The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid in advance y, with Sunday per month. y, Sunday excepted, per year. y, with Sunday, per year. int, per year. Weekly, per year. Weekly 2 months. City Eubscriber.

o City Subscribers-ly, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c ty, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. ted States, Canada and Mexico

News or discussion intended, for publication The Oregunian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the man of any individual. Letters relating to adverof any individual. Detects remaining subscription, or to any business matter should be addressed simply. "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune Building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune Building. Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith

Brecial Agency, Eastern representative.
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Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence atrects. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

persture 71, minimum temperature 48, precipitation, trace. TODAY'S WEATHER-Wednesday, fair and warmer; northwest winds,

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

UNNATURAL DIVERSION OF TRADE.

The Oregonian a few days ago printed an elaborate forecast of the wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest for 1903, and in explaining the figures made the statement that, "owing to an insufficient number of steamers sailing between Portland and the Orient, much more flour will be shipped from Tacoma and Seattle than from Portland." The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, apparently misunderstanding the situation, comments thereon as follows:

In view of its repeated declarations that the steamships plying between Puget Sound ports and the Orient are playing a losing game, the forced almission of the superior-ity of Puget Sound as a flour shipping re-gion must have given a wrench to the feel-ings of The Oregonian.

The Oregonian prints news as it happens, and presents facts as they are, not as it would at all times like to have them. It is this trait, perhaps, that has caused it occasionally to allude to the fact that the Puget Sound steamship lines were losing money in the Oriental traffic. No "forced admission" or any other kind of "admission of the superiority of Puget Sound" is made, for such an admission would be contrary to all of the facts in the case. Being temporarily the beneficiary of an unnatural condition of trade which is diverting business from its proper to an improper channel does not give the Puget Sound region any superiority over the Columbia River, nor does the announcement of the existence of such conditions 'wrench the feelings" of The Oregonian. In all of the statements regarding the losses of the Paget Sound Orithe facts and the figures; they have never been refuted, and experts in the business have repeatedly admitted that the figures given have always leaned toward conservatism.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, which has just sailed from Tacoma for the Orient, carried less than 2000 tons of cargo and over 1500 tons of it was flour at \$3 per ton. Her inward cargo was about half the size of her outward cargo. The Kaga Maru, a vessel of 9000 tons capacity, on her last inward trip to Seattle brought less than 1900 tons of freight and departed with little over half a cargo. It does not require the services of an expert to discover that these vessels, sailing with half cargoes and less, cannot make money at \$3 per ton, and the men operating them have never yet made the claim that they were paying expenses at the rates which have prevailed for more than a

The wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest tributary to Portland this year is only about 10 per cent less than that of last year, while that portion which is naturally tributary to Puget Sound has suffered a loss of 20 to 25 per cent as compared with last year. If there was no unnatural diversion of the trade, Portland should accordingly ship a larger proportion of the crop than she shipped last year. But an unnatural condition of trade exists, and already this season many thousand tons of wheat and flour have been shipped from Portland to Puget Sound, and the negligence of Portland's Oriental line to guarantee any improvement in the service is already starting much more in that direction. San Francisco parties have recently purchased 5000 tons of wheat for shipment from Tacoma to Japan. Much of this was secured in mutual territory and some of it in territory tributary to Portland, and not to Puget Sound, but all of it is sent to Puget Sound simply because the Northern Pacific has protected its rail lines by providing the wheat with an outlet

after it reaches tidewater. Puget Sound is at present the outlet for all of the wheat of the Big Bend country, for most of the territory along the main line of the Northern Pacific. for some of the Palouse wheat, and for that of the marvelously rich Clearwater country. The laws of gravitation and common sense will some day make much of this country tributary to Portland, but pending the adoption of these laws. Portland concedes the right of Seattle and Tacoma to that field. We cannot, however, regard Puget Sound as the natural outlet for Williamette Valley flour and wheat. It is not a case of "superiority of Puget Sound," it is simply shortsighted management on the part of the Portland transportation lines, which sit idly by and watch the steady encroachment of a commercial rival on a field that should be exclusively their own. These are conditions which cannot exist forever. The grist is no longer carried to mill with a stone in one end of the bag to

unnatural route for taking heavy products to market is steadily growing in unpopularity.

A NEW MEANING TO RURAL LIFE. The Grange District Fair, to be held in Multnomah Hall on the 3d of October, promises to be a profitable and enjoyable occasion. The exhibits are to of a family to die." consist of farm produce, poultry, donestic handicraft and school work. There is much interest in the work of the Grange in this district. The tendency of its effort is toward the development of agricultural, social and educational interests, which are very prop-

erly ranged together, Much has been said in recent years about the exodus from rural to urban communities, and many schemes have been devised for keeping the boys on the farm and making country-bred girls content with the prospect of following in the footsteps of their mothers as farmers' wives. Most of them have been futile, for very apparent rea-As long as farm life means known as the conveniences of life in modern homes; social intercourse confined to the country dance at Christmas or on Labor day, and perhaps a Fourth of July outing in which there is nothing new, and educational opportunities consist in attendance upon the district school three months in the year, it cannot be expected that it will fill the desire of young men and maidens of the present day.

But, made attractive by the introduction of home comforts into the old farmhouse, by social features that are engaging and education that begins with intelligent instruction in the art of making things grow profitably and is pursued through the ordinary public school course that is devised as a proper equipment for intelligent American citizenship, there is no reason why country life should not become in fact what it is in theory, attractive and satisfying to the young as well as to

those who are older. The Grange has done a great work in social and educational lines in many rural neighborhoods. Farmers' institutes have also in recent years proved valuable auxiliaries in the same lines. The Government has come to the relief of many farming sections with free rural mail delivery and its experiment stations have sent out from time to time valuable instructions upon the various industries that are combined inder the general term of diversified farming. It will be strange, indeed, if with all of this effort interest in farming does not increase, rural homes do not multiply and boys and girls brought up in intelligent communication with nature do not find in it the comradeship that leads to contentment with their lot. Country life can be made attract-When it is made attractive it will ive. hold the young people who were born to it instead of adding them, as has too often been the case, to the hand-tomouth tollers of the city.

BUTTE'S BABIES.

Butte, it must be admitted, has been singularly fortunate in its citizens. Does interest in the greatest mining camp flag for a moment, straightway some son or daughter leaps into the limelight of fame, and Butte has once more a halo of wonder and admiration. The use of such a place, with its squat name, which has advertised the city and state in the touching song, "She's a Beaut From Butte, Montana, was inevitable in the East. The New Englander alliteratively opposed Butte and Boston, and the scribe, in search of an unhackneyed synonym for hades, selzed upon the name. Did the Bostonian desire to convey the idea of a place where culchaw was less than a white chip or a lead slug? He said "Butte." Did he wish to make his hearers think of cowboys, guns, cards, tanone mess? He whispered "Butte." Yet custom staled the use of the abrupt monosyllable, and the current of advertising seemed to flow in another direction. Then it was that Mary Mac-Lane burst upon the world. How delightfully Boston was shocked. What a wonderful thing that any one could be so typically typical of a typically typical place! The city was again famous, Butte and the devil were indissolubly united at last. The shekels poured into Miss MacLane's lap, and she used them to buy, of all things, a ticket to Boston. She left Butte, and it is but a week or so since the Miner lamented that but one representative of the city in literature remained at home.

Butte seemed to be forgotten again. Not for long. One Jack Munroe has emerged from the mines to hurl defiance at James J. Jeffries, the champlon of the world. Boston sits up again. How delightfully Butteslan, it murmurs, with the scientist's pleasure in finding that a new species of tree

bears its expected fruit. Butte is perennial. Its flowers of fame may wither, but never die. It is watered with the blood of its citizens, or will be when Jeffries gets Munroe into a twenty-four-foot ring.

BULLS AND LEGISLATORS.

It is a peculiarity of the British Parliament that a maker of phrases attains an eminence in the minds of fellowmembers that is unintelligible to persons of other nationality. The explanation is probably found in the fact of the usual proceedings being so unutterably dull that the flash of an epigram is a very welcome relief to the weary house. At any rate, the coiner of epithets, the humorist, conscious or unconscious, and the maker of bulls, particularly the maker of bulls, are dear to the hearts of the Commons.

Some of the last session's successes have been gathered by the industrious Daily Mail, and, while the collection contains nothing that will live as long as Sir Boyle Roche's bird, there are some mordant phrases and amusing blunders. Lord Hugh Cecil, son of the late Lord Salisbury, the "master of gibes and flouts and sneers," declaredwith reason-that "ineptitude clings to the War Office like the paper to its

walls." In the way of mixed metaphors, Mr. Ritchie's contribution was noticeable. Speaking in the budget committee on the tobacco duty, he unsmilingly informed his fellow-committeemen that "moisture in tobacco is a thorny question, which is a bone of contention." Mr. Lowther, chairman of the committee, gravely ruled on one occasion that "you may move to aid local rates out of the national exchequer, but if you move to take money out of the national exchequer to aid local rates you will be out of order." In the debate on the automobile bill, Major Jameson, as a compromise between fifteen and twenty-five miles an hour, suggested thirty, and a feat which the British and Dutch Major Jameson is far from being Irish. have failed to accomplish. General

brilliantly satirized the ponderous styl of the Commons in his speech before the land bill committee. "Speaking from my knowledge of the country." said he, "and from an intimate acquaintance with the habits of the peo ple, I can state positively, and without fear of contradiction, that in Ireland it quite a common thing for the father

It is, indeed, a poor showing. The British legislator, hereditary and elected, seems too much agitated by the tactics of "Joe" Chamberlain to make a blunder even.

THE FILIPINO PROBLEM.

Hugh Clifford, formerly Governor of North Borneo, contributes to the current number of the North American Review a very able and instructive arpeoples. Malays have been converted to Hinduism, to Mohammedanism and to Christianity; they have been ruled by Portuguese, by Dutch, by Spaniards drudgery, unmitigated by what is and by British, and now Mr. Clifford is an interested observer of our American experiment to induce the Filipinos to accept the citizenship of the United States as their eventual destiny. He is not sanguine of our success, because nobody else, not even the intelligent British, has succeeded. Neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism has had any power materially to alter the Ma-Whether ruled by the Dutch, the Spaniards or the British, the Malays continue to manifest the tendencies of a people essentially unmoral, afflicted with apathetic indolence and puerile inconstancy of purpose. The Dutch system of government gives the Malay his choice "to root, hog, or die"; he must starve if he does not toll. The Dutch tax the Malay down to the earth; the natives work as hard as they know how, because if they did not no margin would be left over for support of themselves and their families after the demands of the government have been satisfied. But, of course, this Dutch system leaves the Malays discontented. rebellious and eager to emigrate to British Malaya

The British system of administration for the Malay Peninsula is in strong contrast with the Dutch, for it is a paternalism that creates and maintains a multitude of contented natives, contented because they are practically pensionaries of Great Britain. England has treated the native states of British Malaya as countries held in trust for their native inhabitants. The mineral wealth of the country has given the British government of Malaya ample funds to open up the country. / More than 2250 miles of road have been constructed, and by the end of 1903 no less than 340 miles of railway will be open to traffic. All these and other public works have been paid for out of the current revenue, while the taxes paid by the Malayan population are about two Mexican dollars a head. Every farthing that the country has yielded has been devoted to its development, and the cost of administration amounts to only 17.63 per cent of the revenue. Under the British theory that the government has no right to deprive its Malayan subjects of the smallest part of their personal liberty, the government does not attempt to compel the Malay to engage against his will in labor. The natives consequently loiter away their lives, but the return of nature is so generous for the smallest amount of toil that there is no poverty among them, no poor-rates, because there are no paupers, no starving unemployed, because there is land enough for every one, land that, when but slightly "tickled with a hoe, laughs with a harvest.".

The result is a thoroughly contented

native population, endowed with full personal liberty, but this complete liberty, which allows the Malay to shun unnecessary toll, has obliged the British government, in order to develop the resources of the country, to permit the free immigration of Chinese to "act as the working bees of the hive." The Chinese thrive in British Malaya because they are needed to supply a want in the character of the native inhabitants. Without the Chinese the British Malay States could never have attained to their present pitch of extraordinary prosperity, because the Malay, left to his own devices, will not work and the British government will not intrude on his personal liberty so far as to make him work against his free will and choice. The Dutch system of course will not commend itself to the people of the United States in their experiment of government in the Philippines, for it is an extortionate system of serfdom that breeds malcontents, rebels, criminals and fugitives. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the British method of administration in Malaya will be adopted by our Government, The British system rests on the conviction of experienced Englishmen that men of the Malay race are incapable of self-government. Mr. Clifford thinks we shall come to the same conclusion after a long and bitter experience. He believes our present policy is based on a misconception of the capabilities of the Malay race. The desire of the United States is to raise the Philippines to a fair measure of material prosperity and to bring the islanders personal liberty and happiness. If the islands are to be developed and the new possession become self-supporting, labor must be forthcoming; if Chinese immigration is to be prohibited, the labor must be supplied by the native population. But men of the Malay stock will not work if left to their own devices, unless they are compelled to do so, as in the Dutch

In British Malaya, where they are not obliged to work, the labor is done by Chinese, and in Dutch Indies, where they are obliged to work, they are sullen, discontented, rebellious, a constant menace to their Dutch taskmasters. Mr. Clifford warns us that we "cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear' that the Malay race is a race on the decline, whose energy was expended before Anglo-Saxons had begun'to make history. The Malay race has had its day, and cannot be galvanized into new, artificial life by the lavish expenditure of intelligence and devotion. Holland and Great Britain, with the advantage of accumulated experience of Orientals, have failed to obtain any encouraging results in their efforts to educate the Malays. Able men from both countries have undertaken it and given their lives to the work to little purpose. It is doubtful whether men of equal quality and of the required character will be found in America ready to spend their lives in the uncongenial climate of the Philippines. In conclusion. Mr. Clifford expresses the opinion that Americans will not be able to achieve balance the weight; and the round- It was an Irishman, however, that MacArthur in his reports to our Gov-

ernment concedes that with the Chinese suppose HE DID; WHAT OF IT? tained to take their place.

The present price of silver, 56.91 cents per ounce, is the highest since Novem ber, 1901. It means an advance of over 9 cents since the record low price of last January, which was 47.7 cents. For the seven years from 1894 to 1900, inclusive, the average price of silver was | 62.5 cents. The range of the yearly average prices for those years was only from 60.2 to 67.4 cents. With the early part of 1981, however, there began a steady fall lasting over two years, which carried the price from about 64 cents down to the low mark of the early part of this year. Then began the rise, which, except for a slight spurt in May, has been in the form of a steady gain month by month. The bulticle on the government of Malayan | lion value of our silver dollar now is about 44 cents. In January at the low point is was only about 37 cents. When the Government began buying silver bullion for the Philippine coinage in the Spring the price was about 49 cents. It continued purchases until the end of last month, and then temporarily suspended them, as the price at that time, 551/2 cents, was considered too high. The Government's purchases had then reached five-sixths of the entire amount required to be purchased on Philippine count for the twelve months ending May 1 next. The danger point for the Philippine currency is 64, but it is not believed now that the price of silver will go so high as this, inasmuch as there are vast deposits of ore in existence which can be worked profitably before that figure is reached.

The Times-Democrat sums up the business of New Orleans for the commercial year ending September 1 as the best the city has known since the Civil War. The Southern city led all American ports in grain exports with shipments of over 32,000,000 bushels, compared with 31,000,000 bushels for New York, which was next in importance. All other lines of business showed a proportionate gain, and the outlook for continuation of the boom was never brighter. The Louisiana capital is in many respects situated very much simllar to Portland. It is the natural outlet for a vast territory drained by the Mississippi River, just as Portland is the natural outlet for the immense basin of the Columbia. Like Portland, New Orleans has suffered by unnatural diversion of traffic, rendered possible by railroad combinations, but in the end nature has asserted her rights and the flow of commerce has at last started with the current of the mighty river that drains the granary of the United States.

Extraordinary growth of commerce at Galveston, Tex., is reported by the Galveston News, which paper in a special edition presents details. Galveston now holds third place in the rank of exporting points in the United States. The value of exports foreign for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was \$104,121,-087; of exports in the coastwise trade, \$342,278,279. Total value of exports from the harbor of Galveston, \$447,910,707, an increase of \$201,343,461 over the next preceding year. It is an astonishing exhibit, showing prodigious increase of the industry of the Southwest. The tonnage of the port for the year, entered and cleared, was 3,094,903 tons. Galveston is the port of an empire, Nor is that port making its progress at the expense of New Orleans; for the port of New Orleans never showed such increase of commerce as during the past year.

Rev. R. H. Kennedy, whom two women of Hillsboro have positively identified as the man who entered their home in that place and robbed them, is not all unhappy. He is cheered in his sad and sorrowful plight by a strong resolution of "heartfelt sympathy and the whispering wires all the way from East Pepperell, Mass., to his place of retreat at Forest Grove. Foolish women, to believe the evidence of their senses on a memorable occasion in which their sleeping-room was invaded by a gentleman robber with a flimsy mask and dark, bright eyes! How does this expression of perfect faith in the innocence of the man whom they accuse, from a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on the other side of the continent, discredit their simple

story! A scandal in which the unwedded mother of an unfortunate babe and the institution known as the Florence Crittenton Refuge Home, of the East Side, are principals, is claiming public attention just now. The charge that an infant born in that institution and kept there to the age of three weeks had been underfed and sadly neglected in the matter of bathing is fully refuted by the positive statement of the nonresident matron that "there was not a death of a baby in charge of the Home for six consecutive years." Of course this infant was fed and bathed! If not, what is the use of a record so ably attested, and why would not some of the babies of many prosperous years in that institution have died? tongues of the "unreasonable" do wag!

There were twenty ocean-going vessels in Portland harbor yesterday, and eighteen more were scattered along the river at points below this city. The total net registered tonnage of the fleet of thirty-eight vessels was over 41,000 tons, and the carrying capacity over 75,000 tons. This showing early in September, before the grain fleet has begun to assemble, is a remarkable one, and is evidence that record-breaking bank clearings and the largest wholesale trade on record are not the only branches of our commerce that reflect the remarkable prosperity now at full swing in Portland, Or., and the entire Northwest.

On the Pacific Coast the importance of the oyster fishery is beginning to be understood, and the experiments in propagation are watched with interest. How many people, however, know that in the Chesapeake River alone the oyster industry supports over 230,000 people, and that more than \$2,500,000 is realized yearly from the yield of the famous grounds?

Used to It.

London Globe. A spark from a cigar set fire to som straw at the bottom of a country cart, but the two Londoners in the vehicle no-ticed nothing until their attention was called to the blaze by a countryman driv-ing behind. "I've been noticing the smoke this long while." said Hodge. "Then, why on earth didn't you tell us before?" demanded one of the travelers.
"Well," replied the countryman, "there's so many of these new-fangled vehicles going about that I didn't know but what you

Minneapolis Tribu

Two New York papers, of splendid past, but decayed present, were rescued from bankruptcy by J. P. Morgan. Grateful to the point of sycophancy, they belie their traditions and ignore their public obligations to serve the interests with which suppose their benefactor to be bound The Sun and Harper's Weekly have en assailing the President ever since the sginning of his effort to regulate the hig reporations. Now they are declaring that he great fall of stocks is due to his antithe great fall of stocks is due to his anti-trust campaign, and are accusing him of destroying National prosperity to gain his re-election; as if National prosperity de-pended on the ability of New York stock pended on the ability of New York stock tobbass to buy diamonds and yachts. In the shadow of Wall street, and get their living by picking up crumbs from its table. But it seems a queer model for imitation by a paper that pretends to get its living out of the farmers and wage-workers of from Minnesota. The St. Paul Globe has not the splendid traditions of the Sun and Harper's Weekly, but it suffered a like rescue from an impending fate. Impressed a fine intellect into th It has of its gratifude, as Sir William Temple made Jonathan Swift his domestic chaplain, and its indictment of the President for undermining the stock market by his prosecutions under the anti-trust and interstate commerce law is getting some attention from the papers of the state. Now we have not the least notion that the fall of stocks was due to the North Securities suit or to any other acts of the

Without the operation of these natural causes, we don't believe any man in the country powerful enough to have brought it about. But suppose Roosevelt did it; what then? Is it to be imputed to him as a crime? he was powerful enough eck the mad race of on; to call reckless bor-Suppose check speculation; rowers and lenders back to sanity and prudence; to prick the bubble of insane promotion and to let the water out of dropsical stocks; just by giving notice that operations affecting the investment income of millions and sympathetically connected with all the business and industry of the country, must be done in the light of publicity and in accordance with

How has the country been injured by a fall of 40 points in stocks? There had to be reaction sometime from the extravagant inflation of prices, leading to like inflation of loans for pure speculation. Everyone knows that who knows the elementary laws of business. Was it not well that the reaction should come before the double inflation had undermined the solid pros-perity of the country by involving the apital and credit of sound business and dustry?

If the motive of this criticism of the President is economic instruction of the ublic, the papers in question are dis nating dangerous error in the excess of their gratitude for rescue fom extinction. If its purpose is to injure the political prospects of the President, in the interest of high finance in New York or of the Democratic party of Minnesota, the error will be directly dangerous to its pro-

noters.

The nomination and election of Roose velt are not to be prevented by making voters believe that he pricked the bouble of speculation in Wall street, squeezed the water out of inflated securities and checked the borrowing of money on cata and dogs before it paralyzed the loan market to which sound business and in-dustry must turn when it needs accommo-

The election of a Democratic President is not to be brought about by creating the impression that the big financial interests of New York desire the defeat of Roose veit; and that a change of administration would put an end to efforts of the executive to enforce the laws of Congress, and to subject the largest financial operations to the steadying influence of Government inspection and wholesome publicity.

No New Militia Law.

New York Evening Post. As far as the power of the states over their militia is concerned, the Dick law merely reaffirms what was already in the revised statutes. It is true that the Presifive years to decide. The President has no means to force New York, for Instance, to accept the rifle-practice regulations which have already issued from the War Department for the guidance of the mili-tia, unless it be by withholding the state's that unless it be by withnoising the state's share of the Federal militia appropriation. When it comes to the ordering out of the state troops, the President has no real powers beyond those granted by previous legislation. He can still, in accordance with the Constitution, call out the militia to repel invasion, to put down is-surrection, or to enforce the laws. For this purpose he may send an order direct to such militia officers as he may select. But in all this procedure there is nothing

ew or revolutionary. But whether the administration of the aw is to be wise or shortsighted, the fact alns that there has been no radical hange in our militia, and that it is the same body of state troops it was before the passage of the Dick bill. Each Gov-ernor may order his troops where and when he pleases. The State Legislatures alone can determine the size of their militia. If the Federal Government calls out state troops, it can do so only for nine months, as in 1861, and it can no more send them over seas than it could in those stormy days.

The Pope a Muscular Christian.

Pall Mall Gazette: The most discor certed man in Italy today is Pius X. The idea that he, who fears no one, and is Christian exceptionally muscular should faint because he had given a few audiences causes him almost shame. His continual cry is, "But Leo did more, and am I not stronger than he was? And he absolutely refuses to take into account the latter's \$ years' training in such functions.

Pius X has always been proud of his strength, and has always believed in old adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," so that, while charitable, his strong right arm was in requisition. Once at Mantua, when bishop, he and his sec-retary are said to have been strolling along on a hot Summer's night, when they met several men who protended to be drunk, and let fall some words dis-paraging the cloth. Bishop Sarto walked directly up to them and made such trenchant remarks that the men slunk off without a word. When remonstrated with because of the hour and the neighborhood, he replied: "Do you think I am afraid? I have two good arms and will give them something to spoll their

next fete."
As parish priest many were the cuffs he administered right and left among hulking lads as big as himself. This method of preaching the gospel did not always commend itself to the mothers of the youngsters, and it happened that when one got a cuff somewhat more energetic than usual, his indignant parent came and, shaking her fist in Sarto's face, shouted: "First bave children of your own, and then see about beating them."

Gobbler Killed Man. Charlotte (N. C.) Observer

The story from Okiahoma of a 2-year-old child being killed by a Plymouth Rock rooster reminds one of a tragedy in North Carolina, which is related as follows:
"Many years ago a North Carolina Judge, or ex-Judge-Judge Spencer, of An-son-was killed by a turkey. He was a very old man, and was sitting in the yard with a red skull can on his bead. The with a red skull cap on his head. The red attracted the attention of the turkey, angered it, and it flew upon the wearer of the cap and pecked, spurred and beat him

THE MODERN MAGICIAN.

Baltimore Sun During a recent voyage of the Lucania, of the Cunard Line, from lavely New York, by means of Marconigrams nassengers all the way across the Atlantic were kept in touch with Europ or America, as well as with passing ships, so that they had the news of the day and were able to receive business messages from either continent. The result of the first race of the Reliance and Shamrock III, for example, was received obbers to buy diamonds and yachts.

This is all very well for papers that live she was able to avoid. Such incidents the shadow of Wall street, and get their illustrate the marvelous achievements of illustrate the marvelous achievements of the shadow of Wall street, and get their science in recent years in annihilating space and time by means of electricity Every year adds to the list of wonder Invention of practically useful apparatus follows close upon the keels of discovery in the laboratory, with the result that the world is constantly being enriched with new conveniences which add to the comfort of life.
It seems a long step from the initial

experiment-prompted by curiosity-of getting electricity by rubbing a cat's back, a piece of scaling wax, or fragment of amber (elektron) to the vast investments capitalists make nowadays in plants for the production and utilization of electricity-galvanic batteries for operat-ing telegraph lines and submarine cables, and electrical generators which supply power for manufacturing establish for refining copper, for plating, for President or Attorney-General. We be-lieve it was due to natural causes, workplating, for propulsion of cars, for firing guns and ing in a healthy way to beneficent results. mines, for lighting cities and for etheric waves around the globe. sending the memory of persons of middle age the electrical apparatus of the college atory consisted of scientific toys, the meaning of which was not understood. But the patient labors of hundreds of obscure investigators gradually accumulated electrical facts from which men of genius deduced general principles and obtained the clews which now guide invention. Ev ery new advance opens the way for a further step-experiment leads to experiment and discovery to discovery. the world of science makes progress in turning to good account silent forces of nature which formerly, when accur in the thunderbolt, served only to terrify or destroy.

> tricity has been the great factor in recent industrial development and expan-sion. Without lessening investment in appliances formerly in use it has created multitude of new industries and fur-ished innumerable helps to old ones. Water powers hitherto neglected because of their remoteness from cities are now, by means of new discoveries and inventions, transmitted hundreds of miles, The energy thus gained for the traction of street-cars, for the propulsion of ma chinery and for metallurgical and manu-facturing operations is virtually the electrical engineer's gift to mankind-a cre ation of something out of nothing. La-bor and capital are given profitable employment and the sum total of human happiness is very appreciably increased On the practical side electricity is clearly understood to be the most promising implement of modern progress. On the theoretical side also it helps more than any other branch of science toward the comprehension of the riddle of philosophy -the nature of matter and the source of its properties. The atom is resolved no adays by scientific thinkers into "ele trons"—which are more charges of elec-tricity—and electricity becomes the be all and end all of the material universe.

Needs of the Philippines. Minnenpolis Tribur

We don't believe that the people of this country will endure for much longer the barrier of tariff duties between Philippine and United States trade. A bill was before the last Congress to reduce the Dingley duties between the Philippines and this country 25 per cent. It was amended to reduce them 75 per cent, and then killed by the tobacco and sugar trust Senators. It is pretty sure to come up again in next with recommendations of President, Governor Taft and Secretary Shaw behind it. We should see if the trust Senators can kill again. Why should the again. Why should the people of this country pay two prices on sugar dent is given the right to fix the number of men in a company, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as he sees fit.

Whether the states will accept them is of these Senators? New light is east on this subject by the last statistics of trade with outside territory. Exports to Alaska and the islands have increased 400 per cent, and imports from them 100 per cent, But the greater part of the growth is in Porto Rico and Hawaii, where trade is free. Imports from the Philippines have increased only a little more than 25 per cent, and the large increase of exports from practically nothing is plainly due to Army and official trade. Yet these islands are by far the richest of our acquisitions. We should have more trade with them than with all the others, instead of about one-fourth as much, if we do not shut the door in its face.

Horse vs. Auto.

Lippincott's Magazine. Dick and his girl's just left us; that's then nigh out of sight,
wish him luck, for it's surely a royal
sparkin night.

From our double gate to the courthouse is fourteen mile, exact-A two-hour drive, we call it, when roads are good and packed: But that auto rig contraption of his scoots up and down, And he says it cuts the distance in half

'twixt here and town!
Well, mebbe it does; but seems like he's goin' at things wrongnight like this he ought to contrive at twice as long!

Tis part of the age, however, an age of rush and run, When unless you're fairly jumpin' you can't be havin' fun, When a couple must take their ridin' at gallop speed or more, With a choo! choo! choo! behind them, and nothin' at all before, In a rig that can't be trusted to mind a erooked road,
And right in the midst of matters is liable

to explode; I reckon that one feels elever to make the doin' whirl, But days when I was a-sparkin' the main point was the girl!

When I was a-courtin' Marthy I hitched up and the only thing I asked him was that he'd keep his feet. I wasn't obliged to guide him; he did the turnin' out. And he rounded all the corners at a mile an hour, about.
When Marthy was snug beside me that old horse seemed to know

The likeliest shaded stretches, where he had best go slow—
Why, grass and the trees and bushes along the way he cropped! Slow! Well, on a few occasions we warn't aware he'd stopped! That was the style of ridin' when I was

courtin'-see? Nothin' to watch but Marthy, and both hands, bless you, free, with old Pete Joggin', grazin' and cockin' at times an eye Back at the seat, but sayin', "Don't mind; it's just a fly."

I s'picion there's fun in courtin' at even hreakneck pace; And Dick is the boy to do it—I've read it in her face, But courtin' by rapid transit don't 'pear to me so sweet
As the rambly, ambly courtin' of Marthy
and me and Pete.

Revised Quotation for our National Scrapbook.

L. W. D., in Life, Strike crashing blows, not shun them all day long.

And so make life, death and the vast forever-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Where is Cobb? Dunno, an' don't want

In her new play Mrs. Langtry casts

aside conventions and clothes. Peary's ship is to be called the Darling.

probably on account of the hugging it will The man in the street has a hazy idea that there is some fuss in Europe and

that the Turks are not quite respectable

Officer Hammersley, it is said, may be discharged from the police force for fail ure to adopt the correct military seat is riding the bear.

The Turks, says a news item, have

oncentrated 18,000 men in the Castoris district. So that is where it comes from!

The Lipton Company has raised the price of jam in England a penny a jar The Shamrock, more fittingly than ever,

is to be described as a windiammer.

In the patols of the circus, to "red light" a man is to chuck him off the train between stations. We have suspected Bill Bryan, the Democratic circus clown of cherishing ambitions in this line.

A Chicago team owner was properly beaten for daring to drive some children to see a parade, and the wretch withou a union card. It will soon be that none but union teamsters will drive a man to drink.

A novel method of breaking a strike has been successfully tried by Superin tendent Pearco of the New Haven, Conn. factory of the Rubber Trust. Twice day the girls at work are given boxes of candy and dishes of ice cream, and the ranks of the faithful are depleted daily by the desertion of the sweet-toothe Thus strikers. There is no reason why th system should not secure universal adop tion. We may expect to see striking longshoremen enticed back to work with platters of ham and eggs and tankards of beer, while master plumbers temp their reluctant hands with turtle soun and champagne.

> Readers of the Clackamas Chronicle may have noticed the peculiar succession of the editorials for the last few months It will be remembered that the article on Antiquities of Abyssinia was th first to make a hit, being followed by timely dissertation on Beautiful Bul garia. Last week the column editorial o Churches and Creeds attracted a great deal of attention on account of the historical knowledge displayed. Well, the secret is out. Tom Johnson, who used to feed the press, but was fired for taking an impression on a sheet of tin, tol John Hayduck that the editor is buying an encyclopedia by installments.

MARSHFIELD, Sept. 5 .- (To the Edior.)-Please give origin of the wor 'tenderloin' as applied to certain local ities. While it is generally understood whence the origin?-Lon. The expression is said to have arisen

in New York. The police captains of th various precincis regarded the "red light" district as carrying the best graft, an had a custom of calling it the tende loin, as it cut up so well. Subsequently the term spread over the country. In the case of all slang expressions

s almost impossible to gather authentiinformation as to their beginning. Moof the "origins" are invented years after the expressions became general

PORTLAND, Sept. 8 .- (To the No tery.)-I am a young man of goo habits, but some days ago I caught cold, and a friend advised me to tak home a flask of whisky and drink before going to bed. He suggested oth cures as well, but I thought this sounde most sensible. I did this, and forgot th flask on the table, and the girls there in the morning. I am not sure th found it, but it was gone, and they have asked me twice if I saw a rat under th table, which makes me think they ar guying me. Now, what would you d Say nothing about it, or come out an tell them about the cold cure?-P. P.

You have planted the seeds of susp cion, and the best thing you can do is say nothing. Excuses will only mak matters worse. But anyway, when yo seek advice you should be perfect! frank. That cold gag is just a little to stale. Your appetite for whisky has go you into a bad fix, and you'll have ! get out as best you can.

The Vanity of Night. The night, deemed so demure, is but a sly

coquette, With eve and dawn a most unblushin The stars are spangles on her filmy skir

The moon upon her cloud of hair a jew

Hair in a window set,

Like flowers in a garden blowing: Tresses blacker than jet, And tresses like sunset glowing. Hair as the chesinut brown.

And hair that is deeply golden; Long waves rippling down, Where love might be found enfolden.

Sly young love must have hid, Concealed in the lovely tresses, Touched only now by the kid That daily the window dresses.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Kicker-I understand the fellow Miss Many

beaux married was a dark horse. Bocker-No, he was a blond donkey.—New York Sur Blobbs-I overheard Guzzler shooting off hi mouth at you inst night. Slobbs-Yes, I didn' know he was loaded.-Philadelphia Record Helen-George proposed to me last evenin He's my idea of what a hero should be. Nell -He certainly is courageous,-Boston Tra-

Slinks—Yes, sir, I insist that all water use for drinking should be belied at least half a hour. Dinks-You are a physician, I pr sume? Slinks-No, I am a coal dealer.-Ch cago News.

Her Sympathy .- "What's the matter?" at asked. "Nothing," replied the departing calls severely, "except that your dog has bitte me." "Oh!" she exclaimed. "Poor Fido!"-Chicago Evening Post.

Tommy Atkins—Aw! g'on, Mike, yer a lot ster! Mike—Ye flatther me. Shure, a lobster a wise animal, fur green is the color to him as long as he lives, an' he'll die befor he puts on a red coat.—Philedalphia Press.

The relations of a lady who had died, leav ing a legacy to a favorite donkey in order secure its comfort, recently came into cour and asked for a decision as to who was t enjoy the legacy after the donker's decease

The next of kin," was the Judge's verdic Mrs. Subbubs-Henry, Bridget broke three our very best plates today. Mr. Subbubs Heavens! Could anything possibly be worse Mrs. Subbubs—Sh! It isn't as bad as it migh be. She immediately hid the pieces, and we know nothing about it, I think she'll stay

-Philadelphia Press. "Say," whispered the stranger in chure "what's this collection for?" "This offering, replied the man with the collection plate, "! for foreign missions." "That's all right then," said the strunger, producing a dollar. 'I was goin' to say if it's fur the choir it ain' rorth it."-Philadelphia Press,