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THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1903.

The Oregonian.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten im temperature, 57; pre .02 of an inch.

TODAT'S WEATHER -Partly cloudy with rs; south to west winds

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1903.

NO GROUND OF CONFLICT.

Senator Ankeny's great interest in the river and harbor improvement of Western Washington is noticeable, as show ing the error of professed anxiety that he would be a representative of Oregon only; but it has a farther bearing on the relations of the two states, and points out a way in which Mr. Ankeny can and probably will render inestimable service to the people of the two states.

The commerce of Gray's Harbor, for example, is growing at a pace which justifies increasing interest and care on the part of Congress. The improvement there is one that should be made. It will have the earnest and, we believe, the effective support of Senator An keny; and it may well have also the support of the Oregon delegation. Noth ing is to be gained in these matters by ostility between these two states. Nothing is to be won for Washington by such attacks on the Columbia River Representative Cushman made in the last Congress, or as those that are repeatedly made by newspapers publighed on Puget Sound.

It has long been the policy of The Oregonian to treat in a just and even generous way the activities and aspirations of the Puget Sound cities, and it is therefore emboldened to ask the Puget Sound newspapers to try for a time the course of justice and fairness in their treatment of Oregon affairs and Oregon interests. It is a frequent undertaking for these columns to contain comprehensive and favorable articles writen by men sent to Seattle and Tacoma for the purpose of describing Puget Sound activities, and probably our neighbors over there will concede What is needed is a vigorous, careful that their spirit and achievements have never received more pointed and enthuistic recognition than that which has been accorded in these columns. This port will bankrupt some water company attitude of friendly co-operation with Washington men and interests we would now urge upon the business men of Portland. Nothing is to be gained some town to abandon its present water for Portland or Oregon by cultivating the ill-will and resentment of Tacoma and Seattle After all has been said that can be said in derogation of one Pacific Coast city by the ardent champions of the others, the fact remains that their growth in the twentleth century will be, not a carrying away captive of one by the other, but a development along parallel lines, with wonderful progress to all and discomfiture to none. The growth of one city does not necessarily mean the decline or ruin of another. The fact that Kansas City rose from 55,000 in 1880 to 163,000 in 1900 did not prevent St. Louis from growing in that time from 350,000 to 575,000. The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis have advanced side by side, as the surrounding country developed, but not each at the other's expense. To the north of Kansas City, Omaha has grown from \$0,000 to 100,000, and to the West Denver rose from 25,000 to 130,000. Side by side with the augmenting greatness of New York, the City of Philadelphia has gained 400,000 in 20 years, Boston 200,-000 and Baltimore 160,000. Especially on this Pacific Coast, where development is so far behind the country's resources and capacities, is there room for limitless growth of dis-tant centers of population and industries without any one's thinking it must somehow get shead by setting another back. There is as much room between Portland and Seattle as between Clevead and Pittsburg, as much between Seattle and Tacoma as between Philadelphia and New York, and from Puget und across to Spokane is as far as from St. Louis to Kansas City. Within an area no larger than Oregon and Washington are gathered on the Atlantic Coast five citles with an aggregate pulation of more than 5,000,000. It to the Reformed Church, but the duty will be so here-must be no; for the persistence of our American cities is stubbornness itself. Chicago and Seattle rose again better than ever from the ashes of their devastating fires, and Galveston from its desolating flood, of Presbyterians to be on the look- 1825 hold that the line should run ten The Alaska trade, which was predicted to be a mere flash in the pan of Pacific development, continues to enrich Seattle after seven prosperous years, and obligation that rests upon all to make there, by the poor old Columbia, every the stranger, whether from over the year sees all previous records of activ-My. naught.

may have a New York at San Franrisco, a New Orleans at Los Angeles, a Boston at Scattle, a Baltimore at Ta coma, a Philadelphia at Portland, and a great Pittsburg and Minneapolis com-

pined at Spokane Falls. It promises to be Mr. Ankeny's good fortune to assist in the promotion of friendlier day in the history of Pacific Northwest cities. For this important task he has been called to the Senate at an opportune time, and for it he is also peculiariy fitted by his long and close connection with affairs in Oregon and Idaho, as well as in his own state It is certain that in him the Oregon delegation will find a sympathetic friend and co-worker; and it is their duty and privilege to reciprocate heart. lly in kind. Let us try what good fel lowship will do for these three states

whose interests at Washington are so intimately bound together.

PURE WATER IS ESSENTIAL.

The value of the investigations to b made by the State Board of Health 1

the Willamette Valley towns will be i direct proportion to the thoroughness of the work. A superficial inquiry will be of no value whatever. An investi-

gating committee that would start out with opinions already formed or with a disposition to close the eyes upon any unwholesome conditions might as well stay at home. But there is a great opportunity for accomplishing good await ing the State Board if the determina

tion be to wage a relentless war upor unsanitary conditions wherever they can be found. It will be unfortunate for any town

to suffer an official declaration that its water supply is unwholesome, for every community prides itself upon its reputa-tion for having good water. But it is far better that a town endure for a brief period the humiliation of knowing that it has been maintaining a breeder of disease than that the contamination hould be permitted to continue. Bet ter to lose a few prospective new residents than to have the present population subjected continually to danger of infection. Better to have the existence of an impurity proven and the impurity

suffering from an evil whose form is but little suspected. Every town in the Valley should wel-

come the visit of a committee of mem-bers of the State Board of Health and should give them every aid in determining the sanitary conditions, and particularly the character of the water derived from the different sources More than this, each town should insist, if that were necessary, that a thor ough test be made in order to ascertain whether any unhealthful conditions exist. The consumers of water should no be satisfied until they have the highest

authority in the state upon record as to the quality of their supply of this neces sary liquid. If the water is good, the record will be something to be proud of; if it is bad, the sooner that fact is known the better. Oregon has always been proud of its

splendid drinking water, and as the sparkling fluid comes from our springs and mountain streams it merits all the praise it has ever received. Buckets never drew from a well a more healthful or more refreshing drink than that which comes from the cold depths of Oregon soil. But streams may be polluted and surface water will find its way into wells. This much is certainthat there has been enough typhold in some of the Valley towns to make an

investigation necessary. The State Board of Health has its reputation to make. Individually, its members stand high in their profession and in the social world. It sometimes happens that boards composed of such men do not measure up to the standard one would expect considering the ability of the persons composing them, but the manner in which the present Board of Health has begun its work indicates that the results will be satisfactory. and entirely impartial campaign. It is than average rates, for the coming sea- on the first syllable. But the correct not the business of the investigating committee to consider whether its re-brief period. Delayed arrival of ships or increase the patronage of such a of wheat early in the season may serve company. Neither is it any concern of as a temporary bracer to the freight the committee if its report compels supply and get a supply from some other source at a tremendous cost. The one thing to be determined is whether unhealthful conditions exist. Knowing the original purity of Oregon water and right.' the salubrity of all natural conditions in this state, one cannot but feel that the investigation will show that, by the removal of sources of contamination and the abandonment of water supplies from which impurities cannot be removed, the general healthfulness of some of the Valley towns will be improved.

sink denominationalism into the un versal fellowship which is instinct with the spirit of Christianity, whose afterglow is neighborliness and hospitality Harbor

FREIGHT SITUATION AN ENIGMA.

Seldom if ever in the history of the wheat business in the Pacific North west have exporters been confronted with so difficult a problem as the present ocean freight situation. As th farmer pays the freight, the uncertainty which now prevents the exporter from taking the usual steps to secure the tonnage required for new crop loading is also a matter of much concern to the man who grows the wheat. In no other wheatgrowing section of the United States does the ocean-freight rate absorb so large a proportion of the value of a bushel of wheat as is the case from Pacific Coast ports, and at no other ports are the fluctuations so great. From the Atlantic seaboard and the guif ports where about seven-eighths of the exportable surplus of the

American wheat crop seeks tide water, a rate of 8 cents to 10 cents per bushel to Europe is unusually high. From North Pacific Coast ports, a rate of 18 cents to 20 cents per bushel is below the average, and within the past three years it has been as high as 34

ents per bushel. At the present time a reasonable mount of new-crop tonnage could be secured at 25 shillings, or 16 cents per bushel. This is 4 or 5 cents per bushel below the average rate paid for newcrop loading at this season of the year. and is below the rate at which some owners will move their ships. It is practically certain that there will be

the usual amount of wheat to go out of Oregon and Washington ports the comseason. With this assured and rates so far below the average, it might be expected that exporters would display less hesitancy in chartering ships. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that rates have been bumping along on the bottom for months, and also that, in despite of the large amount of tonnage certain to be required, the statistical position of freights on the Pacific Coast is the weakest ever known

removed than to have the community With little or nothing of the old crop to be taken care of, there are now en route and listed for Portland, Puget Sound and San Francisco 550,000 tons

net register, with a carrying capacity of about 900,000 tons. In addition to this, there is a disengaged fleet of 140, 000 tons capacity lying idle in San Francisco, making a total capacity of over 1,000,000 tons already available for w-season loading on the Pacific Coast. As there is nothing in the present outlook to warrant the bellef that there will be to exceed 1,000,000 tons of grain for export from the three states. the hesitancy of exporters to load up even with what would ordinarily be considered cheap ships can be understood. Despite this hesitancy or indifference, there is a slight feeling that

perhaps a change may come. Nitrate freights from the west coast of South America, under normal conditions, are 10 shillings higher than wheat freights from North Pacific ports, but at the present time this differential has shrunk to about 3s 6d, and all of the shrinkage has been at the expense of grain freights. This condition will naturally divert to the nitrate ports tonnage which formerly sought business in North Pacific wheat ports. Another uncertain factor on the bull side of the argument is the refusal of many ownto move their ships at 25 shillings As some owners began laying up their

ships when rates were 27s 6d and 20 shillings, they may be less inclined to move them now at 25 shillings or less. The tramp steamer is also a feature that must not be overlooked, and the outbreak of a war of good proportions might withdraw enough of these modern freight regulators from commercial routes to help sailing ship owners little. Under any circumstances which now seem within the range of possibilities, high rates, or even anything better and a possible quick selling movement market, but it can hardly be expected to inst. Yet the unexpected frequently happens. Viewing the situation as whole, it never before at a corresponding period left so much dependent on the ability of the exporter to "guess

Canada has offered to surrender to American contention all the rest of the coast, provided it can have Pyramid upon Lynn Canal.

This is in substance Mr. Parker's tatement of the facts upon which this controversy over the Alaskan boundary question rests. Mr. Parker, who is i lawyer, points out that the present Alaskan Boundary Commission has been appointed to negotiate as to the exact settlement of the line. These are juestions of survey, under the treaty, to determine whether the summit of the mountains lies within the ten leagues line, or, if not, exactly where that line shall be laid out. The American Commissioners, however, will never admit that there is any question with refer-ence to the principle on which this boundary line should be laid out for that is settled by history and by the terms of the treaty itself. During the negotiations for the treaty of 1825, when Great Britain insisted upon possession of eighty miles of the coast behind the ssian islands, Russia broke off all those negotiations, upon the express ground that unless the islands were protected by a strip of shore upon the mainland, the Russian Fur Company would be exposed to competition by the Hudson Bay Company, which it was their purpose to exclude. At the same

time the Russian envoy reported to his government that it was their object to establish a barrier to stop the encroachment of the Hudson Bay Company, or the access of the English to the sea The English envoy at the same time reported that the establishment of the line on Portland Canal, as afterwards adopted by the treaty, would deprive England of the inlets or small bays lying between latitude 56 degrees and latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes.

The negotiations were broken off at this time upon this essential point of the establishment of a barrier strip of oast, which would include all the inland seas. But the negotiations were renewed on England's acceding to the Russian demands on condition that the strip of coast should not be so wide as to run to the Rocky Mountains, and also that Russia should grant some trading privileges in "the interior seas,

gulfs. harbors or creeks upon the The Canadian government alcoast." ways assented to this construction of the treaty and to American Jurisdiction at the head of Lynn Canal until August, 1898, when Great Britain, at the suggestion of Canada, first made claim to take the boundary line from above the Portland Canal down to the coast, and across the inlets, leaving an average breadth of shore to the United States of five miles broken continually by arms of the sea. The conclusion reached by Mr. Parker is that it is absolutely plain from the terms of the treaty of 1825 that-

The whole shore, including the guifs, bays and inland seas, was to belong to Russia down to initiude 54 degrees, 40 minutes, and that south of that line degrees, 40 minutes, and that south of that line degrees, 40 minutes, and that south of that line degrees, 40 minutes, and that south of that line degrees, 40 minutes, and that south of that line degrees, 40 minutes, and that estuaries, that the interior boundary line was to be a line of mountains on the continent, inside of "singusties of the shore" unless inside of "sinuosities of the shore," u the range of mountains were more than nature therefrom, when a line at that dis-ance from these sinucaties should be the soundary. The well-defined point where the ine was to begin was fixed by the survey at hat exact distance from the head of the next mearest hay or inlet, and far within any Cana-lian line fixed by the projections of the contitent.

Let us take advantage of the present occasion to correct the current pronun-ciation of "lone," the town on Willow Creek, below Heppner. In current use they call it I-one, with accent on the last syllable, almost universally. But Ione is a name of three syllables, the accent properly on the second. So, many of our people say I-rene, two syllables with accent on the last. But Irene is a name of three syllables, with accent on the second. We have a steamboat that nost persons call Cal-li-ope, with accent on the final syllable. But Callione is a name of four syllables, with accent on the second. Again, in the name

schools and academies should insist on

right pronunciation of these and other

Line, they call a town Sho-shone, two

syllables, with accent on the ultimate.

Now, Shoshone is not a classical Greek

name, as the foregoing are, but an In-

dian one. Nevertheless, the Indians called it Sho-sho-ne, accentuating the

final syllable, as emigrants who came

The victims of seven separate and

distinct highway robberies in this city

since May 21 have given Chief Hunt

and his detectives accurate and corre-

sponding descriptions of the three men

who, in the role of "Gentleman Jack,"

are "doing the city" so successfully.

Unless some plucky citizen gets the

drop upon these robbers as they de-scend upon him with the command to

stand and deliver, the trio, after leis-

urely working the town, may walk

quietly out of it and embark in the

We bewall sometimes that statues of

How quickly electricity spreads fame.

At noon Saturday the Picket was an

obscure race horse; before the sun went

down, the whole country knew that he

had covered a mile and a half in 2:33.

His own achievement and the Associ-

banking business.

the plains across perfectly remember.

ames. In Idaho, on the Oregon Short

Our

long.

syllable, making the "I"

NO REMONSTRANCE TO RUSSIA

Chicago Tribune. The president of the B'nai B'rith said in his address at the annual meeting of the order:

We must not overlook the order of the -We must not overlook the order of the Cast to his officers to suppress and punish any out-breaks against the Jaws. It is neither fair nor wise to exernate the government of Runsia because of the murderous brutality of a frenied mob. The rate of the Jaws in Russia will depend finally upon the ruler of the Russian empire. To his sense of justice and to the humane spirit which he has so often manifested, the Jaws must look for protection when lemonance variables and lawlespeces. when ignorance, prejudice, and lawless assail them.

Manifestily this intelligent philanthropist knew whereof he affirmed. He believes the Cara to be naturally a humane man, that the Russian government is convinced that its safety lies in maintaining peace and order, and that it is opposed to the perse-cution of any class of its subjects. Since the massacre at Kishinet, which nobody can apologize for or defend, the Governor of Bessrabla has been dismissed in discan apologize for or defend, the Governor of Bessarabia has been dismissed in dis-grace. It is authoritatively said that more than 500 Russians are now in fall for fail-ing to enforce or for violating the laws and for not protecting the Jews in the province. Whether the statements are ex-aggerated or not, it is clearly demonstrated that the contral government is in the sternest manner punishing the individuals responsible for the outbreak at Kishinef, and is showing every discussion to protect nd is showing every disposition to protec

and is showing every disposition to protect the Jewish population. A remonstrance from the United States addressed to the Russian government on behalf of the Jews would have precisely the contrary effect from that intended. It would increase hostility among the com-mon people of Russia towards the Jews and would make the lot of the four mil-lions or more of them to Southern Brustia llons or more of them in Southern Russia harder than it is at present. It would irri-tate and provoke "the ruling race" and do no good to anybody.

do no good to anybody. If the policy of remonstrance which would be so disastrous to the Jews should be insisted upon it would be difficult to avoid the conclusion that it was inspired by political feeling or considerations in the United States—that its promoters took lit-tie or no account of the real welfare of the persecuted race, but that under the pretense of sympathy for Jews abroad they were endevoring to embarras the they were endeavoring to embarrass the President and Administration at home and to cultivate a low order of politics in their own country under the pretense of promoting the cause of humanity in the minions of the Czar.

A Beautiful City Desirable.

Manchester (N. H.) Union. The prosperous city would not suffer by being as well the beautiful city; but too often the process of growth has been so fast or so irregular as to leave beauty out of the question. Some of the most attractive towns in New England are towns which have made no material programs for years and which even in progress for years, and which, even in their most flourishing times, were ap-parently of slow growth. They are old towns, and perhaps their attractiveness is in part due to their age, which gives a sense of permanence and reliability. Manchester lacks age, which is one rawback; but in spite of it Manchester a indisputably a beautiful city. Its res-dents are accustomed to its beauty and wrhaps think that the visitor who is enusiastic in its praises is so from his nse of duty as a guest. But the visitor right. Seldom can there be seen a anufacturing town in which there is so proportionately little of the mean, the qualid, the unlovely, and so much that is leasing to the eye. This is due, in part to the care for the future with which the city was laid out, providing for the many parks, sufficiently wide streets, and space plenty of shade trees. One fact, rever, which appears to have much to do with the general attractiveness of the esidence portion of the city is that so residence portion of the city is that so many families own their homes. They, and not their landlords, are responsible for the appearance of their houses and grounds, and in most cases the respon-sibility is borne cheerfully and with good results. The average man who owna his home takes a proper pride in keeping his lawn watered and clipped, his trees trimmed and his house in good order, and Manchester owes much of its attractiveness to the care expended upon

attractiveness to the care expended upon these little estates. A few pretentious houses set in elaborate grounds do not make a beautiful city, however beautiful they may be in themselves. little things, the care expended great majority of homes, whi the general effect—an effect It is the which Manchester is most pleasing,

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Andrew D. White, ex-United States Am-bassador to Germany, is probably as well informed regarding Russian tendencies and policy as any man in public life. He

always has taken an American view o the situation in the Orient. As an American, inferented in American trade and the furtherance of American policy, Mr. White favors the original propolicy, Mr. White favors the original pro-gramme of Russia as to a port in Man-churia. Russia has the port and has con-structed railways to make that port the outlet for her Pacific commerce. It is only fair, Mr. White insists, that she be given such control in Manchuria as will assure the safety of the port and the lines of railway that form a part of the Trans-Siberian system.

Trans-Siberian system. Mr. White contends that even if Russi Mr. White contends that even extend her tariff system to the rian ports the situation will be made more favorable than if China were in ab-solute control. He bolds that it will be to the interest of Russia to adopt only to the interest of Austa to adopt only such regulations as will encourage Amer-ican trade, because all the Asiatic prov-inces are in need of American products In addition to this, Russia has promised to regard existing treatles between the United States and China.

The policy of Western Europe is to op pose Russian control in Manchuria, with the idea of preventing Russis from securing a southern or open harbor for her Asiatic commerce. The United States hus no interest in forwarding such a policy. On the other hand, our interests will be On the other hand, our interests will be promoted by maintaining the status quo in Manchuria. Ever since the opening of the Russia railways our commerce has been increasing, and we are in position to take full advantage of the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway system. Our relations with Russia give us also other advantages.

relations with Russia give us also other advantages. The contention of the European powers that Russia should retire from Port Ar-thur and from Manchuria and surrender all that she has gained in the last five years, sacrifice all the investments made,

and close the doors of opportunity which Russia won her way in Manchuria, and, as Mr. White anys, is cnitided to what Europe conceded as her right when Port Arthur was occupied.

He Should Be Remembered.

has

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The tragedy at Heppner, Or., striking similarity, in many of its and incidents, to that at Johnstown, Pa

The cloudburst in one, a bursting dam in the other, let loose the destroying ele-ment. Death came upon hundreds, in each case, with the same appalling sud-denness, in the shadow of night, un-heraided and undiscriminating. The morning's sun rose in Oregon, as im Pennsylvania, on a scone of sickening desolation, where the site of numberless human activities had been converted into a graveyard. Heppner, too, had its he-roes. These are seldom lacking in Amerroes. These are seldom lacking in Amer-ica when occasion calls for them. In Heppner, gray hairs and youthful locks alke wear their laurels. The man of 70 attempts such a "deed of daring do" as calls for the strength and endurance of a man of 30. He sacrifices his life to his courage and devotion. A youth is found who remarks again the incident of a wellwho repeats again the incident of a well-known tale, where the hero files on horne-back before an advancing flood to warr the villages in its path. Young Leslie the villages in its path. Young Lesile Matlock, by his forethought, by the speed of his horse and by good luck in escaping a fail as he clattered down that stone-strewn Oregon valley, no doubt saved scores of lives. He should be remembered when next medals for heroism are to be distributed.

distributed. Sympathy, in our country, is always prompt, springing eager and full-handed to the relief of sufferers from calamities such as this. The first thought of many a reader of the Pioneer Press, as he read a reader of the Floneer Fress, as he read of Heppner's sorrow, was, "What can I do for those afflicted people?" But they are far away, and other hands are al-ready ministering to their necessities. Should there be need of more than these have to bestow, those in position to in-form us have but to speak.

German Colonies a Failure.

New York Commercial Advertiser It is generally known that Germany ot made a striking success in its attempts to colonize, especially in Africa, but the extent of its failures has been fairly well concealed. Aimost all the German colonies are largely dependent on over \$7,500,000. The one colony which is

their development.

Wardrobe for an Ocean Trip.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Observe the spirit of brotherly love in the Baotist Church

For a small country, Servia occupies considerable news space.

The little boys will celebrate on the Fourth, whatever the old folks do.

Let the Portland teams win on the Fourth. That's all the celebration we need. 1 -

The rain saves us the bother of paying for sprinkling the lawn, and that's one comfort, anyway.

The weather is very cold now, considering the amount of hot air that's being discharged about it.

The hold-up artists who tackled the Oregon City car for booty seem to have got nothing but boot.

It seems evident that the anti-prizefight ommittee didn't get a share of the complimentary tickets to the last exhibition.

A broad general classification of the graduates of the Military Academy up to date shows that West JPoint has given us one President and two candidates for President, eight Presidential electors and four members of the Cabinet, 29 diplomatic representatives, 24 members of Congress, 122 other Federal officers, 18 Governors and Lieutenant Governors, 85 members of State legislatives, 124 civil and 175 military officers of states, 64 city officials, 230 educators, 226 railroad officials, 233 civil engineers, 214 judges and lawyers, 22 clergymen and 50 men of other professions, 265 husiness men, 200 farmers and planters and 172 authors.

In his address to the graduating class at the military academy in Wilmington, Del. General James H. Wilson indulged in a side blow at General Leonard Wood, now in line to occupy the place now filled by General Miles. The speaker said that if any one of his hearers could get appointed to either of the National academies he would do well to select the naval academy. "It is perfectly clear," said he, "that in the Navy no doctor of medicine, however distinguished, will ever be jumped over the heads of either the Captains or the Admirals. It is perfectly certain, also, that whatever may be done in the Army, no outsider-volunteer or mere political leader-will ever be put in command of an American battleship or fleet."

James M. Barrie, who is very shy at ocial functions or banquets and can hardly be induced to either converse freely or utter a speech, is not above poking fun at himself. On one occasion there appeared in the Scots Observer a brilliant lampoon in which Mr. Barrie was represented as attending a public dinner, keeping his unceasing stream of wit and epigram, and finally ending up by making the speech of the evening. When a certain literary friend of Mr. Barrie's saw this wickedly clever piece of satire his indignation knew no bounds and he rushed into print, demanded that the author of this infamous article should straightway disclose himself and be dealt with accordingly. But, alas, for the well-meaning friend, the author was none other than Mr. Barrie himself.

The death of Prince Edward of Schonburg-Hartenstein in the monastery of Emmaus in Prague serves to recall his most remarkable career. The Prince was born in 1863. He entered an Austrian cavalry regiment and for a decade he was notorious as the wildest and most dissipated young blood in Vienna. Suddenly, at the age of 30, when he had reached the rank of captain and had gained the reputation of a smart officer, he threw up his military career to become a monk. His renunciation of worldly things was quite dramatic, He rode direct from the maneuver field to the monastery, doffed his uniform, broke subsidies paid by the imperial govern-ment to balance their budget. This year these subsidies amount to considerably as a novice he observed the strictest his sword and assumed monkish attire rules from the beginning. The cause of cially independent this year is Togo- his withdrawal to a monastery has never

Pre-eminence, it is also well to remember, is a thing of manifold and man, but not necessarily actively secultiform exemplification. The growth of Chicago is one of the wonders of the world. Yet its career is unique. It does not impair the peculiar eminence in other spheres of Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore in the East, not yet of St. Paul or St. Louis in the pand in brotherly love and patriotic

A LAY SERMON. President Roosevelt preached a ser-

-

mon on a recent Sunday. The occasio was the consecration of Grace Memorial Reformed Church, in Washington. The text was not taken from the Scriptures, It was given, however, in the spirit of brotherly love, and was as follows: "In this church, consecrated to the service of the Lord, we can best serve him by the way in which we serve our fellow-Applying this specifically to the men."

duty of the denomination, to which the President belongs, toward the weifare of these brethren who come hither from over the sea, he said:

Now that we have established ourselves let us see to it that we stretch out the hand of help, the hand of brotherhood toward the new near, the name of procession toward the pow-commers, and help them as speedly as possible to shape themselves and to get into such rela-tions that it, will be easy for them to waik well in the new life. I trust that with the consecration of each new church of the Re-formed creed in this our country, these will be modifieded a fresh casts of effort to get be established a fresh center of effort to get be enablished a fresh owner of short to pri-at and to help for their good the people that yearly come from over seas to us. No more important work can be done by our people; important to the cause of Ciristianity, import-ent to the cause of true National life and were then the the season of th greatness here in our own land.

This indicates not a duty restricted of all churches to new-comers "from over the seas." These people represent the raw material, so to speak, from which American citizenship is to be nent. Some of the Canadian dissenters molded. It does not represent the duty out for Presbyterians, of Baptists to look out for Baptists, or of Methodists for Methodists. It is a simple Christian seas or across the continent, or from production and wealth set at half across the continent merely, feel that a welcome awalts him, coupled

tarian. It may be said, however, that a

church that starts out by seeking its own is attending to business upon first principles. If it applies itself diligently

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Richard Wayne Parker, member of the House of Representatives from the Sixth New Jersey District, contributes an able and interesting article on the Alaska boundary question to the current number of the North American Review. Up to the discovery of gold in

the Klondike, the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain had been understood to mean that Russia had full control of all the sounds, channels and inland seas of the Alaskan coast. This construction is shown in all the maps from 1825 to 1897, whether English, Russian, American or Canadian. Russia and afterwards America had occupied

to the head of all these inlets. By the great men make their appearance in public places so tardily. Most persons, treaty of 1825, it was agreed that behowever, will agree that excess in the tween the 56th degree of north latitude opposite direction is more deplorable. and the 141st degree of west longitude Out in Iowa, for example, they are the boundary should "follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the const," and also that wherever this about to unveil a statue of ex-Speaker Henderson. It is of semi-heroic size, and represents him leaning lightly on summit "shall prove to be at a distance his crutch and brandishing a gavel. of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the strip of coast which is to belong to Russia, shall be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and which shall never

exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

Up to the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1897, it had always-been supposed that this line, parallel to the 'sinuosities" of the coast should go infor these glories. Just now let us deside of any bays, inlets or arms of the vote the fund to the relief of Heppner. sea; but the Canadian view is that the

line should cut across these inlets, channels, bays or arms of the sea, so as to keep the boundary line within to the old interpretation of the treaty of leagues inside of the outer line of ma-

National sensation. rine jurisdiction, and cut through the islands which border the coast. The coast of the mainland of Alaska is broken by deep, narrow inlets or channels often running nearly one hundred miles into the land, with a width of one or two miles. The Lynn Canal with an interest that is distinctly hu- from the harbor at its head affords

access to the Klondike over the summit blg things on American soll. of the Chilkoot and Chilkat passes, which lie a few miles north of the Concernance of the local division of the loc In localities near the mountains keep your towns out of the bottoms of the canal. At Portland Canal somewhat similar conditions prevail. The Cansguiches or canyons. Build up a little way on the benches. How many places are there in the mountain districts of a dian claims would disregard these sinuosities and seize the whole head of the Lynn Canal, so as to have direct access dozen states as dangerously exposed as

West, Here on the Pacific Const-we impulse, the sendency of which is to the Klondike through a British port. Heppher mast

The day was not very long ago when the wardrobe necessary for crossing over the wardrobe necessary for crossing over to England was discussed with a great earnestness as the preparation of a trous-seau. Now with a couple of business suits, a heavy coat, a soft hat and a steamer trunk full of linen, the regular traveler is ready for the voyage. There is always one man who wears his even-ing clothes at dinner and the curious ing clothes at dinner, and the curiou thing about him is that he always looks as if he had never worn them before. But there is usually only one of this type, just as there is one of the man who apears on deck the last day out with elik hat.

Learned More Than They Taught. Collier's Weekly.

Public men have learned more from the people thus far in America than they have taught to them. Mr. McKinley's ideas when he died were a startling co trast to what he had believed only a few years earlier. Office is a fine school for a man of docile intelligence. Everybody offers his best thought, and in order to grow the official need only know how to accept. An orator has been described as absorbing public opinion in the form of vapor and letting it out again in the form of a torrent. Public men who are not orators go through a similar absorption of the general thought.

Spokane's Good Name Saved.

Spokane Chronicle. Spokane's good name has been saved. Help has been sent to Heppen--help which might as well have been given which might as well have been given Wednesday morning, but which was still timely on Thursday afternoon. To the business men's committee, to the Pente-costal mission, to every one who has con-tributed or aided in gaining contributions for this relief work, let thanks be given -not the thanks of the people of Hepp-ner, welcome as the gifts may have been, but the hearty thanks of the rende of Far be it from The Oregonian to deny that it may be a fine thing to wind a red sash round one's portly form, hang good name has been saved.

Relics

William Winter

The violets that you gave are dead-They could not bear the loss of you: The spirit of the rose has fied-It loved you and its love was true. Back to your lys that spirit flics. To bask beneath your radiant eyes.

Only the ashes bids with me, The ashes of the ruled flowers-Types of a rasture int to be: Ead relies of bewildering hours; Poor, frail, foriors and pitcous chows Of errant passion's wasted woes,

He grandly loves who loves in vain; These withered flowers that leason teach. They suffered, they did not complain; Their life was love too great for speech. In alient pride their fate they bore; They loved, they grieved, they died-no more

Far off the purple banners flare, Beneath the golden morning spread, I know what quien is worshiped there, What haurels weath her lovely head, Her name be sacred in my thought. And sacred be the grief she brought.

land, and this is due to the fact that expected construction of a railway heen delayed and the payments on it deferred. And the worst of it is that both the Reichstag and private capital have so little faith in the colonies that very

little new capital is going into them for

Duties of the Skirted Colonel. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The daughter of the Governor of Col rado-she's 16 and pretty, of course-h been appointed by her doting papa a Colonel on his staff. And now her time will be taken up for several weeks to come in designing a uniform that will at once harmonize with her complexion, with the hues in her fellow Colonels' iniforms, and with the color of her with horse.

Explained in Simple Fashion.

Hygienic Gazette. A French journal cites the following example to show the simplicity of lan-guage used by German chemists: "It benzoynaphtylamide is treated with nitric acid, it forms two isometricomonitroamidobenzonaphtylamides, of which one gives monoamidobenzonaphtylimide and the other adhydrobenzodiamidonoleana."

Puppy and Parrot.

Frank Rob Hatcheider. Frank Rob Hatcheider. There's the lout who whistles shrilly (though he never keeps the tune). On the street-car and the elevaned train. And the bleacher flend who wholly spoils your pleasant afternoon By his yolling at the umpire-quite in vain. And the porting theater-goer, who dissects the show along

play aloud. While he crowds you over sideways in you

seat, And the doit who keeps his hands upon your shoulders, in a crowd, And the ass who shouts to people on the

And the ass who should to propie on the street. And the bawling, blatant huckster, who dis-turbs your beauty sleeg.— They are savages of note. I grant you that; But the man who makes them all look imag-nificant and cheag is the day by keeps a purpose in his day!

Is the cad who keeps a puppy in his flat!

Ki-yil how-wow! Hear the mongrel yelp, Yapping at a nonexistent rat; There are villains "doing time"

Who are novices in crime, To the man who keeps a puppy in his fact

There's the girl who murders Chopin and believes she has a voice. And the chambermaid who wrangles with the

cock, And the woman buying licksts, who can never-reach a choice. And the lady who desires to sell a book. And the chit who likes to call her mother

And the crist was not be call her mother down before a guest. And the typist who taiks "fellers" through the phone. And the catkler who recites from Hobert Browning "by request." And the actress with the casping masal tone.

Squawk-wawk! schreech-screeth! Hear the demon scream . Scolding an imaginary cat; Only in the padded cell Can you find a parallel For the old maid with a parrot in her flat.

been definitely ascertained

During the recent visit of Major-General Baden-Powell to Liverpool the ladies of the city in particular paid him special honor and so impressed him that he reciprocated by revealing the well-kept secret of why he is not a benedict. "Tha ladies are critical," he pleaded, "and see no great points in me. I have had that pretty straight from one of them myself." And he told the story of how when in South Africa his duty was to tell an old Dutch lady that she must leave her house, which was wanted as a police station. He told the lady to go and presumed sho would obey. Finding in a few days that she was still in possession, he sent his men to turn her out. She refused to go and she said no one had told her. "Oh, yes," replied the Sergeant, "the General told you himself." Then came madam's silencing retort: "You don't mean to say that little red-faced man was the General!"

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"How did old Hardfax enjoy his trip through the Thousand Islands?" "Not very well. He put in all his time counting them."-Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Chic-Your sister is not going with you to Bar Harbor? Miss Au Fait-No! Papa said he couldn't afford to marry off both of

said he couldn't afford to marry off both of us this year.-Brooklyn Life. Offizen-See here: Why didn't you publish an account of my daughter's weddin' to that Duke yesterday? Editor-We intended to, but at the very last moment it was crowded out by a greater-er-catastrophe.-Judge. "I want a book on how to build a house for \$2000." "Here's one on how to build a house for \$2000." "Here's one on how to build a house for \$2000." "Here's not you set, Fve only \$5000 to put into a house."-Fuck. Little Willie-Say, pa, what is a contingent fee? Pa-A contingent fee, my son, is a law-

Little Willie-Say, pa, what is a conlingent fee? Pa-A contingent See, my son, is a law-yers conditional Ise. If he brings a suit for a client and losss he gets nothing; if he wins the client gets nothing -Chicago Daily News. "What's up, old matt' I never saw you look so haggard." "The "Steenth Bank is up; that's what's up. And my deposit's gone up with it." "Ch. I wouldn't les a thing like that upset me." "I'm not upset, merely lost my bal-ance."--Philadelphia Press.

Wise parent-80 you have made up your mind to marry young Farsons, have you Mise Kallowgal-76s, papa, I love Frederick, Wise parent-Well, I don't know as that should prevent your union. It is not impossi may learn to respect him in time .- Boston cript.

"Didn't they start at once on their wedding journey? "No. There was a mistake about the raliway tickets." "What sort of a mis-take?" "Why, it seems that her father didn't understand that the bridgeroom expected him to pay for them."-Greveland Plain Dealer.

the phone. And the carkier who recites from Hobert Browning "by request," And the actress with the ramping masal tone, And the shop git who is sure she is a lady in disguise. And the flirt who thinks she's charming-though she's fat-They are worthy of a meniton, but the one who wins its press is the old maid with a parrot in her flat. Scooling an imaginary cat; Only in the pa6ded cell Can you find a paralisi For the old maid with a parrot in her flat. Scooling an imaginary cat; Only in the pa6ded cell Can you find a paralisi

ated Press made him the object of a There is a genuine ring to the news from Chicago that the Alaska Central Rallway will immediately begin construction of 400 miles of track from the southern coast to the Tanana River. This enterprise marks the beginning of

For, since I saw that glorious face, And heard the music of that voice, Much beauty's fallen to disgrace, That used to make my heart rejotes; And rose and violet ne'sr can be. The same that once they were to me.

This would be bad enough were the subject dead, but under present conditions it is both embarrassing and super fluous. ---a tin sword to it and ride a big horse at the head of a Fourth of July procession. But there will be other years