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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 97 deg.; minimum, 63 deg.; precipitation, 0.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair, not so warm; southeasterly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1903.

EITHER HARRIMAN OR PORTLAND.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Company, forerunner of Oregon Railroad & Navigation, which is now one of the most profitable links in the Harriman system, came into existence over forty years ago in response to the urgent demands of numerous business men of this city. These business men had become dissatisfied at the limitations placed on their operations by lack of transportation facilities to the interior. The only field in which they could work to advantage was that portion of the Willamette Valley that could be reached by small steamboats making irregular trips. Then, as now, Portland was the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, and it also possessed advantages in transportation matters which are lacking now.

The O. R. & N., in its original form, was not the part of any system, it was "the" system, and it was operated solely for the purpose of developing new territory and making business for the boats and for Portland. It accomplished all that was expected of it, and even more. It opened the Inland Empire, laid the foundations for cities and towns throughout Oregon and Washington, returned to its sponsors profits which were the wonder of the financial world, and started Portland on the high road to prosperity.

The successors of the O. S. N. Co. for years followed out the liberal and fearless policy which had made the corporation rich and powerful, and had developed the resources of the state. Branch roads and crossroads were built wherever there was business for them, and as long as the O. R. & N. Co. remained exclusively a Portland corporation, Portland, the country tributary to the road and the stockholders themselves waxed prosperous.

Within the past few years, since the road has become merely a part of a great system, the head of which is making desperate efforts to build up San Francisco at the expense of Portland and the North, all this has changed. All efforts of Portland business men to get into certain localities in the Northwest which Nature made tributary to this port have been futile. The original O. R. & N. officials knew all about Portland and the country tributary, and all of their interests centered here. Mr. Harriman, at present the guiding spirit in the destinies of the road, has all of his interests centering at San Francisco, and apparently cares nothing for Portland. For this reason his action on the report which he will receive regarding the building of a railroad into Central Oregon will be awaited with keenest interest. The nature of this report is, of course, unknown, for the local Harriman representatives do not take the general public into their confidence in matters of this character. Enough interest has developed in this city and in the territory which will be opened up by the proposed road, however, to warrant the belief that it will be constructed at once. The irrigationists and timber men alone have already invested in that country an amount equal to that which the road would cost, and the value of their investments will be doubled, trebled and quadrupled as soon as an outlet for their products is offered. The quality of the lands and their extent has been fully determined by the men who have backed their faith in the country with money.

If Mr. Harriman is unwilling to proceed with an extension into Central Oregon, but is sincere in his repeated declarations of interest in Portland's welfare, a very slight co-operation on his part with the men now developing that country will admit of the construction of a road without its costing the Harriman interests one dollar. The railroad game, which has been played against Portland for a long time, has at last reached a point where a "showdown" is required. If Mr. Harriman is our friend, we should like to know it, and to have the knowledge backed up with something in the way of proof. For months the Eastern press has teemed with news regarding the great efforts that Mr. Harriman is making to build up San Francisco. Millions are being spent in straightening out curves, reducing grades and tunneling mountains which stand in the way of a straight line and easy grades to the California port. Mr. Hill is following a similar course on the North, and all territory lying between these two great forces is being worked in the direction of one or the other of them.

If all of the Harriman energy is to be thus centered on San Francisco, what could be more natural than to expect him to draw to his headquarters as much business as possible from the North? Why build into Central Oregon from this direction, when a road from the south would tap the same rich country and drag its traffic south to California, where the other Harriman interests are centering? The point may be raised that it is Mr. Harriman's money, or money controlled by him, that is building up the California port, while Portland is neglected, and that, controlling that money, he can do with it as he sees fit. This may be true, but it is equally true that every business firm or corporation doing business with a city should extend to it assistance in enterprises which are of mutual benefit.

This was the policy that made the O. R. & N. a great property, and that made Portland and Oregon grow with the road which they fostered. That early spirit of independence and enterprise is not yet dead. Some of the original O. S. N. stockholders are still with us, and the names of others have been perpetuated through a younger generation, who stand ready to aid in opening up Central Oregon as their forefathers opened up Eastern Oregon a generation ago. They would like to see a railroad man go ahead with the work, but if one is not obtainable, they will divert enough time and money from their commercial pursuits and build the road themselves.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The general elections of members to the German Reichstag take place on the 16th inst., and an exceedingly hot campaign is now in progress. In 1900 the Socialists elected fifty-eight members; this year they hope to raise this representation to 100 in a body whose total membership is 397. All the influence of the Kaiser and his court will be thrown against the Socialists, who are at great disadvantage under the present system of representation. This unduly favors the small rural constituencies, which are controlled by the local aristocracy, at the expense of the cities where the Socialists are numerically the strongest. The Sixth Division of Berlin, which has over half a million inhabitants and 142,226 voters, is allowed no more representation than the rural constituency of Ost-Prignitz, which has but 68,000 inhabitants and only 16,000 voters. Under a fair system of representation the German Socialists would control the next Imperial Parliament.

The special Socialist issues in the present campaign are the new high protective tariff, which was forced upon the country by the agrarian aristocracy, the abuses of the representative system, the unjust suffrage laws and freedom of speech. Berlin and its suburbs, comprising two and one-half millions, have an enormous Socialist majority. So have Hamburg, Breslau, Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Altona, Stettin, Konigsberg, Dantzic and Nuremberg. But for the government's refusal to reapportion the electoral districts according to population, the Socialists would be far more powerful in the Reichstag than they are today. Berlin, with its suburbs, would send seventeen Socialists instead of seven, as at present. There would then be, instead of sixty-three, about 120 Socialist delegates in the national assembly out of a total of 397.

The five-years limit of the Reichstag closed on April 30, and the like term of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies expired on May 1. No one party today has a majority in the Reichstag. The Clerical party is the largest, with 105 members. The Conservatives have 72 members, including 20 Force Conservatives. The Social Democrats have 58, the National Liberals 51, the Radical Left 34, unattached 26, Moderate Radicals 14, Poles 14, Anti-Semites 10, and Alsace-Lorraine representatives 10. It should be understood that the Social Democratic party in Germany is in no sense tainted with anarchistic political views. German Socialists simply seek to enact those fundamental measures of political reform that have long ago been established in both Great Britain and the United States.

TRADE FOLLOWS CHEAP FARES.

Salem merchants are showing no small degree of enterprise in undertaking to establish a convenient steamboat service between that city and Independence. Their purpose is to draw business from the neighboring city. Doubtless some of the merchants at Independence will not look with favor upon the project if it threatens to cut into their trade to an appreciable degree, but if the effort succeeds it is difficult to see what recourse the injured parties can have. People always buy where they can get goods to the best advantage, and it is simply a question whether the merchants of Salem can offer residents of Independence inducements which will cause them to pay a small transportation charge in order to do business in the Capital City. In many lines of business the merchants of Salem can offer no lower prices than are quoted by dealers in the smaller town, but can show a greater variety of goods from which purchasers may select.

Local pride—the desire to build up home institutions—has but little influence in determining where men and women will make their purchases. Other conditions being equal, they will, of course, purchases from home dealers, but let lower prices or more desirable goods be offered in some near-by town and local pride goes a-glimmering. If Portland merchants should make some kind of arrangement that would give the residents of the Willamette Valley an opportunity to visit Portland one day each week on cheap excursion rates, the business men of Salem and all other towns along the Southern Pacific would feel the effects of the movement in loss of trade

This is exactly what is going to happen. In a very few years trolley lines will run from Portland up the Valley, and passenger rates will be reduced, as they always are where the electric lines go. When that time comes Portland will get a much larger share of Valley business than she does now. When conditions permit Portland to cut into Salem trade, as Salem proposes to cut into business at Independence, the merchants of the Capital City will appreciate the situation which confronts their competitors in the Polk County town. The operation of this rule has been notably exemplified by the free bridges across the Willamette River at Portland and by the Astoria railroad. Every dollar spent by Portland to make access to her emporiums easy brings in liberal returns in increased business.

VICTIMS OF CHANCE.

Another addition has been made to the long list of financial catastrophes which have overwhelmed wheat operators on the Pacific Coast. The story of the Eppinger failure, so far as it has been told in the news dispatches, does not differ materially from that of many others which have preceded it. There are evidences that too much callboard speculation was a contributing factor to the disaster, but not to so great an extent as was the case with the celebrated Dresbach failure in San Francisco, or with those maelstroms of speculation which engulfed Leiter, "Old Hutch" and other Chicago men made famous by their failures to juggle successfully with the staff of life.

It is stated that the Eppinger firm lost $750,000 through the decline in freights last Fall and Winter. This is a loss which cannot be regarded as other than due to a perfectly legitimate business transaction, from which the elements of chance and speculation had been as far as possible removed. That these elements were not and could not all be removed is the one great obstacle to placing the wheat-exporting business on a safe basis. Failures of men and firms engaged in buying and selling wheat without actually exporting it are not very frequent. Whenever they do occur, they are due more to bad management than to any unusual advance or decline in the market. Failures of exporters, on the contrary, have been so frequent in San Francisco and Portland that the men or firms who have weathered the financial storms for the past twenty years are rare exceptions, and the "beach" is strewn with wrecks that "chartered to arrive" or failed to do so.

Tonnage supplies for handling wheat must be secured many months before they are needed, as the ships must come from distant parts of the world. In the months which elapse before their arrival conditions world-wide in their effect may have changed the complexion of the freight market to such an extent that the loss on even a small fleet of ships may force an exporter into bankruptcy. On the other hand, failure of an exporter to protect his business by supplying ships frequently results in heavy loss. It is a popular belief among wheatgrowers that the exporter always plays a sure-thing game, and that he is the natural enemy of the farmer, and yet the records of the business in Oregon and California will easily show more failures among exporters, in proportion to the number of men engaged, than among the farmers. The slump in freights last Fall added at least 10 cents per bushel to the value of wheat in California, and according to the story of the Eppinger failure, the "Big Four" exporters in the Bay City lost $3,000,000 in paying this extra price, as the decline in freights was so rapid that they had no opportunity to make the shipowners share in the decline until a long time after it started.

This loss may be recouped in some future season, when the exporters are fortunate enough to "guess right" on what will happen in distant freights, for the very nature of the business is such that good guessing counts for about as much as good judgment. As long as the export business is forced to rest on such an unsteady foundation, there will be periodical failures, against which even extreme conservatism cannot avail. There is an apparent fascination about the business of handling millions of bushels of wheat and corresponding millions of dollars, but failure more often than success is written after the names of those who engage in it at points 7000 miles away from the world's market.

EXTREMES THAT MAY BE CONTROLLED.

Having passed through the flooded district in Iowa and viewed from the platform of his slowly moving train the plight in which the people of that area found themselves, President Roosevelt, upon halting at Denison, was in serious though still hopeful mood. Serious because owing no doubt to his ancestral training he saw the "hand of the Lord" in the devastation wrought, and hopeful because he bethought him that the American people have a habit of coming quickly and bravely out from under the shadow of calamity. Said he in his Denison speech:

> When the hand of the Lord is heavy on anybody the wisdom of man can do but little. Now and then in our country from drouth, from flood, from pestilence, trouble and misfortune has come, but oh, my friends, as I drive through your city this morning and now as I look at you, the men and women of this state, I know that all your troubles are temporary, that misfortunes will be met and overcome, because in heart and hand the American citizen is able to win his way in the long run.

Now, this is both devout and patriotic, and in either strain, or in both combined, it touched the hearts of the people and incited them to rapturous applause. But is it true that the wisdom of man is powerless to regulate the conditions of flood and drouth, or that either extreme represents the laying on of the "heavy hand of the Lord"? Is it not true rather that the wisdom of man, combined with intelligent devices that are well known to physics can control both the waste and the dearth of water?

Let us look at the situation in Kansas, where the late freshets have created such havoc. A few small streams fordable at most times and running almost dry in the late Summer and early Fall were some days ago turned into raging torrents that made haste to join the Missouri in its turbid race to the Mississippi and thence to the gulf. The Blue River comes into Kansas from the north, flowing out of Nebraska. The Kansas, or Kaw, comes in from the west, is joined at varying intervals in its course by the Republican, Solomon, Saline and Smoky Rivers—all peaceful, limpid streams for the greater part of the year, but each a very brawler during the past ten days. These streams rise in and for the most part proceed through a country that is destitute of forest growth. The snowfall of the region is usually heavy, and being without the protection of forests, it melts rapidly in the first warm days of Spring, goes off with a rush, and disaster follows to property, and not infrequently to life.

Are these primary causes of Spring freshets beyond the control of man? The advocates of tree-planting and forest preservation do not think so. On the contrary, they assure us that these forces will reduce the disaster due to freshets to the minimum by the simple process of shading and sheltering the snowfall of Winter from the hot sun of May and causing the melting process to be gradual. Because these are facts, and not theories merely, tree-planting in these and similar treeless regions is urged as preliminary to a comprehensive system of irrigation that will in due time be carried forward under the auspices of the Government.

The construction of storage reservoirs will be another and perhaps the next step. If the headwaters of these riotous and wasteful drainers of the soil, the Blue and Kansas Rivers, were timbered; if storage reservoirs for the surplus waters were built; if the headwaters of the great Missouri were similarly protected, and storage reservoirs were provided for its overflow, the floods that have wrecked homes, ruined business property and destroyed life in Topeka, Kansas City and at other points would not have occurred.

Human power is not a futile force when properly arrayed against flood and drouth. Neither is the "heavy hand of the Lord" in the one nor the other. Human wisdom, feeling its way carefully and scoring at every point, joined with the forces of Nature, as represented in its immutable laws, will in years to come equalize precipitation and drainage and stop the waste caused by drouths and freshets. In the meantime, if it is any comfort to sufferers from drouth and flood to see the "heavy hand of the Lord" in the visitation that has left them homeless and penniless, it would be cruel to deprive them of it, and, it may be added, it was generous in the President to prescribe it.

The horseless carriage has come to stay, and in a few years these convenient vehicles will be familiar objects on Oregon roads. The introduction of this means of transportation has emphasized the value of highways with hard, smooth surfaces, the economic advantage of which has long been known but too seldom observed in practice. The same principles obtain in the construction of highways as in the building of railroads, and three purposes should be kept in view wherever road improvement is carried on—reduction of grades, removal of curves and leveling of surfaces. When automobile construction has been perfected and the cost of these vehicles has been reduced to the minimum, farmers who live upon good roads will have autos passing their houses every morning to carry produce, passengers, mail, etc., to town. The wonders that have been accomplished in the field of transportation in the past quarter of a century are no greater than those that will be accomplished in the next twenty-five years. But whether the hauling be done by horses or by some other power, the value of good roads is the same.

It seems to take a good deal of resolution for the Park Commissioners to lift themselves out of the old conservative ruts onto the modern plane of progress. It is not yet possible, of course, to ornament the parks and delight the public on the scale observed in New York or Boston, but beginnings in the way of music and comforts such as are now being planned should not be shuddered at. It is a mistake to think that all we should do now is to accumulate land for future generations. Each day can take care of its own needs. Portland will be a city of 200,000 some of these days, and then its income for park purposes will be large. The present generation need not be starved for the benefit of its successors and assigns.

They have been having a musical contest at Frankfort, and Emperor William dropped in last week to referee the game. He took occasion to air his views of what pieces the plain people ought to sing, even going so far as to call the selections by name. In the past two months Mr. Roosevelt visited more folk than you can scare up in Germany, and he spoke in a brotherly, paternal spirit on a variety of topics dear to the American heart, but to his credit be it recorded that Roosevelt sought to give advice to no singing school.

The Albany, in London, which is to be sold and rebuilt, not only stands on a famous site, occupied successively by the Earl of Sunderland, Lord Holland, Lord Melbourne and the Duke of York, but in its present form, as "chambers," has many interesting associations. Canning lived there, and in a room almost adjoining Byron wrote "Lara," his rooms being afterward occupied by Bulwer. Other famous occupants were Macaulay, Lord Brougham and Mr. Gladstone.

A few years ago it was the custom in Oregon colleges for each of the graduates to read an "essay" or deliver an "oration" at the commencement exercises. Now it is the practice for the graduates to sit on the stage and look wise while some distinguished speaker delivers an address upon some timely subject. The change is one appreciated by both students and visitors.

And now that the umpire has decided who is out, let us all give the new Port of Portland Commission our heartiest support. On the question of an open river Portland is a unit. If there is to be a little personal "knocking," do it on the quiet, but when it comes to the big proposition of the highway to ocean commerce, floor the first man that takes out his hammer.

Announcement is made that the Portland Public Baths will open June 24. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were thousands close at hand who wished the managers had fixed the opening of the season seventeen days earlier.

War on Adulterated Imports.

New York World.

Steps are being taken in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, to secure a rigid enforcement of the law against the importation of adulterated goods. In connection with this subject attention is again directed to the fact that impure wines in large quantities are brought here both from Germany and France. Chemical compounds variously colored and having small trace of grape juice are sent to America in plain bottles to be labeled as dealers choose. From Havre, acording to a department agent, a thriving trade is done in a liquid prepared from American apple cores and skins—shipped to France in bulk—and colored with Brazilian logwood.

CO-OPERATION NOT SOCIALISM.

Chicago Chronicle.

At the meeting of the co-operative congress at Doncaster, England, on Monday a report was submitted showing a great growth of the co-operative movement in recent years.

The magnitude to which the movement has attained is indicated by the fact that the expenditure on housing last year was $40,000,000 and the profits on trading were $47,500,000.

This last item is indicative of the fact that co-operation in England is rather in trading than in industry. In fact, the original aim was to secure supplies for the co-operators at wholesale prices, plus a minimum cost for movement to consumers, eliminating middlemen as far as possible.

At the outset the enterprise was in the hands of capable men, and the result was intelligent and efficient organization and direction and marked success. The original model has been adhered to in substance throughout the ramifications and extensions of the movement with continued success.

With the growth of the business purchases have been on a larger scale, of course, and it has been possible to obtain supplies from original sources at bottom prices, and to increase the profits of the co-operators correspondingly.

The profits are due to two things: First, and chiefly to the fact that the co-operators supply the capital, and thus secure for themselves what in the ordinary course goes to the merchant, and, second, to the fact that the services of capable and trustworthy organizers and directors are obtained for a much smaller compensation than is made in the ordinary course of business.

As the success of this co-operative business in England, and to some extent elsewhere, is sometimes adduced as proof of the feasibility of socialistic schemes, it is important to observe that there is no element of socialism in the business, except in so far as the superior men connected with it practically donate their services.

Otherwise there is no attempt to eliminate competition. Going prices, both buying and selling, and going wages, through all the gradations of the latter, due to varying skill, strength and other elements, are accepted as the basis of transactions. There is the same care in employing and buying, the same securing of the lowest prices by placing the largest orders as in the case of an ordinary business concern.

In short, the existing economic order, with its wages, profits, interest and all, is accepted as it is. The only essential difference between the co-operative establishment and the ordinary business establishment lies in the fact that most of the customers are stockholders, supplying the capital and getting the capitalist's share of the gains.

Any one can buy at a co-operative store, and all alike, stockholders and outsiders, must pay going prices. The stockholders get their profits as capitalists in the form of dividends.

The existing laws, as well as the existing economic order, are accepted precisely as they are. The co-operative establishments differ from other joint stock companies only in details of organization and not at all in principle. There is nothing more communistic about them than there is about a railway company.

Their success merely shows what men, even though they begin with little, can do under existing laws if they have the will and the intelligence to avail themselves of the opportunities which the laws afford.

"Gentleman" in British Law.

Harper's Weekly.

England, having enriched the vocabulary of the world by the great name of Gentleman, has now increased the obligation by a judicial definition; or, to speak by the card, by a judicial declaration approaching a definition. In a certain case tried in London the other day, the counsel for the plaintiff objected to a certain letter, because it described a house-painter as "a gentleman." This objection obviously called for a ruling by the bench. The bench began by stating that, in view of the Heralds' College, no man was a gentleman unless his grandfather, father, or the man himself was entitled to bear arms, or, to speak in modern fashion, possessed armorial bearings. In mitigation of the rigor of this ruling, which would, of course, have barred the house-painter, the bench pointed out that the jury would observe that not only the counsel on both sides, but even the bench itself, had addressed them as gentlemen; and, further, the bench opined that such of them as were possessed of votes were invariably greeted with the title of gentlemen, at least at political meetings, where there was a question of disposing of the said votes. The learned Judge then went on the other tack by pointing out that, while the house-painter had, it is true, a card, nevertheless a card was not the same thing as a coat of arms; yet, said the Judge, the good painter has at least one characteristic which is thought invariably to be the mark of a gentleman, namely, the gout. If any one, after reading the above ruling, is still in doubt as to what a gentleman is, then there is no virtue in law. Let it be recorded that the legal luminary bears the fascinating name of Justice Darling.

Britain's Postal Banks.

New York World.

The fact is odd: The postoffice savings banks of Great Britain are technically insolvent. Their deposits at the end of the year were $700,000,000, their assets only about $670,000,000. Nobody worries about a little thing like that; the government is responsible. Of course, the discrepancy rose from the high prices the department was forced to pay for national bonds before the Boer War. The lowering of the rate of interest allowed is an obvious cure. The postal banks were authorized in 1861 and nearly $10,000,000 were deposited the first year. Some later developments are curious. By the "slip" system a sum so small as 2 cents can be deposited. Deposits can be withdrawn by telegraph. School savings banks are recognized, but are not very successful, owing to the superior attractions of sweets as a medium of investment. A feature of the postal banks is that through their agency depositors can buy small fractional portions of government bonds.

And Will Be There Again.

Boston Herald.

We suppose one of the last things thought of in any quarter was that the President's tour in the West would have effect on any election immediately impending; yet it seems that there is an election about to occur in Oregon, and that Mr. Roosevelt's visit is claimed as being a factor in influencing its result. Mr. Thomas H. Tongue, member of Congress from the First District in the state, has died, and the vacancy is about to be filled. Binger Hermann is the Republican candidate for it, and the President is said to have shown him an attention which insures his choice by as large a majority as Mr. Tongue had. As Mr. Tongue's plurality was over 7000, it wouldn't seem as if Hermann was in much danger without Mr. Roosevelt's aid. He has been in Congress already.

"Summer's Comin'."

San Bernardino Sun.

O say, fellers, Summer's comin',
Lis'nin' t' th' birds an' hummin'
Uv th' bees,
Up in th' trees,
I'm at my ease,
An' hummin'.

I think workin's kin' uv crazy,
W'en th' whole worl' seems s' mazy,
An' ye see,
It's up t' me
I'm here, but—Gee!
I'm lazy.

Mighty little clothes I'm wearin',
But it's mighty good I'm farin',
An' a saint,
'Ud feel ez faint,
An' tired; I ain't
A carin'.

GEORGE R. CLARK'S "TREASURE."

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Percy, Ill., are reported to be digging for a "chest containing $25,000 in gold and silver buried by George Rogers Clark and his men before a battle" near Hawthorne Creek. The correspondent who sends this information asserts "that the battle was fought is a historic fact." "A man who came from France a short time ago" is also said to have claimed to "know where the treasure was buried," but went away without telling.

This is the dull season for enterprising correspondents, and in default of real news they can hardly be blamed for writing about buried treasures, sea serpents, and other subjects of rural or maritime rumor. However, the history of George Rogers Clark's conquest of Illinois has been very carefully hunted up and studied. It deserved to be, for the expedition was one of the most notable feats of arms and diplomacy in American history. But history discloses absolutely nothing even remotely to justify belief in the existence of the treasure which Randolph County farmers are hunting.

Aside from fights with roving bands of Delawares, to be considered later, Clark had but one "battle" during his conquest of Illinois. That was when he captured Vincennes. Kaskaskia was taken by surprise, in which hardly a shot was fired. Cahokia and the other French settlements voluntarily accepted American sovereignty. There was an attempt later at Cahokia by a band of the Indians, who had come there to confer with Clark, to seize him by night in his lodgings, but no battle. There was no fighting on the way from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, when Clark may have passed over the present site of Percy.

After the reduction of Vincennes Clark waged war with hunting parties of Delawares. As to the place of these fights no record is at hand. But as the Delawares came from northeastern Ohio it is not likely that any of them got clear across Illinois before they were intercepted. Anyway, a party out after marauding Indians would not be carrying "treasure" of any kind. They would have no need of it and could not be burdened with it.

Furthermore, even if the alleged "battle" be "a historic fact," where did Clark get the money he is said to have buried the night before? Governor Patrick Henry, when he authorized Clark's expedition, advanced him the sum of $9000, presumably in depreciated paper, for that was practically all the currency of Virginia in 1778. That was all the money that Clark received from the Virginia treasury.

He could not have got any such amount at Kaskaskia. He made no confiscations there, save of the slaves of Commandant Rocheblave. That person, behaving insolently, was sent a prisoner to Virginia and his slaves sold for $2500, which was distributed among Clark's men. Nor were there any confiscations at Vincennes or elsewhere. Clark's policy was to conciliate the French settlers. It would have been most unsafe to plunder them, even if he had wished to do so. Furthermore, it is safe to say that there was not at that time in the whole country over which Clark ruled as much as $25,000 in gold and silver.

The farmers about Percy, if any of them are really looking for "treasure" buried by Clark and his men, are chasing the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They will use their time much more profitably if they will devote it to cultivating their cornfields.

Panama Hats Out of Date.

New York Press.

This is what a prominent hatter has to say: "Of course we notice no interest in Panamas, although this decreasing demand is not unexpected. Panamas were killed by cheap imitations, and the only alternative in Summer headgear is the ordinary straw hat. There are some individuals who will wear expensive Panamas, especially in the country, but in town they will be few and far between. We are not advising the purchase of Panamas. 'Sennet' straw, a smooth coarse braid, is the proper thing." Another hatter made this statement: "Panamas are down and out and will never be in fashion again. Too many men have a $30 hat in their closets and no chance of using it. There are some Panamas in the street, but they are last year's product, and I wouldn't allow one of these hats to leave my store before saying definitely that Panamas are out of date as hopelessly as cocked hats. The 'sennet' straw hat is the thing and is ten times cheaper than a Panama."

Canal and Lake Levels.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

During all the discussion which preceded the digging of the Chicago drainage canal the chief argument of the opponents of the scheme was that so great a body of water taken out of Lake Michigan would seriously affect the levels of the lakes, which were none too high, and would hamper commerce greatly. The canal has now been open for three years. According to the calculations made by some engineers retained by Canada the level of the lakes should now be nine inches lower than it was in January, 1900, but the survey of the Government engineers for April shows that the level is 12 inches above what it was in 1896, and nearly five inches above what it was five years ago. This goes to prove that the canal has had no effect on the lake levels, which fluctuates now as they have ever since the first observations were made in 1854.

"Give Me Old Music."

Mrs. E. L. Parmalee in Rochester Times.

Give me old music, for my spirit faints
For some strong spell to touch fond memory's string;
For some sweet song of old, whose magic paints
With brilliant hues the shades which sorrows fling.

Give me old music, that which thrilled the heart
When youth's warm hopes and sunny skies were mine.
Ere disappointment pierced me with its dart,
And friendship knew no flight or love decline.

Give me old music, that to which the dead
In years long past have listened to and praised.
Oh, with their presence can our love have fled,
That memory basks not in the visions raised.

Give me old music, for the world's chill hand
Hath cast its fetters on my dropping soul,
And childhood's freshness flees at its command,
And cold suspicions like a torrent roll.

Forgive me, that I may not live thy lay,
The past with music is so sweetly twined
That round each song of old such raptures play
As touch the heartstrings with a power refined.

Oh, when the world grows dark and hopes expire,
And the heart sickens in the glare of day,
How some old strain wakes up the latent fire
And calls our freshness from its swift decay.

In the far spirit land shall all be new;
No sound, no strain, to whisper of the past,
Must we blest memory's hallowed power subdue?
How tasteless, then, the joys around us cast.

Give me old music, for the cottage door
Round which in thoughtless infancy I strayed
At its command, stands open as before;
Within the lute on which my grandsire played.

And hush that strain it echoes in my heart.
Whence comes it with its mighty power to quell
The fearful thoughts which into being start,
With strength too deep for human words to tell

Whence comes it on the wild wind's mighty breath;
Doth darkness nurse it in its secret bower?
Say, is it mightier that the conqueror death,
Or fragile as the bright, sweet, Summer flower?

I know not—ask not—since beneath its wing
My weary spirit finds a calm repose.
To its pure shrine my lowly gifts I bring,
And court the peace its breath around me throws.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Many waters cannot quench"—Kansas

The sailors will always be in drydock at Bremerton.

Now who will be first to discover that the hop crop is about to be destroyed by hop lice?

> "Not so easy as it seems."
> Thus amid his shattered dreams
> Mourns the rudely wakened Reames.

Richard Henry Stoddard is said to have "left only $2000. That was all he left that can be counted in money.

After all, why weep over the massacre of the Kishinef Jews? The victims doubtless prefer death to life in such a country.

It is to be hoped that it will not take as long to collect the money for Willamette University's debt as it did to secure the subscriptions.

The appointment of a woman on the State Board of Pharmacy was an appropriate recognition of the place women occupy in the ranks of that occupation.

Now, graduates, have you finished your work or are you just commencing? If you have finished, put on your coats and go way back and sit down. If you are commencing, roll up your sleeves and go at it.

> In Oregon when roses blow
> And fill the lawns with blushing snow—
> Old Omar would have loved, I know
> Our Oregon when roses blow.
>
> From Oregon when roses blow
> Departing souls are loth to go;
> Less fair is Paradise, I know,
> Than Oregon when roses blow.

When the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the English youth who is heir to the principality, entered Bonn University on Saturday the rector said to him: "You spent your early life out of Germany. What is good in English education keep, but a German Prince, as you know, must be German to the core and think and feel German."

> The heathen in his blindness
> Bows down to wood and stone.

A wholesale dealer has just passed through Portland with 400 idols for Korea. Instead of having our mechanics manufacture brass gods, the importer should take a few of those we believe in. The Koreans would appreciate in a short time the gods of money and power, lust and pride.

The practice of exchanging children by parents living in French and German Switzerland, in order to enable their boys and girls to learn another language, is spreading greatly in Italy. Recently an exchange agency, to further this object, was founded at Zurich. A Swiss child has the opportunity of picking up three languages—French, German and Italian—at practically no cost to the parents. In about six months a child is able to converse freely, and is then sent to school to learn the grammar and literature of the newly acquired language.

State Fish Warden Van Dusen is endeavoring to have Oregon shad made an article of diet in the state institutions, including the penitentiary.

> My only crime is murder,
> I'm not entirely bad,
> Then why should cruel warders
> Desire to feed me shad?
>
> Our grub is not so varied
> That any may be missed,
> Then why should shad be chosen
> For place upon the list?
>
> I've heard of picking oakum,
> It's worse than breaking stones,
> But nothing more than child's play
> To picking shad from bones.
>
> The very thought is evil;
> That warden makes me mad—
> And when my time is ended
> I'll choke him on his shad.

By the Kaiser's express orders, a souvenir of the Empress' recent accident has just been placed in the Kaiser Wilhelm room of the Hohenzollern Museum. In the large glass case, lying alongside of costly articles of silver and gold, is a single strip of bark about half a yard in length. Visitors ask in surprise what business this rude scrap of forest trees has among so many valuable specimens of the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind. But a label supplies an explanation to the query, and reads thus: "The bark with which His Majesty the Kaiser in Gruenewald on March 27, 1903, fastened the first temporary bandage on Her Majesty the Kaiserin's broken arm, until surgical aid arrived."

Pension Commissioner Ware recently received an application for a pension from a Civil War veteran who does not hesitate to tell the truth about his claim on the Nation's gratitude. When requested to specify the circumstances under which he incurred physical disabilities he sent the following detailed explanation: "The way I got my war ingery was a ketchin' of a hog. The hog war a sow hog and our Captain wanted her for forege. He was chasin the sow and she crawled threw a hoal in a rale fence. It war a big hoal and I thot I war about the sis of the hog, and tried to crawl threw, but I stuk and trin' to wigle out I throde the rales off and one hit me on my hed and nocked me senseless. I do not think the sow pig had nothing to do with my line of duty, for I did not ketch the hog. Wich she never war caut." Mr. Ware is of opinion that such candor as this should entitle the writer to unusual consideration.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Tess—He's a gay Lothario. He tries to flirt with all the pretty girls in our street. Jess—I've seen him trying to flirt with you, too.—Philadelphia Press.

The war of the future.—"And how was victory won?" "Oh, easily enough. The enemy's infantry couldn't stand against the charge of our automobiles."—Chicago Evening Post.

"So you have decided to get another physician?" "I have," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are!"—Washington Star.

He—Now there's a woman I can't help admiring. She is so easily satisfied; has such plain tastes. She—I didn't know you knew her. He—I don't; it's her husband I know.—Brooklyn Life.

Cityite—By the way, have any luck with your vegetable garden this year? Suburbanite—Great! A cyclone blew it over into the next county before I'd wasted over two weeks' work on it.—Leslie's Weekly.

Mother—Do you think that young man has matrimonial intentions, my dear? Daughter—I certainly do, mamma. He tried to convince me last night that I looked prettier in that $2 hat than in the one that cost twenty—Judge.

"Do you consider it a moral wrong to cheat a lawyer?" asked the person who is always looking for a chance to start something. "No," replied the man whose specialty is worldly wisdom, "but I consider it a physical impossibility."—Chicago Daily News.

Senator Depew refuses to indorse the Pennypacker idea of cartoons. "Instead of drawing and quartering the cartoonist," says he, "I would take him out to dinner." And then—do you see the method in his madness?—he would get even with his hapless victim by inflicting an after-dinner speech upon him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.