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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temcipitation, 0.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southerly PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10

IS BRYAN PERFECTLY SANE?

We have never been of the opinion that W. J. Bryan is an intellectual He never seems to think straight; but we have given him credit for moral correctness, coupled, albeit, with most amazing mental crookedness. He has certainly had some actual hallucination of mind which lies at the basis of his campaign for cheap money and his attacks on property; and it is necessary to find some other explanation for his resentment at the Gold Democrats, beside the pitiful and paltry reason that they voted against him.

We have assumed that Bryan's in sistence upon "regularity" in 1896 and 1900 springs very largely from loyalty to the "cause" then represented and the men then engaged, and not solely from wounded vanity and pride over his personal humiliation, Now, then, how are we to account for his sudden acceptance of John H. Clarke, of Ohio Democratic nominee for Senator? Mr. Clarke was as thorough-going a Gold Democrat as there was in the country. In 1896 he said: -

The evil of free coinage is sure and cer That is why I left the Chicago plat-if all the dreams of the advocates of free silver were true, they would do more harm in two years than could be repaired in twenty. I believe in smashing trusts, but I believe this year we ought all to vote to smash the most gigantic and the most for the disaster that will follow the elec-tion of the candidate of the Chicago plat form will fall equally upon the poor and the rich. . It means the absolute breaking of all honest ties between man and mun. It means dishonesty and re-Never shall I vote to do this thing. It is not Democracy. It is repudia-

Not only this, but Mr. Clarke said at Napoleon, O., last week that he had nothing to retract and nothing to apologize for. He said further that the silver question was a relic of the past, and that he was, as he always had been, in favor of sound money. That speech was made only twenty-four hours before Mr. Bryan approved the candidacy of Mr. Clarke. In 1896 Mr. Clarke said: "I shall vote for Palmer and Buckner because I find that I can stand upon their platform." One of the crowd asked if he would vote for Mc-Kinley, and Mr. Clarke answered: "Mc Kinley will not need my vote to carry Ohio, but were we living in a close state I would vote for him."

Mr. Bryan's own explanation of the fact that he favors Clarke and cherishes his grudge against other Gold Democrats is that Clarke is hostile to the Money Power, while Cleveland and the rest are in favor of it. Now it is impossible that Bryan supposes he can divide believers in the gold standard into gold-standard friends of the Money Power and gold-standard enemies of the Money Power and make the country accept his arbitrary classification It seems almost equally unlikely that he is so pitifully vain and cheap a fellow as to forgive Gold Democrats who persist in their financial error merely because they smile on him and flatter his vanity. After all that has happened, does he still hold to his fan tastic fixed notion about certain millions having become possessed of a devil known as the Money Power?

The man who can believe in this creature of the imagination and attribute to its malign influence the votes for McKinley and Palmer in 1896 should have no difficulty in believing implicitly in ghosts, witches and pursuing fiends. Confidence in Mr. Bryan's sanity is not strengthened by the fact that he never discusses public questions as other men do, but whether it is finance, trusts, tariff, labor, foreign relations, military affairs or the nebular hypothesis, invariably makes the burden of his theme the dreaded hobgoblin of the Money Power, which bears down his consciousness, asleep or awake. It is gravely to be doubted whether Mr. Bryan, however normal on other subjects, is perfectly sane when he gets on the subject of the "Money Power." He seems to have thought about it so much that It has turned his head.

The game of war that is being played in the Autumn maneuvers at Corbetha Saxony, is scarcely less trying or fatal upon the troops engaged than is real war desperately waged. Eighty thousand men in full war uniform, performing the strenuous labor required of them in the open field, upon which the sun beat with a heat of 120 degrees. called for a test of human endurance which many of the soldiers were un-

able to stand. According to the report. the ambulances were busy picking up stricken soldiers who fell in the ranks under the great heat and the fatigue imposed. War, as an expression of necessity or of patriotic fervor, seems civil game by contrast with this useless pantomime in which men fall and many die, that the pride of rulers may be flattered. The waste and despotism of the military system of the German Empire are well exemplified in mimi warfare in which thousands of soldiers fall. Our Army maneuvers are tame compared with those of the German army, yet the records show that' the American soldier can be depended upon to fight and to endure when called upon to meet the sacrifices of actual war The military spirit, behind which lurks the spirit of savagery, literally rides roughshod over Continental Europe and the week's maneuvers in Saxony attest its relentless power.

NO FEAR OF PANIC HERE.

The growing stringency in the money market, as frequently mentioned in Eastern news dispatches, is not yet making much if any impression on the local financial situation. Naturally there is not very much money available for wildcat schemes, no matter how alluring the interest rates offered may be. Legitimate business, however, is not suffering at all from lack of funds, and the generous crops of the Pacific Northwest are being financed with as much ease as ever. Grain exporters at this season of the year make larger demands on the banks than are made by any other line of industry or trade, and none of them have had any difficulty in securing all of the money needed The slow selling movement of wheat and the healthy condition of the country banks has perhaps assisted in keep ing the demands of the exporters down smaller proportions than last year, but at the same time they have sent out vast sums to start the crop moving and the banks have arranged to take care of it, no matter how quickly it may move.

There is a possibility that some of the apprehension that is felt in the East over the alleged scarcity of money may be due to the remarkable prosperity of the West. The Atlantic seaboard, well as the Middle West, is sending more money to the Pacific Coast for lumber, fruit, livestock, fish, wool, hops, etc., than ever before, and it is flowing into the coffers of men who, as a rule have enjoyed a number of years of prosperity before this latest wave struck them with 80-cent wheat, 20-cent hops and record-breaking salmon runs Prosperity begets confidence, and confidence always means easy money. Whenever there is any uncertainty in the financial situation, there is a weak ening of confidence, and the depositors begin drawing out their funds. The bank, with a view to protecting itself against a run, immediately shortens sall by contracting its loan account, and the varied industries dependent on easy money for their operation, and perhaps existence, are quick to feel the

There has been a material increase in the population of Portland and Oregon and Washington since the last severe stringency in the money market was experienced. The increase in trade during that period has been many times greater than the increase in population Lumber, fruit, grain, hops and the products of diversified farming in the early '90s were not adding such vas sums to the wealth of the Pacific Northwest as they have been adding in the past few years, and when the wave of financial disaster rolled westward from the money centers of the East it found the people out here on the edge of the continent ill prepared to stand against it. They had been spending money faster than they were creating and when the purse strings were tightened there were no such splendidly developed resources to draw on as are

now available. Good times and bad times move cycles, and in the past, when the pendulum has paused in its upward swing, our semi-dependence on the East has caused a paraiysis of business which will never again be experienced until the marvelous natural resources of our country have been exhausted. Not only is there plenty of money available for all legitimate industrial enterprises, but funds are offering at moderate rates of interest for the building of homes and improvement of residence property all over the city and state. Portland may eventually feel a ripple from the wave of financial trouble which is said to be descending on the East, but it can do but little damage so long as we are selling so much more than we are buying, and fat bank accounts are the rule and not the exception.

AN EXAMPLE FOR PORTLAND.

That the flow of commerce is setting towards New Orleans in the way that it has of late is a fact of considerable significance for Portland. The two cities, similarly situated on great naviga ble rivers draining vast and fertile basins, have much in common, and what is true in a commercial sense of one is likely to be true of the other. New Orleans is the second port in the United States, and her percentage of increase for the last year was greater than that of New York. In cotton shipments New Orleans has assumed permanent leadership, and in grain is gaining rapidly. In the year ending June 30 last 17,836,356 bushels of wheat were exported, as well as 14,420,617 bushels of corn. It is in the case of wheat, naturally, that Portland is most interested. The introduction of steel barges on the upper river, the provision of warehouses and the improvement of the channel are given as the reasons for New Orleans' advance as a wheat-shipping port. The grain trade of the Mis sissippi had been almost altogether turned upstream, owing to the efforts of the great railways, the former lack of capital in the South and the lack of adequate facilities for handling the trade in the river's natural port. Trade once started in any direction "keeps smooth," as a New Orleans writer says "the groove of traffic," a saying as worthy of note in the Northwest as in the Southeast.

Portland has the trade of a river basin to secure. As a port there is every reason why she should outstrip New Orleans, especially in the matter of imports. In 1992-3 the exports of the Southern port amounted to \$145,893,768, while the imports were but \$24,066,349. New Orleans' favorable situation as a place of export is marked, but she has not this advantage as an importing and distributing center. Portland, however, is situated with equal advantage for both lines of trade, being a natural distributing point for Oriental mer-

chandise. The growth of New Orleans has brought about a change of attitude on

anxious to get their share of her trade whereas they formerly frowned upon own interests. Even the broadestminded railway men seem to have a deep dislike of progress in a section not directly tributary to their own road, although it is impossible for one part of the country to advance without proving a benefit, not a detriment, to the rest. The lesson is one that every city must apparently learn for itself. utilization of natural advantages and resources will soon bring the railroads to sue for business instead of coldly holding aloof. New Orleans is moving up the line of the world's seaports. Portland, with greater prospects, should be no slower.

NORTHWEST WHEAT STATISTICS The Oregonian's estimate of the wheat yield of Umatilia County is not satisfactory to the Pendleton newspapers. It never is. For some unknown reason the papers of the Umatilla County metropolis are always dissatisfied with an estimate of less than 5,000. 900 to 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, regardless of what the actual out-turn may be. It would give The Oregonian great pleasure to credit the banner wheat county of the state with any number of millions of bushels, if it were not for the fact that padded estimates are of no value to the trade, and in time have a bad effect on the community that stands sponsor for them. The Pendleton East Oregonian states that the estimate of The Oregonian is too low by 750,000 bushels, and continues as fol-

lows: It is a difficult matter to make an accu rate estimate on the wheat yield of any Oregon county, owing to the very unsys-tematic manner of handling the crop, and the lack of statistics kept by those buying and selling. All constusions as to crop fig-ures are guesses at best, but it is possible to get somewhere near the true output by beginning at the basis of the question-th

farm area of the county. The estimates on the Umatilia crop. as well as that of other counties in the Pacific Northwest, have always been made by The Oregonian as a result of personal observation and from extensive data supplied by farmers, grain dealers and railroad men. The Government figures, which are always based on "the farm area of the county," have always been so far above the possibilities of the yield that they are valueless and have never been seriously considered in making up the annual estimate. That this paper has never been very far out of the way in its estimates is evidenced by the actual returns, which have been carefully followed each year. By making due allowance for the wheat at stations near county lines, it is not a difficult matter to ascertain the exact amount shipped out of a county. The population and the consumption per capita is also reasonably well understood, as also is the amount required for seed.

This at the close of the season leaves the amount in farmers' hands as the only factor of uncertainty in the situation, and a very close approximate es timate of this carry-over is obtainable by the figures compiled by the railroad company at each station. The Orego nian's estimate on the Umatilla crop for the past five years has been from 500,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels below the figures put out by the Pendleton papers, and yet shipments from the ounty added to the home consumption requirements and stocks on hand at the end of the season have always verified The Oregonian's figures. Just why figures in excess of the actual out-turn are desired is difficult to understand, for a big crop is nearly always a signal for low prices, and the farmer suffers by the circulation of the news, no matter what the facts may be in the case The Oregonian has never claimed perfect accuracy for its figures, as they are necessarily put out at a time wh the threshing returns are not all in, bu they are based on the best obtainable data and have stood the test fairly well, especially when the difficulty in secur ing them is considered. There is nothing in the Umatilla crop this year that indicates an out-turn much if any in excess of 2,750,000 bushels, and there ar men in fairly close touch with the situ. ation who are willing to shade this figure by 250,000 bushels

PUBLIC VS. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

If Bishop O'Reilly's speech at Baker City is correctly reported as including strenuous objection to public schools it is of not the slightest practical consequence, for our American free schools are fundamentally established by our Federal Constitution, which absolutely separates church and state. The pubmoney cannot be diverted from the American public school to any sort of denominational school. All denominations are free to support the luxury of a parochial school, and some denomina tions, both Catholic and Protestant, do support them. That is their own affair. does not concern the state if they choose to tax themselves for a parochial school, but under our form of government the public money cannot be evoted to the multiplication of denominational schools. The framers of our Constitution included no infidels, few rationalists and a good many devout orthodox Christians. It was due to the influence of the Puritan ministers, who knew what a curse the union of church and state meant in England, that our Constitution provided for complete sep aration of church and state.

Bishop O'Reilly's indictment of our

public school system is tinged with bigotry. Under our Constitution Catholic are entitled to all the rights granted all other men by that instrument, and no denomination has profited more by the absolute separation of church and state under our Federal Constitution than the Catholic. Our Government permits all denominations to teach such religion as they please, but as a state it supports no church or church school, The Catholic clergy do not all agree with Bishop O'Reilly's denunciation of our public schools. Archbishop Ireland does not agree with him; he thinks well of our public schools, and at the in stance of Archbishop Ireland the late Pope Leo directed that Catholics who preferred to send their children to the public schools should not be subject to cclesiastical penalties for exercising their freedom of choice. The pope be lieved the parochial school better than the public school, but he believed the Catholic parent should be free to decide this matter for himself. Pope Lee said

to Archbishop Ireland: The church will not flourish when Catho cs are in discord with the country and its institutions. Teach your people to be faithful Americans.

There are other distinguished Catho lic prelates who agree with Archbishop Ireland that the public schools are better on the whole for all American chil dren than the parochial schools. The instruction of Catholic parents, the exhortations of the Catholic pulpit, the

leave the Catholic child ignorant of his obligation to be "honest, upright, truthful, chaste, obedient to parents, to believe in God, hope in God, love to God and man." But if the Catholic home, thurch and Sunday school are inadequate the Roman Catholic is wise to have his parochial school, but he cannot expect the state to pay for what It is fundamentally prohibited from es-tablishing by our Constitution, which

absolutely separates church and state. The language of Bishop O'Reilly implies that in our public schools the teachers carefully conceal from the children the fact that Catholics discovered America, that the Catholic colony of Maryland first proclaimed civil and religious liberty in America; that Catholic missionaries have been most effective among the Indians; that Catholic France helped win our independence; that Catholics fought in the ranks of our Revolutionary Army and were leaders on sea and land. This insinuation is absurd. It is of no more consequence pro or con that Columbus was a Catholic than it is that Ravaillac was a Catholic. It is of no more consequence that Catholic France was our ally for her selfish political ends than it is that Catholic France under Napoleon robbed the pope of his dominions and treated him with the grossest indignity.

Our public schools do not teach the

ology,

discredit the Catholic Church. To the fundamental separation of church and state in our country the Catholic Church owes its rapid growth and present prosperity. In colonial times Catholics were shamefully persecuted under the law, but after our Federal Constitution was adopted outrages committed against the Catholics were the work of local mobs in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. The Know-Nothing party of 1862 cast in 1856 only about one-fifth of the popular vote, and carried only the single State of Maryland. It had no representation in Congress after the Thirty-sixth Congress. In six years it had completely exhausted itself. North and South. All attempts to revive it in our day have been promptly squelched by American Protestants, like Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts Really the Catholic has nothing to complain of today in our country; his church gets all that any church can get under our Constitution; that is, toieration and protection under the law, If he wants a religious denominational school, he must pay for it under our law. Advanced Catholics, like Archbishop Ireland, do not agree with Bishop O'Reilly. They believe that the public school is the best school to make the boy grow up thoroughly American and patriotic in spirit; that the strength and safety of the church lies in the fervency of its patriotism; that boys will not grow up patriots in spirit un-

The British flag again floats from the masthead of the ship Lord Templeton. and she now claims Victoria for a home port. The vessel is owned in San Francisco, and her American owners, being unable to secure American registry by any other method, sought to bring her in by changing her to the Danish flag. Admission was impossible, however, under our antiquated navigation laws and she is forced to fly an alien flag. The inquiring minds who are on a still hunt for information as to why the merchant marine of other nations grows more rapidly than our own can find some food for reflection in the case of this spiendid ship, which was forced to register at Victoria instead of Seattle, San Francisco or Portland. The Lord Templeton, like hundreds of other fine ships, flies the British flag because the progressive British laws welcome her under that banner and the Americans refuse to have anything to do with her. This country will become great on the high seas as soon as we adopt the methods and policy of the foremos marine powers of the world-not until

less they are graduates of the American

The Irish potato, perhaps a more truly national symbol than the Shamrock-and, by the way, why shouldn' Sir Thomas Lipton call his next yacht the Spud?-is taking a prominent part in the industrial revival going on in the green isle. Its virtues have attracted a company with millions of capital, and spirits and starch are to be manufactured on a large scale from potatoes. Experts have studied Continental methods, and Germans expect the world's starch market to be materially affected by the Irish product. In this connection it may be noted that an English and Irish syndicate has been formed to supply peat in the form of bricks, dried and pressed, thus remov ing one of the chief drawbacks to industrial development in Ireland, name-

The close of the free bath-house sea on, making two years without the loss of a single boy in the river while bathing, is subject for enthusiastic congratulations for the projectors and maintainers of this laudable undertaking Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of boys have been taught to swim, and will be able to save themselves from drowning in future accidents. Though "free, so far as taxation and subscriptions for maintenance are concerned, the bathhouse has been made self-sustaining We understand that no immediate appeals for fresh subscriptions are contemplated; but if they should become necessary at any time, we bespeak for the appeal a cordial response.

Reasoning from analogy, it is easy to believe the Turkish version of the massacre. Who has not heard of the pothunter who killed his birds and even deer out of season, just because he was attacked and had to defend himself? The Christians were undoubtedly the assallants, and the swaddling babes that were butchered must have been making a violent attack on the Mussulmans before they were murdered. The unspeakable Turk is living up to his

reputation. It is highly improper on the part of gambler, even in Seattle, to have poolroom messages delayed while he places his bets, but sympathy with the pro prietors does not lead one to tears.

Diplomatic relations in Southeastern Europe are elastic things, and joan stand an amount of straining that would snap those in unaccustomed places.

In the European chancellories the New Eastern question plays seesaw with the Far Eastern question. At present the former is up in the air.

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Hood, because he has been pierced by Cupid's dart, should wish further to the part of the railways, which are now | Catholic Sunday school, surely do not | perforate himself with a bullet.

HERE'S THE WHOLE ARTICLE.

Chicago Chronicle, Sept. 5 Grover Cleveland has survived his see ond Presidential term a sufficient length of time to enjoy some of the applause which is certain to be accorded him long after he shall have passed away. The sober second thought of the American people is always right. It is manifest already that Grover Cleveland is destined to be regarded as one of the heroic figures in American history.

When he retired from the Presidency is 1897 Mr. Cleveland was yet too much of a partisan Democrat to excite more than languid interest on the part of Republicans. He was too much of a partisar Democrat also to gain the approval of the Populists, Socialists and revolutionists who had usurped control of his party.

The years that have passed since then however, have been educational in the highest degree. They have instructed reasonable men of all parties not only as to the alarming conditions which prevailed during Mr. Cleveland's second term, and which he met manfully, but as to the tendencies of the elements which were most bitter in their denunciation of him Time has informed as well as modified public opinion. Time is justifying him and

since Mr. Cleveland left the White House it is clear enough now to most intelligent Americans that no other President since but we do not believe they are open to the charge of perverting or in-Lincoln has had to deal with so many verting the facts of history in order to ems at once new and revolutionary How he met these conditions, how bravely and patiently he upheld the dignity of his great office and how confidently he deended upon the enlightened judgment of his fellow-citizens to approve his are now matters of record.

When Mr. Cleveland took office in 1893 the Treasury was practically bankrupt; depression and apprehension existed in financial circles; panic was in the air; industry was suffering from overproduction and uncertainty; hundreds of thousands of men were out of work, many of them riotous, and credits were being shortenes or denied on every hand.

It sulted some partisans at the time to assert that these evidences of approach-ing commercial and industrial distress were due to Mr. Cleveland's election, bu that opinion is not reasonably held today. They proceeded from a vicious financial They proceeded from a vicious interests system, the worst feature of which was the imminent prospect that the Government, and therefore the country, would be forced to a silver basis. Lack of faith in the soundness of the Treasury was re-flected in suspicion and fear as to every-thing and everybody else.

During that Administration Mr. Cleve-land identified himself forever with three noble ideas which cannot fail to command the respect of the American people so long

as the Republic shall last. He stood unflinchingly for public and private credit, although timid and trimming politicians of every faith were either silent or equivocal or devillah in the cowardice the ignorance or the dishonesty with which they opposed or embarrassed

He stood boldly for the energetic en forcement of the laws of the United States as against mobs and conspiracles organ-ized by desperate men on lines akin to rebellion and revolution, although dema gogues on all sides openly made co cause with law-breakers or sought to take advantage of the momentary unpopular ity which he gained. He stood like a rock for the principle

now accepted by all Democrats and most Republicans that the power of taxation uld not be used by Government to for tify monopolistic oppressors of the peple, though men in his own party proved false and by perfidy unexampled in our history defeated a worthy reform. In the presence of the men whom Grove Cleveland's retirement has admitted to leadership in the Democratic party-mere agitators most of them, Socialists and Populists many of them, and undoubted revolutionists some of them—the people of the United States have had an opportunity in recent years to perceive the difference between a constitutional Democrat and a

onstitutional demagogue. All who have faith in mankind will not wonder that the judgment has been favorable to the former.

There has been some discussion of late of the propriety and the possibility of con ferring the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1904 upon Mr. Cleveland. Whether anything shall come of this movement or not, the fact is distinctly reditable to the Democrats. The more they talk about it and the greater inclination they manifest to carry out the project the greater will be the credit to which they will be enitled.

The third-term objection does not apply for the excellent reason that under all the historic definitions no third term is proposed. The unwritten law of the land is that there shall be no third consecutive term. No possible objection can be urged no argument that ever was used against a third consecutive term, can apply to a case of this kind.

Mr. Cleveland is not only the greates living Democrat; he is also the most pop-

ular of Democrats. If nominated for President next year, he would poll every Democratic vote in the land. His candidacy would reunite the Democratic party. His leadership would take the organization out of the mire of dishonest money, class hatred, envy, mal-ice and disorder. His nomination would idify Democrats, and it would cast out of the party all the devils of radicalism

and revolution.

The times demand strong and good mer in public place. Enemies of the American system are at work everywhere with their propagandas of destruction. Timid men, ambitious men, uncertain men, vain and showy men moved by every passing breeze, are not the men for present conditions. As never before in our career as a nation, there is need today of true and courageous men in office-men who do not fear to do right, who do not despair of the Republic, who take their inspiration from American patriots and heroes and not from malicious European petroleumites, and who, faithful to their oath, will de-fend the Constitution and the laws and transmit them unimpaired to their suc-

That Grover Cleveland is such a man b of the United States and in the hearts of

The Needlessness of Grammar. Kansas City Star.

Professor Arnold Tompkins, of Chicago, the launches the opinion that "too much time is wasted on good English," and that "we cannot afford to spend time on needless grammatical distinctions," may well be suspected of an envious design of poaching on the preserves of the fac-ulty of the University of Chicago, whose theories and pronunciamentoes amuse fatigue the public at frequent intervals.

It must be admitted, though, that Pro esseor Tompkins, in his real for retros sion, has rather surpassed Dr. Harper who, as president of one of the higher in stitutions of learning in America, we to considerable pains some time ago to prove that a college education was quite consequential and valueless, and he-Tompkins-is at least not far behind Professor Starr, who recently lent the sanction of his well-seasoned judgment to the practice of cannibalism. As Tompkins has always been regarded as

One of the few, the immortal names. That were not bern to die,

it is pleasing to know that its Chicago possessor has promulgated a doctrine re-garding the use of English which will invest him with imperishable fame. It is scarcely needless to add that the conviction to which Professor Tompkins gives utterance on the uselessness of grammar prociaims him quite a traveler, since nobody could possibly find any oc-casion to chide Chicago for wasting time on good English.

PROF. MANLEY, PALE AND CALM

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Professor Manley, the daring aeronau who was to have made the ascent in Professor Langley's flying machine, arrived on the scene of the latest experiment at Widewater, Va., last Thursday,

He was a triffe late in arriving, but that did not matter, for there were some little things still to be attended to before the aerodrome could soar. An aerodrome is purely scientific, and, unlike a bicycle or an automobile, cannot be thrown together with a monkeywrench and a claw ham-mer. It must be adjusted by scientists. Every time it is moved from one place to another it must be carefully examined to see that it has lost none of its parts. So that, while Professor Manley arrived a trifle late and was pale and calm, was not permitted to rush headlong to perflow ascent. The scientists told him to remain pale, though calm, while they looked over the machine again to see that nothing was missing. . The launching-boat was on hand and

loating easily in the stream. The block and tackle could not work more beauti-fully; the turntable swung as if it revolved on ball bearings. The flying ma-chine had been hoisted in sections to the op of the superstructure from which was soon to plunge into illimitable space. The silken wings were adjusted. The rudder was put in place. The motor was given a few preliminary warming turns The scientists placed delicate scientific instruments to the valves, applied their ears to them, and listened to detect any cossible irregularity in the beats, cooked as if everything was all right.

Professor Manley, still pale, calm, patiently awaited the sign felt that in a few minutes he would cutting through the atmosphere at the rate of 75 feet a second. But there were other things to be done before the start could be made. One party of scientists got out an assortment of grappling irons, boathooks, cork floats and life-preservers while another party of scientists departed in a launch for a point down the river, where it was thought possible that th

air ship would take its dive.
All was activity and excitement, but scientific air permeated the scene. Even Professor Maniey, pale, though calm, was cientifically correst in his bearing. At last everything was ready. The long-looked-for moment had come. Professor Manley, pale, though caim, stepped into

"Go!" commanded Professor Langley the flying machine the inventor. The scientists fell back. Professor Manley pulled the lever. A hush fell upon the spectators. It was a solemn and yet thrilling moment, Perhaps a triffe paler, but just as calm as ever, Professo led the lever again. And again And yet again. Finally he pushed it. But

the flying machine would not fly. Some silly girls in the crowd began to titter. Nothing could have been in worse taste. They tittered every time Professor Manley worked the lever and the flying machine would not fly. It is always mistake to have silly girls around when a scientific experiment is in progress. Pro fessor Langley might not have sworn if these silly girls had not tittered. However that may be, he did swear. It is ported that he swore several times. Let us not blame him. We cannot know how

Let us rather, look upon the pleasante side of the picture. Let us observe Pro-fessor Manley, who, though keenly disappointed that he missed the chance of wandering through space in Profess Langley's aerodrome, remained though calm, to the end

Overestimate of the Wheat Crop. Philadelphia Press.

The Portland Oregonian, the New York Journal of Commerce and some other ewspapers are attacking the Agricultural Department for sending out state ments as to the condition of the wheat crop at different times which warranted estimates 200,000,000 bushels in excess of the actual crop. The rise in the price of wheat from 68½ cents a bushel to 80 cents is alleged to be due to the discovery of the great mistake in the department forecasts, while the farmers are said to lost 10 cents a bushel through selling their old wheat at a price based on the alleged existence of the mythical 200,000,000 The estimates made on the department

ate this complaint, were early ones. Accurate estimates of the wheat crop in the United States are not expected, but so great an error does harm. There is no appropriation by Congress to gather these returns and the work is largely voluntary. Attacks have been made heretofore on the accuracy of the department estimates, but they have not always been justified. Trustworthy statistics of the wheat crop cannot be given now, but it is probable that a mistake was made. The cotton "bulls" are attacking the The cotton "oulis" are attacking the department in the same way in connection with its returns as to the condition of the cotton crop. But it is too-early yet to give the facts. The price of cotton has been kept up, but that does not sustain the speculators' claims as to the crop. The Bureau of Statistics of the Agricul-

returns, which are quoted to substanti-

tural Department should be very conser-vative in its estimates in view of the fact that the Government is supposed to be responsible for all of its work. Con-gress should appropriate a sufficient sum of money to employ competent men in every state to secure returns as to the condition of the crops, or else less imortance should be attached to these esti mates. That they are entirely honest is est'mistakes that do harm to any class of products.

> Would Trust Cleveland. Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The Brooklyn Eagle, which has been for everal months past trying to boom the omination of the Honorable Groves Cleveland for the Presidency by the Den ocratic party next year, now makes ar announcement that its advices from Sara-toga, the temporary headquarters of the Democratic party in this state, show that the delegation from this state will be in favor of his nomination if he will take it. This is a delicate, but quite conclusive compliment to Mr. Cleveland's judgment. Of course he will take it—if he thinks he can be elected, and when the Democratic managers at Saratoga declare that they will do their part to give him the nomi-nation, if he will take it, it is equivalent to saying that they think he will be best qualified to judge of the chances, and they are willing to turn over that impor-tant question to him for decision. What they want is the man who will have the best chance of election; it does not make a particle of difference whether his name is Cleveland or Bryan or Blank. What troubles them is the difficulty of guessing who will have the best chance, if anybody, and perhaps to delegate the settle ment of that difficult question to Cleve land himself is the easiest way to get rid

We Would Have Them State Facts (Springfield Republican.)

Some bitter things are being said by Portland Oregonian against the United States Department of Agriculture for overestimating the size of the current wheat crop. The threshing returns reduce the crop much below what the Govern ment said it would be, and in consequence of this misrepresentation lower prices pre vailed than the facts warranted, and the farmers are our of pocket. Usually the Government has erred the other way and department officials have even defended a deliberate course of underestimating in order to keep market prices strong—as if such would be the effect in the long run. But this year the rule outside of the department has been to talk big crops right in the face of dispressing facts and the in the face of disproving facts, and the department may possibly have enught some of the spirit of the rule growing out of Wall street's exigency. But why denounce the Agricultural Department for this? Would The Oregonian have the department became a calcult. partment become a calamity howler and La pessimist?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The open season for oysters in in force. Hillsboro will be quite lonesome without the Tromleys.

Lord Salisbury being safely dead, Alfred Austin writes a poem about him.

Seattle now claims but 130,000 inhabitants. There was a jail delivery recently.

Lots of good people will be horribly disappointed if the Rev. Mr. Kennedy proves his innocence. The correspondents for the irrigation congress had a cowboy supper on the way

to Ogden. A jolt of whiskey and a pull on the belt? What would be the use of being German Emperor if you couldn't go on with

a sham battle after the umpires had declared you dead. John Hayduck, the Clackamas poet, says the editor of the Chronicle, it at

present like the cinm-silent from the sense of his unutterable sweetness, The Patent Medicine Proprietary Association is in session in Boston, It has taken as motto the trade mark of one of

the members. We work while we sleep, An observant army officer has discovered that forts are necessary on the Mexican frontier. And here is Tillamook utterly unprotected and open to at.

tack from Korea.

Aboard Southern Pacific train, Sept. 8 .-* * *! just bumped anoth-! * * er cow. We have run over so many cows since leaving Portland that I call this the . . ! (another one) the milky way.

"Love it grows irksome and wine it grows Such a confession must come from a quitter, For as long as we love and as long a tipple, The foy of them both keeps our hearts on

Reader-This author has all the qualifications for making a great success.

Publisher-What are they? Reader-Well, she's a girl, she's less than 17 years of age, and she has never been out of Clackamas

A boosters' union is now proposed. In the present state of affairs boosters say they have to boost too long at a stretch, and that they cannot do such good work for the games. It seems reaonable that a fresh booster should be able to boost more artistically than one who has been handling chips for nine or ten hours. A man with but six hours of work ahead of him is able to smile quite naturally when the dealer hands him a stack.

President Harper, of the Rockefeller's University of Chicago, is about to send an excavating party to the ruins of Babylon. He is led to this decision chiefly by the translation of a tablet formerly discovered in the excavation on the site of the famous temple, the "Admiration of Mankind," The translation follows:

Now I, Tiglath-Gileser, being in third year of my reign in Babylon, the gate of the gods, do decree that 90,000 men shall be employed in cutting a canal from Bahrabe to Euphrates, the father of waters, to the end that traffic may be made easy from any wells even unto Babylon (here part of the inscription is effaced, but the translator believes the missing words signified the Chicago of Assyria). These men shall receive in wages one-twentieth of a shekel when the work is completed, and for this purpose, I, Tigiath-Pileser, King and king of kings by virtue of holding the presidency of the Assyrian Standard Oil Company, decree that oil shall henceforth be sold at 5 cents more for the gallon.

A State Department Soliloguy,

State Department Clerk (translating cipher dispatch): "Hokeypopolis-American cattle-no, consul-repeats-reports, it is-that he has beans-N-now what the delayal does this mean-beans-oh, been-American consul reports that he has been suffering assassinated to Turkish delight." -The infernal scoundrels. Here, boy, take this cable for Cotton. A few men-ofwar there will soon change their tune. Come in: come in. What's this? Another dispatch. "Hokeypopolis-American consul not assassinated-reports indigestion from eating Turkish delight,' Well, the cable's gone now-let 'er go, and the ships fall where they may.

' To a Fly.

Six-legged curiosity! Iris winged Inquisitiveness! Didst fancy that within the pot Lay glutinous free feast? To leave an imprint Gelatinous, Adhesive Ineradicable?

Thou say'st not. Thy legs and iris wings are embalmed in the amber of the scribe's paste; Thy soul only is on the wing. Thy mortal cerements, like Shall stop a chink In a long column To keep the wind of unjust And acrimonious

Rebuke From giving the unfortunate scribe wigging Doing

Duty. J. F. W. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS First Monkey—It seems to be a toss-up whether man descended from us. Second Monkey—Yee, it's heads, they win; talls, we

win.-Smart Set. City Editor-How was it? Pretty exciting scene? Reporter-It simply beggared descrip-tion. City Editor-Well, suppose you beggar it to the extent of a column and a half.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I married her," said Henpeck, "because I thought her the most even-tempered woman I had ever met." "And isn't she?" "Oh! very even-tempered; always mad about something."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"An Indian woman who lost her voice several an initian woman who lost her voice several years ago was struck by lightning recently, and the shock restored her speech. They say she hasn't stopped talking yet." "Her husband must have been glad." "I s'pose so. But all the other men are roasting him good because he didn't have any lightning rods on his house."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You haven't received a list of the personal property assessment for your ward?" the clerk said. "Weil, I don't wonder at your kicking about it. Every taxpayer is entitled to know how much he is assessed." "I don't care a darn about that," said the man at the window, "but I've got just curiculty enough to want to know how many honest men there are in my neighborhood."—Chicago Tribune.
"Rafferty." said Mr. Dolan, "are yez payin' attintion till the trusts?" "I am that." "Do yez think they're goln' to swallow up the country?" "I had me suspiciona. But I've been lookin' at the mao. There's wathermelons in lookin at the map. There's wathermelons in Georgia, an' peaches in New Jersey, an' Cal-formia pears on the Pacific Coast, not to min-tien the mineral products, such as coal, Iron's copper, lead, an' prairie dogs. An' I've con-cluded that any wan trust that tries ty swallow the intire outfit is in line fur wan o' the biggest attacks iv indygestion on record,"-Washington Star.