## The Oregonian.

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House new stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-812 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co. Fifteenth and Lawrence streets; A. Serlos, Sixteenth and VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

cipitation, .07 of an inch.
TODAYS WEATHER—Partly cloudy and

elightly warmer; westerly winds. PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 18

#### COLOMBIA WILL NOT RATIFY.

Announcement comes from Colombia that the canal treaty will not be ratified. The whole people are against it No party will undertake to carry it through, and the government, though not unfavorable to the treaty, can do nothing but bend before the storm of opposition.

The meaning of this is that the people of Colombia think the independence of their country would be menaced by ratification of this treaty with the United States. For the United States would be put in possession of a great interest within the country, which certainly would be protected by the whole power of the United States, and they would rather have no canal than permit the admission and presence of the "American Auglo-Saxon." They have read or heard how greedy the British and American "Anglo-Saxons" are for sovereignty and of their everlasting and all-devouring land-hunger. They were willing that France should construct the canal, but not the United States

As in all the republics of Spanish America, the people of Colombia are continually disagreeing and fighting among themselves. They have no con repose no trust in each An article in the Independent (New York) by a citizen of the United States who has lived a long time at Panama, sets out this coherent national feeling among the people. The writer quotes a citizen of Colombia. He said: triotism! we are none of us patriots! Our revolutions prove this to us. Were we patriots there would be no wars or petty strifes among us, and, moreover. United States in the least. But it is fust this: In the territory designed for the working of the canal we have two important cities, Colon and Panama. The oment America steps in all Col bians that inhabit that region will be becoming Americanized. It is known that the natives of Panama have often said that they are not Colombians, but that they are Panamanians, and they have desired to be separate and are willing today to form what would be called the Republic of Panama, under American protection. We understand the Monroe Doctrine as practiced by the Americans-America for the Americans of the North."

It seems, therefore, that the people of Colombia cannot trust themselves or each other. Their safety, they con ceive, consists in keeping the United States out of their country. Very well. we can go to Nicaragua. We ought not, indeed, to have thought of Panams. The Oregonian has always be-lieved and contended that it was a great mistake. Not improbably ratification of the treaty by Colombia-were carried-would break up the loose federation of states that constitute that so-called nation. For it is believed that Panama would want to secede, and would do it, if protected by the United States. The leaders of Colombian politics, of all parties, believe that the only way of safety is in keeping the United States out of the country. Probably they are right. But we can go to

The West Point training shows well in public life outside the Army. Among the graduates of West Point have been a large number of men who have been distinguished in civil life. Grant bend Jefferson Davis of the Southern Confederacy. McClellan was Governor of New Jersey; General Stoneman was Governor of California; General Marmaduke was Governor of Missouri General Joseph E. Johnston was Rep resentative in Congress from Virginia General Wheeler was Representative from Alabama; General John B. Gor don was Senator from Georgia, and so was General Colquitt; Isaac I. Stevens was Governor of Washington Territory Montgomery Blair, a graduate of West Point, was Postmaster-General in Lincoin's Cabinet; Paul O. Hebert was Governor of Louisiana; General Buckne was Governor of Kentucky; General Burnside was United States Senator from Rhode Island; General Horace Porter is Ambassador to France: George W. Cass became president of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Fitz-Hugh Lee was Governor of Virginia General Rosecrans was Representative Congress from California; Genera Scales was Representative from North Carolina; Alexander S. Webb was president of the College of the City of New York; Leonidas Polk was a bishop of the Episcopal church; the son of Gen-

eral McClellan is a West Point graduate that has been very successful in politics; he is a Tammany member of Congress, and is likely to be the Tammany candidate for Mayor. General A. R. Lawton was United States Minister to Austria under President Cleve-land, and Colonel F. D. Grant held the same position under President Harri-The nominees of the Democratic party for President in 1864 and 188 were West Pointers: McClellan was inated because he was clearly not a fighting man, and Hancock was nore inated because he was a fighting man and nothing else besides

ENAVENCED COMMERCIAL CRIME From the progress that is being made in the Eppinger failure case in Francisco, Justice in the Ray City seems to be wearing her leaden boots It is now more than two weeks since the first announcement of the failure was made. Within that period state ments by responsible newspapers have repeatedly charged the members with embezzlement, larceny and other crimes, which individually or collective ly were enough to send the ordinary iminal to the penitentiary for a lifetime. These charges have been substantiated by details sufficiently elabo rate to cause them to carry co to the readers, and their reliability finds further indorsement in the fact that no s man of the accused firm or any of their friends has come deny them. On the contrary, every ove made by the attorneys of the ac cused has been on purely technical grounds. Nothing is denied and no attempt is made to explain the serious charges. The members of the bankrapt firm refuse to give out any particulars or offer any excuse for their

silence regarding them. As near as can be gathered from the news reports, the firm has extracted from the bankers, brokers, farmers and others with whom they had deal-ings about \$1,500,000, and the only collateral to represent this vast sum is about \$400,000 worth of real estate and ouse property. This loss of over \$1,000,000 will mostly fall on the banks and as public sympathy is generally withheld from such institutions when they are buncoed, this fact may ac count in a measure for the indifference shown in bringing the guilty to This dilatory practice in the face of a great crime is serious, and it will breed trouble for the people who are declining to hasten the punishment which is overdue. Eppinger & Co. were enabled to contract liabilities which made their fallure such a gigantic affair, simply because their credit was good, and credit is the vehicle which

carries the commerce of the world. The bankrupt firm and its creditors will not be the only sufferers by this failure, but scores and perhaps hundreds of other honest, careful business men to whom credit is a necessity will find the people showing a needless suspicion toward them. "I would have shipped every bushel of wheat I had in my warehouse to Jake Eppinger without a question, although I do not know him," said a Willamette Valley warehouseman, in discussing the failure yes terday. Hundreds of others were not only willing, but actually did trust the California plunger solely because his reputation with the business world was good. He has now forfelted that rep utation, and proved himself unworthy of the credit that was extended to him but there seems to be no concerted move on the part of an outraged business community to prosecute any of the Eppinger firm for his misdeeds. One of the firm was for years a prominent officer of the San Francisco Merchants Exchange, and the firm has always been prominent in the membership of

that organization.

The unprejudiced outsider might supoose that this great commercial association for the protection of its own good name and that of the remainder of its members would demand of Eppinger & Co. an explanation or a res. neither been asked for. Had one of Eppingers' clerks duplicated warehouse recelpts and thus secured possession of a few hundred bushels of wheat hy the same methods which the big firm used in securing thousands of tons it is safe to say that he would have been railroaded to the penitentiary in short order. The San Francisco firm is guilled of a gross betrayal of public confidence which in other words is "credit." They have used this credit for grand larceny and embezzlement purposes, and as yet other men whose credit will indirectly be affected by their unlawful deeds have made no earnest effort to bring them to justice. San Francisco has always been short on justice and long on crime since W. T. Coleman disbanded his vigilance committee back in the "fiftles."

EXCELLENT TRADE CONDITIONS. And still Portland bank clearings continue to break all existing records

for corresponding periods in former years. The uncertainty regarding labor troubles is hampering building operations somewhat, and holding up a number of important industrial enterprises the wheat crop conditions are not as favorable as they might be, and the salmon run is slack. In spite of these unfavorable factors, which in former years would have been certain to have a serious effect on general trade, Portland is forging ahead at a rate never before equaled. The growth of the present day is unlike that of former eras of prosperity. When the boom of the early '80s was on, the city was in vaded by a class of new-comers, many of whom had but little faith in the permanent greatness or stability of the city. They regarded is as a good place for a temporary boom and worked it accordingly. They brought but little capital with them, and when they invested anything in the way of building enterprises it was in harmony with their views regarding Portland-strictly

temporary. The men who are now building up Portland are working on different lines. There is an air of permanence about all of the new business enter prises and about the new buildings going up all over the city. Bank clearings are beyond doubt the most accurate reflection of the prosperity or adversity of a city, and those of Portland for the past five years tell an interesting story of steady, uninterrupted growth. For the week ending last Saturday, they were \$3,222,089, compared with \$2,965,357 for the corresponding week last year, \$2,279,374 in 1901, \$2,051, 860 in 1890, and \$1,747,689 in 1899. Noth ing but the unfavorable factors mentioned prevented the clearings last week from showing a much greater percentage of increase, as there is more idle money awaiting a settlement of industrial troubles in this city than has ever

been held here before. With less than a fortnight of the in the near future, but the plan exists, its creation.

current wheat season remaining, there very little activity in the cereal markets, but prices are well main-tained at nearly the best figures of the season. The clean-up will be the most thorough that has been made for several years, and the new season will onen with bins well swept. Sheepshearing is pretty well over for the season but there is still considerable activity among wool-buyers. The excellent condition of the market is shown by the sale of a 75,000-pound lot at Salem at 16 and 17% cents per pound. When the size of the clip is considered, it is a cer tainty that the gross returns for Ore gon wool this season will be the largest on record. Hops, as well as woo continue strong, new crop contractors paying last week as high as 15 ents per pound, with much firmness reported in the Eastern and foreign The salmon run continues light, but, with the cold-storage house offering a heavy premium for large fish a small catch at this time produces more money than a large one in some forms sensons. Livestock markets are slight ly easier, but prices are still high enough to prove very remunerative The strawberry crop is now coming or the market, and, while the season is backward, it has resulted in keeping prices up longer than usual, and th industry at this time is giving employment to several thousand people. The jobbing trade is enormous, and

the general prosperity of the country as well as the city is evidenced by the largest orders for Fourth of July luxhere. Collections are good and money is plentiful at low rates of interest The financial stringency, which is caus ing some uneasiness in New York, car hardly affect Oregon at the present time. The sharp declines and poor markets for stocks indicate that the people are not buying them. Oregon has stock of the Wall street variety for sale, but we have wheat, wool, salmon fruit livestock and lumber in whole sale quantities, and, so long as there is a demand for these great staples, pros perity will linger with us.

#### THE AMERICAN RELIEF CORPS.

Recoiling for an instant with hor for from the shock occasioned by the news of the calamity that had befallen the people of Heppner, the community in touch with the stricken town railied quickly and pressed forward to its as sistance. From the country for miles around came ranchers to the help of their smitten neighbors, and from the cities and towns doctors and nurses and supplies in medicines, money, bedding and provisions pushed forward carried at its best speed by a railway train, the officials of which were glad to render this important service. All that sympathy combined with material aid can do to mitigate the distress and relieve the suffering of the be reaved and homeless will be done, and done promptly. The advance agents of relief were on the ground, in spite of broken railway communication within a few hours after couriers had carried tidings of the calamity to the nearest telegraph stations. They found a grief-stricken people in full rally, searching through the wreck and ruir of the town and the slime and core of the receding waters for their dead or wrapping the recovered bodies tenderly in simple cerements and carrying them uncoffined, to their graves, self-helpful even in this bitter strait.

How the mighty reserve force of the American character is brought out by disaster! A community that is today plodding along, unmoved by the common events of life, intent as it would seem upon selfish ends, is tomorrow, under stress of calamity, alive to every instinct of humanity and stirred to it very depths by the impulses of sympathy and generosity. It is this study of human nature, embellished by object lessons in pity; benevolence, kindness and brotherly love, that exalts man above the narrow conception of creeds that teach human depravity and proves his kinship with divinity. Whether he spurs at headlong speed over a mountain road in the darkness in the effort to outrace the flood and carry a warning of its approach; clings with one half-paralyzed arm to a swaying branch in the rushing waters while he holds with the other a pleading child or woman; wraps the dead in a winding sheet and reverently lays the uncof fined body away; opens his house to the houseless or contributes of his money and stores to the unclad and hungry victims of the storm; provides means of transportation for supplies or medical and surgical aid for the exhausted and malmed, the spirit that prompts his endeavor tells of the sleeping angel in the human heart that is aroused by the first note of human disaster and human suffering.

Emerson's estimate of the dignity and grandeur of human nature is verified whenever the cry for help sounds above the rush of devastating waters, the roar of devouring flames or the wall of famine and its attendant wretchedness. The American people of any community, however apparently selfish in their strivings, however enger in the pursuit of personal ends, rise promptly at the call of an emergency, whether of war or of peace, and in se doing do only the thing that is expected of them. Having first learned to help themselves, they constitute a vast relief corps in reserve and are able, willing and anxious to help others when the necessity for so doing arises.

## THE GERMAN ELECTIONS,

The general election of members o the German Reichstag, which took place on Tuesday last, resulted as anticipated in increased representation for the Socialists. In 1878-79 the Socialist vote was but 312,000; it rose in 1898 to 2,107,000, and its total vote polled on Tuesday last is estimated to exceed 2,500,000. The increased Socialist strength has been acquired at the expense of the Liberal factions. The industrial and manufacturing centers in the Rhenish and Westphalian provinces and nearly all the large cities, with their rapidly growing population of operatives, have become strongly Social

It is said that the Government party in the Reichstag intends to make ar effort to curtail the general franchise, lest, even under the present unjust sys tem of representation, the Socialists should attain control. This design of curtailing the general franchise, either by attaching to the ballot the condition of a stipulated minimum of taxation or by some other discrimination which would disfranchise large numbers of the lower classes, has thus far met with determined resistance on the part of the Reichstag majority, composed of the entire Left and part of the Center, or Catholic, party. There does not seem to be any chance of executing it

execution indispensable, the Kalser and his advisers will try to find means. through coercing or otherwise influence ing the Reichstag, or through an in fringement of the constitution, to dis franchise a large section of the Social-

It would be a dangerous experiment The gift of universal suffrage was placed in the German imperial consti-tution by Bismarck, who, autocrat as he was, deemed it wiser for public tranquillity to grant it than to withhold it To withdraw this gift of universal suffrage for the purpose of circumventing the Socialists would be a very dangerous experiment. Today, under a fair system of representation according to population, the German Socialists would control the Imperial Parliament. The government refuses to reapportion electoral districts according to population, and they remain today as they were constituted in 1871. If, to th great disadvantage under which the Socialists labor today under the pres ent system of representation, the German government should add curtail-ment of the suffrage, the chances are that the Kaiser might wear a crown of thorns before he dies.

Thus far the Socialists have been content with constitutional agitation for political reform, but if, by any act of coercion applied to the Reichstag or infringement of the constitution. the popular suffrage should be curtailed, the Socialist party would not quietly submit. It would be as deep a thorn in the side of the German government as has been the Irish party in that of Great Britain for more than thirty years.

The present Emperor of Germany, in his ideas of government, his "I and God" political philosophy, is really an anachronism, and so is his vast standing army of over 600,000 bayonets in time of peace. The Germans have submitted to this vast standing army since the Franco-German war of 1870-71, because they believed it was pecessary to the safety of Germany against a war of reprisal on the part of France, or a war of encroachment on the part of Russia. But the time has passed for any further apprehension of war on the part of France or Russia. France has fortified her frontier impregnably against invasion, and only desires to be let alone. Russia has her hands so full in other quarters of the globe that there is no desire on her part to provoke war with Germany. There is no sound reason today why the German people should be unduly taxed to support a vast standing army in time of peace, o why her young men should be forced to serve a term in the army. be granted that Germany needs a larger standing army than Great Britain, but Germany does not need a standing army in time of peace of 600,000 men.

It is the habit of The Oregonian to do things without brag or bluster, let ting its deeds speak for themselves But it cannot refrain from offering a word of congratulation to its reader who have had the advantage of its exceptionally fine news service on the Heppner disaster. It has been an admirable test of the efficiency of The Oregonian's news methods, and of its energy, skill and intelligence in gathering promptly and presenting in attract ive form all the details of the great tragedy. To its mind there has been no more striking example of perfect reporting in the history of Pacific journalism. The difficulties in the way of collecting the news have been great The remoteness of the desolated district, the serious interruption of telephone and telegraph communication and the break in railroad connection all conspired to impair the usual chan nels of information. But what can be done under such severe handicaps has been shown in The Oregonian during

the past three days. The first conviction under the new gambling law in Washington is ported from Spokane, a stud poker dealer receiving a sentence of one year in the penitentiary. Naturally enough the case has been appealed and a telegraphic report of the matter states that all of the boss gamblers in the state will contribute to the fund to be used in declaring the law unconstitutional. Gambling is a great industry in the city of Spokane, hundreds of men. or beings which the Almighty had originally intended for men, engaging in it when the weather is too had for footpad or burglary work. For this reason it is probable that the new law will be declared unconstitutional. Washington has another new law making it a penitentiary offense for a male creature to live off the earnings of a prostitute. As prostitution and bling go hand in hand a portion of the fighting fund which the gamblers will raise may be diverted to declare this other law unconstitutional.

At the head of the Pioneers' procession yesterday the banner of 1839 was carried. It reaches back a generation farther into history than it did when these empire builders first began to hold annual reunions on the soil of Oregon. As these white-haired men and women marched, two by two, up Morrison street to the meeting place the spectators who lined the sidewalks could not help but observe that they must have sprung from no feeble an-They were a happy band; the light of good cheer shone from their eyes, and if their steps were no longer quick and elastic, their carriage, least, betrayed pride. It was gratifying to note the presence in large numbers of the second generation of pioneers some of them already gray, who will cherish the story of the conquest and transmit its glory undimmed to future

generations. Germany held an election last Tues day. In the city of Essen, a model municipality built by Krupp and inhabited by the employes of his great steel works, the Socialist vote showed an increase from 4400 to 22,706. Environment exerts a powerful influence on political views.

Resources of the three national banks in Portland on June 9 were \$16,010,-617.17; one year ago they were \$13,114,-294.43; gain in twelve months, \$2,896,-322.74. Double these figures and you have approximately the condition of Portland's combined banks

While weather conditions have been anything but favorable the past ten days, it may be safely annour no city in the world can make such an exhibit of roses as will be seen at the show next Saturday.

Mexico has already paid to the United States the award of nearly \$1,-500,600 in the Plus fund controversy. Thus has The Hague tribunal shown its efficiency as well as the necessity for

### IS THERE A YELLOW PERIL?

Chicago Tribune

It is the custom in this country to admire the Japanese, but in a patronising way; to pat them on the head as precoclous children. The Japanese, in the family of mankind, are not precoclous children. They are men.

An excellent chance to compare the coldlers of the civilized world occurred when the armies of England, France, Germany, Russia, the United States and Japan marched to the relief of the Legations besieved in Pekin. An American officer, a sieged in Pekin. An American officer, a Captain in the Ninth Infantry, who was in that march, gave his opinion about the relative merits of the different soldiers

The Japa are the best soldlers here. They march better, they live off the country better, they keep up their line of communications and transport better than any of the others, including ourselves. They are more uncomplaining. As to physical bravery, it is hard to say they are better than ourselves or the Britten because we have the best freed much to say they are better than ourselves or the Brittsh, because we haven't been tested much beside them. They have done most of the fighting, and in it their bravery has been 100 per cent. We, are, I believe, as brave. We couldn't be braver.

This opinion of the American officer,

who with his company had seen service in the Philippines and Cuba, was corrob orated in full by war correspondents who orated in full by war correspondents who had seen service in the Philippines, South Africa, Greece and Cuba. It has since developed that the Japanese Gene Yamaguchi, was the brains of the wi

The above statements become doubly in teresting in view of the latest diplomatic line-up in the far East-Japan and Siam Siam adjoins French China, and for years there has been friction between the coun-

there has been friction between the country of white elephants and the French colony. The latter has been builying and encroaching upon its neighbor. With Japan in friendly relations, Siam will resist and the builying will cease.

Of late years the talk of the "yellow perll" has died out. Westerners have some to think the sleeping glant of China was not sleeping, but dead. If the yellow perll ever does amount to anything it will perfl ever does amount to anything it will be under the headship of Japan. In the far East 'yellow perli' is called "Asia for Aslatick." Japan has trained herself. She is now reaching out to buttress up Slam against the French. She is unques-tionably holding out the branch of peace to China, wrapped in the words, "Asia for

If the millions of Chinese could ever be drilled by Japanese Sergeants, armed with Japanese rifles, and led by Japanese Generals, the armed camps of Europe would, perforce, casse watching each other and turn their eyes eastward.

For the Japanese are not precocious children. They are not precocious children.

dren. They are men.

## RICHES AND HONORS.

President's Career Shows National Ideal to Be Higher Than Wealth.

From Ellot Gregory's "Unavailing Wealth," in the Century. Although, too, many of us run breath-essly after lucre, casting hardly a lance at the flowers by the roadside as we hurry on, yet when it comes to choos ing a compatriot to hold the helm of state, or some other position of trust and honor, we turn instinctively to those men who have kept themselves free from the taint of gain, and logically, for when intelligent people read of a vast and sudden fortune, they are apt to ask one another if it be possible for a man to have become so very rich while quite honestly respecting all his neighbors' rights and liberties. So strong has this feeling become of late that even when the public is told of some aged magnate explating youthful greed by giving away the millions which have turned to ashes on his old lips, the news is received with a shrug of the shoulder and often with a

On the other hand, few people will de-ny that the most admired man today in this country, the most respected and the most loved, is our young President, whose mind and thoughts have ever been fixed as far above financial ambitions as that of a Cromwell or a Washington. It is for this, as well as for his brilliant states-manship, that our chief magistrate's name today has the power to thrill the nation's blood and make its pulses bear

## Another Cure for Consumption.

Baltimore Sun. Consul General Mason, of Berlin, in recent report gives the composition and effects of sanosin, the new remedy for consumption, which has had a careful trial at Berlin with gratifying results. It was noticed by a traveler in Australia that natives used a decoction of the leaves and roots of the eucalyptus as a remedy for consumption with good effect, and that consumptives coming from a fistance to reside among the eucalyptus groves were benefited. On this hint a chemist compounded pulverised eucalyp-tus leaves and essential oil of eucalyptus with powdered charcoal and flour of sulphur and gave his mixture the name of "sanosin." Owing to its volatility sano-sin is put up in sealed glass tubes that hold each thirty-one grains. The patient breathes in a closed room the fumes ger erated by heating the contents of a tube on an earthenware plate by means of an alcohol lamp. An aromatic penetrating odor is perceived and the patient speedily fluds relief from his cough, his expectora-tion is decreased and his appetite im-proves. The bacilius which causes the classes disappears from the spitum and in 50 per cent of the cases a cure is effected.

## One More Fool Navigator.

One More Fool Navigator.

Hartford, Conn., Courant.

It is announced from Gloucester that a large crowd gave an enthusiastic send-off to a fool navigator who sailed from there for a voyage to Havre in an ordinary dory. Such an expedition accomplishes absolutely no good and is liable to do a great deal of serious harm. This cockleshell of a boat will be bobbing about shell of a boat will be bobbing about on the ocean for months. Every lookout that sees her will report an open boat to his captain and the human captain will start in to rescue the unfortunates on board. Then they will find they have been humbugged and that it is only an advertising acheme out making light of the real perils of the deep. The effect of such noncense is to dull the attention of the anylightors to possible cases of of such nonsense is to dui the attention of the navigators to possible cases of actual danger and to lead them to pass unnoticed boats whose occupants are in bitter need of heip. Landing one fool-hardy sailor in a dime museum is small compensation for deserting a boat load of shipwrecked sufferers.

He Bills His Church Like a Circus

He Bills His Church Like a Circus.

New York Press.

The Rev. C. H. Jones has shocked the conservative element of Oswego, N. Y., by making a contract with Joe Wallace, the bill-poster, to bill the city, advertising his sermens in the thorough and effective manner of a circus manager.

Mr. Jones is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and through the Summer months he is to hold daily services, which are called "Twilight Meetings." These are the services he is advertising and some of the specialities announced are 12-minute talks on such taking subjects as "A Cure for the Blues." "Antijects as "A Cure for the Blues," "Anti-septic Christians," and "The Sixth Sense."

The city billboards will be hung with three sheets, and half sheets will be pasted in windows, street-cars and other

#### World-Wide Vegetarians. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Pittaburg Dispatch.
In considering the practical side of the vegetarian question it should be remembered that at least seven-tenths of the population of the globe never est flesh meat. In India, China, Japan and adjacent countries there are about 400,00,000 people—strong, active, healthy, long-lived—who eat no flesh meat. In Europe are the peasants of Russia, the Corsican farmers, the Scotch Highlanders and other vegetarian peoples, well developed physically and capable of great endurance.

#### IMPRESSIONISM IN EDUCATION.

Minneapolis Tribune. Probably no isyman has a plain Probably no layman has a plain notion of what is meant by impressionism in art, literary or pictorial—except that it is some obscure and roundabout way of doing any simple and straightforward thing. If you are an impressionist painter, you grope after some mystic sixth sense with a smudge of color, instead of making an honest picture of the thing before you. Ilke Ruisdael or Claude. If you are an impressionist writer, you reach eround a corner to some esoteric comprehension with mysteriously involved sentences, meaning anything one likes, instead of telling a straight story like Thackeray or singing a sweet song like Tennyson. No singing a sweet song like Tennyson, one understands the impressionist, disciples only feel him-or say they and the others leave him alone—or he Hite

half bricks at him. hair bricks at him.

From what we are told of the modern method of teaching in the public schools, t seems to be a sort of impressionism. The modern teacher may not make sim The modern teacher may not make simple, direct appeal to such keen, though limited intelligence as every healthy child possesses. That is left to the unilluminated governess, and to the private schools to which the children of cultivated persons have been exiled. With the more fortunate child of the people, you must use a sort of voudoo magic of developing an objective intelligence out of the depths of his little sensorium; and then you must appeal to that with a

As a clever teacher puts it, you must not shock the infant intelligence with a plain fact, a real thing. You must break knowledge to the child gently, as you tell fill news to a sudden widow or accusthe hypnotiat. tom a familihed man to food. You must juggle with objects for a long time before you dare tell him about words, and he must live with words a long time before he can bear the thought of letters. He is introduced to number-work-there isn't

ful fashion.

Of course, all this takes time, because he must not neglect his paper doil cutting, mud pies, basketweaving, "sloyd," music and drawing. The chances are that before the bewildered youngster has learned to read, write, spell or add figures, he must drop all these childish things for the Latin, science and philosophy of the High School, and pass on to the peda-gogy and experimental psychology of the university. This is all very well if he is going to be a member of the faculty. But if he should want to enter the military or naval academy or get a job, naturally he comes to grief.

### Bellboy and Governor,

Chicago Inter Ocean.

For the first time in a good many yea.

A. T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan, behimself called an uncomplimentary name last night without resenting it. The person to give the affront was a belilooy at the Palmer House. The Governor stood aghast for a moment, and those who witnessed the affair expected him to chas-tise the offender. Instead he shook hands with him and told him he was "all

The chief executive of the Wolverine state had tried to joke with the boy buttons. The latter thought he was earnest. A discourteous retort leaped the latter's lips, but he restrained

the latter's lips, but he self and turned away.
"Why don't you answer me, young man" persisted the Governor, still bent his little joke. "Don't you know that It's your duty to pay attention to what the guests of this hotel say to "I don't need to have you tell me my

duty," flared the boy. "It's a cinch, any-way, that I'm not paid to stand here chewing the rag with interfering, meddle-some old women like you." The boy turned his back on the Gov-ernor and marched off. When Mr. Bliss had recovered his breath he started after

had recovered his breath he started after him, and in three long strides was at his "Shake, young man, shake; you're all right," said he, extending his hand. "You called the turn on me better than it's been done since the day they elected me

## New Vegetables for Gardeners

Pittsburg Dispatch. Eight vegetables, new to this country are being cultivated in the Government experiment stations with reference to reroducing them to the truck gardener are described as follows: A Euro-okra of giant proportions is a very pean okra of giant proportions is a very valuable starch producer. From Mexico is a pepper largely used in that country, cious sweet pickies. A decorative and medicinal vine is a cucumber, also Mexi-can, which distributes its seeds broadly when ripe by violently exploding. Che-vril, a sedge-like plant from Europe, pro-duces a tuber of hazelnut size which, eaten raw, tastes like cocoanut. The Indian "basella," a vine, has blossoms like an arbutus and fruit like a blackberry bush.

## Driving Out Blue Devils.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Cheerfulness is a duty one owes to one's self as well as to one's neighbors, for nothing so units one for the ordinary duties of life or so quickly brings on premature old age as a morose temper. There are plenty of artificial aids to cheerfulness within the reach of every one who has real or imaginary cause for ill humor or a congenital tendency to sur-liness. When things don't go right, or iliness. When things don't go right, or your liver is guilty of neglect of duty, strive systematically to achieve good humor by repeating over and over the best funny stories or bits of humorous poetry you know. If conscientiously administered this prescription is an infallible remedy for the most acute fit of blue devils. If you doubt, just try the experiment

Pensioning Employes. Buffalo Express.
The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company is the latest large corporation to provide a pension fund for employes. If an em-ploye has become incapacitated for work after 15 years' service he is to receive 20 per cent of the salary, he is drawing at the time. In case an employe has been more than 15 years in the service, and is incapacitated, he is to receive an ad-ditional 3 per cent for every additional year up to E years, making the maximum pension of 50 per cent of his salary. It i just that a fatthful service should be re warded when a corporation can afford it.

# St. Louis Star.

The strawberry shortcake
Is with us once more.
Ch, to linger awhile
On this desolate shore
And pour out the cream
In a long, steady stream. And blissfully smile Like a man in a dream

strawberry shortcake, Enchanting, Supplicating The plebelan pie And the chocolate eclair. The strawberry chortcake,
Persuasive,
Invasive.
Fit food for the gods

The strawberry shortcake
Is buoyant and light,
The present's alluring.
The future is bright
When you pour out the cream
In a long, steady stream
And bliefully smile
Like a man in a dream.

The strawberry shortcake,
Enthusing,
Suffusing,
This cold-hearted world
In a radiance divine.
The strawberry shortcake,
Inviting,
Delighting,
Eh! Walter! Another
Large heiging for mine!

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

We fancy Heppner must look nearly as

Now that the baseball teams have gone we have nothing left but vaudeville war.

We would all like to be officeholders if we could be elected as easily as Mr.

The rulers of Europe will now begin the Alphonse and Gaston act with King Peter of Servia

Very little has been observed about the fireboat of late. Personal: After a protracted absence,

Voltaire says everything has motion

Mr. Sun will display his shining countenance at us for a few days. Spain is still howling about the war of 1898. We Americans have nearly all for-

gotten about the little incident.

The authorities are going to keep the heavy trucks off Seventh street. Keeping off the mud would also be greatly appre

Paul says he will not touch unclean things. He would have had a hard time in Portland during the laundry strike.

The name of the Postal Service will have to be changed to the Fire Department very soon if the Postmaster-General keeps up the present rate of discharging employes.

The city of Seattle is getting good, and all the gamblers are being locked up. It must be painful to the resident of the Sound city to see the most prominent citizens going to jail.

A letter was received at the Agricultural Department the other day, relates William E. Curtis, asking for two loads of "furtellizer." The writer having received seeds from a paternal government was anxious to get whatever else was coming to him.

John T. Gibbons is quoted as saving that in boyhood his brother, now cardinal and archbishop, delighted in athletic exercises, played a rattling game of baseball, was a splendid swimmer, and withal was very methodical. "He had a certain time for study, a time for play and a time for prayer. He was a boy of system, just as he is today a man of system."

Not a few yachting experts who saw the Columbia in her trials against the new cup defender are of the opinion that she is minutes faster than the recent races show. Said one of these experts: "I should like to see a good professional skipper handle Columbia in another trial, Commodore Morgan may be cock of the walk among amateurs, but he would have precious little chance, things being equal. against such an old water dog as Charlie Barr, for instance. Barr can pick out strong spots in a zephyr. Why not test Reliance with Morgan at the wheel and Barr doing the same for Columbia?"

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who recently won a flercely contested parliamentary election on his old platform of temperance, is known as England's "grand old man of temperance." He is 73 years old and devoted 40 years of his life to the championship of temperance. Sir Wilfrid has been prominent in every Parliamentary crisis for a quarter of a century, and it is swid that there is little doubt that had he not identified himself with the cause of temperance he would have been many times a minister. As it is he has never been a member of the cabinet. He has fought with and against Disraell, Palmerston, Bright and Gindstone,

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts says that the highest compliment be ever received was the remark made by a juryman many years ago. Mr. Hoar was attorney in a case tried before twelve good men and true in a Massachusetts court. After the verdict had been returned one of the jurymen gave this as his reason for voting as he did: "Squire Hoar told us that it was right and just." The senior Senator from the Bay State is quoted as saying that he would rather have earned such a tribute of homely confidence as that than all the panegyrics which biographers have bestowed upon famous advocates.

A servant girls' union, recently formed at Holyoke, Mass., has passed these resolutions: "No Sunday night suppers will be prepared. No work will be done in the kitchen between 7:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.; no babies will be 'minded' between acts of ordinary housework; no children will be allowed in the kitchen; each girl shall have three nights out per week. The document goes on to assert that \$5 per week shall be the only rate of wages permitted and that the front door must be available for the "company" of the "help," as well as an apartment more suitable than the kitchen to be used as a reception-room.

At a recent meeting of the London Authors' Club Canon Teignmouth Shore spoke of having met James Russell Lowell shortly after that gentleman had gone as a Minister to England. "That distinguished man was cogitating over his first public utterance in this country and wondering to what length he should speak. He had thought of speaking for about 40 minutes. He had asked a countryman of his what his view was and had received this answer: 'Well, Mr. Lowell, my advice to you is that if you find after you have been speaking two minutes you have not struck oil you had better give up boring."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "They say your brother Will has joined a suicide club." Oh, no; that's a mistake. I suppose the absurd rumor grew out of the fact that he has just bought an automobile."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Stubb—The weekly papers say down at Matilda Jenkins' dinner-party the table fairly grouned. Mrs. Stubb (who was not invited).—I guess it did. Matilda Jenkins' cooking is enough to make anything groun.—Chicago Daily News.

Daily News.

"Did you hear of the lovely wedding present Jane's father is going to give her?" "No. What is it?" "It's a hired girl, warranted perfect in every particular, and guaranteed to hold her job for a whole year!"—Cleveland

Plain Dealer.

Arthur (gloomly)—I am afraid Mabel's love for me is cooling. Friend-Have you heard from her today? Arthur—Yes, and here's her latter. She uses the word "love" only 16 times, and underscores it ten.—New York

Weekly.

Toss.-Some men are awfully slow, aren't they? Jess.-Yes, and they're so aggravating. There was one sat alongside of me coming down in the car this morning. Tess.-You weren't trying to firt with him? Jess.-Graciousi no; but he was reading a novel and he was never ready to turn the page when I was.-Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Tyrtle-Why, George, baven't you smoked up all those cigars yet? Mr. Tyrtle-Got a few left, dear; Mrs. Tyrtle-And when I bought them for you, you laughed at me and said women didn't know anything about huying cigars. I didn't pay nearly so much as you do when you buy cigars, and just think how they have lasted!-Boston Transcript.