The work of the people of this section is certainly cut out for them, in the way of securing Government

All Clear at Townsend.

Port Townsend Leader. Yesterday saw a complete disappear-ance of the heavy mantle of fog and smoke which has hung over this vicinity for several days past resultant from the flerce forest fires in Claliam County. The breeze was sufficient to clear the atmosphere and everybody rejoiced thereat. Nor was that the only good effects it accomplished. Numerous vessels which had been cruising about off the Cape, not daring to approach within hall of the waiting tugboats, took advantage of the fair wind and sailed to their several des-The fleet that came in was one of the largest that has been seen in one day for a long time. The vanguard was the German bark Oregon, which came in from Kobe, Japan. She had been drifting off the Cape for several

> The Hunter or the Tiger Pateley News.

A few days ago as Jack Kelsay was coming through the mountains from Little Chewaucan he rode onto a huge untain lion or cougar. As everybody knows, Jack, courageous, daredevil sort of a mountaineer, longing at all times for more wild beasts to conquer; and Mr. Cougar, too, looked victous and on the peck. However, Jack's horse was not so bloodthirsty as its rider and Jack found himself handicapped by cowardice on the part of his horse. Not willing to miss the sport of a combat with a cougar Jack quickly dismounted, tied his in hand, declared battle with Mr. Cougar. His attack was resented and Mr. Cougar came at Kelsay with blood-curdling viciousness. Jack's nerve never falled him in the least, but his legs be-gan their automatic work, and before he could gain control of them he found himself climbing a tree. On and on he went until a large branch was reached where Jack poised to take in the situ-ation below. He was not long in taking it in, for only a few feet below was Mr. Cougar scrambling up in pursuit of his combatant. Kelsay straddled the limb and began to "coon" it backwards; the cougar followed in close pursuit. This was getting desperate and the end was near; what to do Jack knew not, Finally a novel idea struck him, and, poised on the tip end of the limb, with the cougar staring him in the face only a few inches away, Jack threw out both hands and exclaimed in terror-stricken tones to Mr Cougar: "Shoo! go back; go back, you fool, you; this limb will break in minute and we will both fall and be

GOOD STORIES OF BUTLER.

New York Commercial Advertiser. "The first time I ever went to New Or-leans," said George E. Roberts, the Direc-tor of the Mint, "I paused before the statue of Henry Clay in Canal street to read the inscription. To my surprise, it was an extract from one of his early utterances, while a member of the old Emancipation Society, on the evils of slavery. He avowed himself, in this extract, as desiring above everything else to see the great stain of slavery removed from this country. His words, if I remember them correctly, read about like

'If ever I could eradicate this stain of slavery from the annals of our country. I should deem it the greatest triumph that could ever be decreed by the greatest con-

"I was considerably surprised at such an utterance in New Orleans, especially when I found from the date that this statue had been erected in 1856, when the slavery question was at its height. I walked along a little way further and came to a statue of Andrew Jackson, erected about the same time, upon which I read his stirring words: 'Our Federal Union: It must b preserved.' This was too much for me. I stopped a native of the city and asked him if these were the inscriptions pla on the monuments at the time of their erection. 'Oh, no,' he replied. 'We hadn't done much in marking the pedestals when General Butler came down here to take charge of the city, and felt it his duty to familiarize the people here with some of the sentiments of their chosen idols on such live questions of the day as slavery and secession.

"I believe the cutting of inscriptions on statues by confuering armies is something that the text-books on international law never treated," continued Mr. Roberts. "It was certainly a huge joke, and one very characteristic of its author body but Butler would have thought to do this.

"Since my visit the Clay statue has been to make way for some new street-car tracks, and a new inscription has been cut which reads as follows: "This statue of Henry Clay was erected in 1856 on Canal street at the intersection of Royal and St. Charles streets, and was removed to La Fayette Square in 1900."

"There was no attempt to turn the tables on General Butler by the selection of any inscription which would be in the nature of a reply to the one which he had inserted."

ROOSEVELT AS A SPEAKER. No Use Being Good Unless We Show It in Good Deeds.

New Haven Evening Register. It is not possible to compare Mr. Roosevelt as a public speaker with any other President of the United States who held office during the recollection of the oldest living voter. He stands absolutely alone in his style of public speaking, recognizes none of the rules and traditions which are supposed to hedge in a President, and uses with really charming indifference the words and expressions which come to him most readily to express his ideas and proclaim his convictions, even though they bear him very close to the borders of street slang. It would be confusing to judge of him by these speeches if it were not for his personality. He is distinctly the most interesting man in public life. Without regard to part be in constant. Without regard to party he is regarded as honest and sincere, and hence language and a certain boyishness which

be forgiven in another succeed in his case in evading criticism, President McKinley developed real pow ers in public speaking, and at the moment of his assassination had just completed a speceh of rare felicity and power. One will search in vain for a suggestion of the Roosevelt spontancity. When ex-Presi-dent Harrison made his celebrated awing around the continental circle, his frequent public speeches surprised even those who had served with him in Congress. A man of exactly opposite temperament from Mr. Roosevelt, with a far less varied public training, but with a far larger personal insight into National subjects and issues, a man of reserved disposition, Mr. Harrison nevertheless made a series of speeches which were remarkable for their geniality and grasp of local sentiment. They should, after the manner of human criticism, com-pletely overshadow the speeches made by President Roosevelt, but they not only do not do so, but they neither invite nor per-mit comparison. We are entirely mismit comparison. people of the country do not prefer the addresses of the present Chief Executive returned to England from South Africa. taken in our judgment if, after all, the than his predecessor. Their breeziness and intense humanity please and disarm those who would make them the subject

of critical analysis. The man behind the

gun makes the instrument of explosion

Some commentator has remarked with truth that the President is more of a preacher than an orator, and we are inclined to the opinion that this is so. There are a number of public speakers who are known by their skill alone in that direction all over the country who succeed in what the late Mr. Bromley used to call "the turning up of sentenc with ampler oratorical powers, but no one would think of calling them preachers or even men freighted with a mission. It will be noticed that while Mr. Roosevelt shows a remarkable appreciation of hu-man nature, he sticks very closely to his universal text, which is always that of good and active citizenship. He has put it, during his New England trip, in a hundred different ways, but in sense and essence it always gets back to the simple assertion that it is no use being good unless that admirable quality shows itself in good deeds. He does not believe a man should be content to wear his citizenship; he should use it constantly and persistent ly to raise the standard of government and the tone of society. It is his old belief in a strenuous life, and while it is not given to all of us to pitch with such heedlessness of personal consequences into the numerous currents and deep waters of life, there is not one of us who is not obliged to admit that his theory is not only a sound one, but one which is es ential to the even and rational development of a free government. It is a Roose-veltian paraphrase of Patrick Henry's faous utterance that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Beveridge and Cuban Trade. New York Journal of Commerce,

"How shall the prosperity of the last five years be continued?" asks Senator Beveridge in his speech in Ogden. "New markets for American products-that is the only answer to this great question." was his own reply. It is of vital importance that the business men of this country should understand the fact and make the men in political life understand it. The manufacturing capacity of this cou try has outrun the capacity of the home market to consume, and we have got to have an increasing foreign trade or see factories reduce their working hours. Just at the present moment the domestic demand is exceptionally large; it is even necessary to import steel to supplement home production. And yet in the past year our manufactured exports exceeded \$400,000,000 in value, and the home market is subject to fluctuations; the real importance of the foreign trade appears strikingly when home trade grows lax. "Practical methods for getting new mar-kets are America's need," continued the Indiana Senator, who explained that reciprocity with Cuba would give us a monopoly of the trade of that island, which, he said, would buy of us \$70,000,000 worth of American products the first year reciprocity is established. This result may be attained if the tariff concessions were large enough; a 20 per cent conces-sion by Cuba would not give us a monopoly of Cuban trade; some Cubans have es-timated that 33 per cent would give us a great part of the trade, and 50 per cent would give us a practical monopoly.

Backyard Communings Chicago Tribune. "Is this a free Thomas concert?" asked

the dog. "No," said the cat, pausing in his con-ented monologue. "I get so much purr," tented monologue.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Vacation Substitute. He blew into the office on an early Summer day With insinuating presence and a bow; He would like a few weeks' work at 'most any

kind of pay.

He was ready to begin his duties now.

He could edit telegraph, write a funny paragraph,
Furnish leaders on the topics of the time;
For such was his ability what with uniform

facility

He could cover railroads, politics or crime. In his infinite variety, he could mingle in so-

clety.

Report a wedding, funeral or dance;

He had often done dramatic, and in language most emphatic

He could treat on tariff, labor or finance.

And if, for any reason, in the long vacation

sacon,
Any all-round substitute should be required.
He would guarantee to do it so that we should never rue it—
Whereupon the general substitute was hired.

The market man had been away about a week or more,

When he rushed into the office late one night;

He put the clever substitute upon the office

And delivered words that justified a fight. for his column had reversed itself on wheat from buil to bear,
And its prophecies had all been nullified:
And its hard-carned reputation had gone off on

a vacation, And its author was unmercifully guyed. The substitute got busy as vacation were away,

The substitute got busy as vacation wore away, Raising merry hades all along the line. The society reporter is a frost unto this day in the highest circles, where he used to shine. The dramatic man's Duichnea do sn't know him when they meet.

Since his column held her up to ridicule: The police reporter asked to be put on another heat.

For the Chief had been depicted as a fool.

For the Chief had been depicted as a fool The railroad man now walks when he goes from

place to place.

For the truffic men took all his annuals back;
And the funny poet's column grew so heartrefflingly solemn

That the foreman took to draping it in black.
But the clever substitute drew the managerial

boot When he lined up in the editorial veln; The Republican committee said they thought it

was a pity To be thrown down in the midst of the campaign.

The boss then laid his hand on the young man's

collar-band,
And moved in the direction of the door;
What he said on that occasion wasn't fit for
publication,
But the substitute was seen around no more.
He could edit telegraph, write a funny paragraph, Treat on tariff, railroads, politics or crime; And his all-around facility and striking versa-

Kept the paper lively all vacation time

The redistricting of Mississippi had a curious result. Three Democratic Congressmen-Patrick Henry, of Vicksburg; John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo, and Charles Edward Hooker, of Jacksonsuddenly found themselves in the same district. All three wanted to go back to the house; only one could. Williams has won out in the primary and remains in Congress. Williams' canvass is spoken of as one of the greatest ever seen in Mississippi. The last day of it found him in his shirt sleeves in a reputedly hostile ward of Jackson, speaking alternately in English, German and French. His own county went for him solidly, and he made surprising inroads in the counties of his

Half a dozen veterans who had been atending the Confederate reunion in St. Joseph, Mo., were on their way home, and were waiting in the depot at Kansas City for a train. They were the Confederate gray, and one of them held a faded rebel flag. An alert-looking young soldler wearing a khaki uniform, and belonging to the Twelfth United States Infantry, came swinging up. He stopped in front of the little group, brought his heels together and saluted the flag. "My father was killed fighting for that banner. I have just finished three years' service in the Philippines," he said pithily, and he

Snapshooters, autograph hunters and inerviewers have gone far toward making To one young man who had served in South Africa and who asked him for his signature his lordship said: "Young man, make your own autograph worth something; mine's worth nothing." The General declined to be interviewed by a soldier who has since his return turned journalist, "Always pleased to see and do anything for anyone who has served under me, but you know I never --- " Then he smiled and shook his head.

Tom Johnson has challenged Hanna to a joint debate, which has not been accepted. It is remarked that the "chug," "chug" of Tom's blazing red automobile as he scorches into a town is a better notice of his meetings than any handbills or ringing of bells. His meetings are held in a circus tent.

PERSONAL.

POET-SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO Spring, beautiful snow and female loveline: desires acquaintance of lady of means; obje-matrimony; length of hair, 19 inches; la rintage of 1882; date of last square meal,

SITUATION WANTED-FEMALE.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-BY TALENTED and accomplished young lady; no children, no washing, cooking or chamber work; will require pariors Wednesday afternoons for receptions; eight evenings a week out. The Shah of Persia owns the biggest

diamond, the Sultan of Turkey the biggest ruby and the pope will shortly possess the biggest opaz in the world,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS The man who can drink or stop generally tops-at the first saloon.-Baltimore News. stops—at the first saloon.—teatimore News.
Clerk—We've burned up the last of the dinmends in the stove. Proprietor—Then put on a
small piece of coal.—Chicago Dally News.

Amiable old indy, blind in one eye and very deaf, wants to serve as chaperone for young ladies. Satisfaction assured.—Detroit Free "Do you believe that menkeys can talk like suman beings": "No," answered Miss Cay-ane; "but I have known human beings who sould thatter like monkeys."—Washington Star. Very Useful.—Mr. Subs—I see you are keeping a horse now. Do you find him useful? Mr. Hubs—Well, I guess so. Why, how'd I go to the control of the light by the light."

mill for feed for him if I didn't have him?-Mr. Norther-I've often wondered why nany colored men are lynched down this way. colonel South-Well, suh, I recken it's because

don't start runnin' quick enough.—Phila-hia Record. Mrs. Goodsort-Do you mean to say that you've drunk all the beer there was in that pail? Tanky Thompson-Why, yes, mum; but I'd 'a' saved some if I'd known you wanted

-Chicago Dally News. Mr. Marryat-I see old Roxley has left an eathe worth \$2,000,000 at least. Wouldn't you like to be his widow? Mrs. Marryat (ambigu-

delphia Press. "I do believe little Mrs. Higgsworthy her brute of a husband so well that she cheerfully die for him." "More than

usly)-No, dear; I'd rather be yours.-Phila-

cheerfully die for him." "More than that. She loves him so well that she cheerfully lives with him."—Chicago Tribune.

"You haven't killed anybody with your automobile this Summer, have you?" "No. But I'm not discouraged. I'm to be one of the members of our football team when I get back to college."—Chicago Record-Heraid.

Martha—I don't see what you can have against Ella Styner. Everybody speake well of her. I'm sure that tells greatly in her favor. Aunt Hannah—Not at all. It only tells well of the people who are so charitable as to keep of the people who are so charitable as to keep their opin' - the their opin' - Tran-