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TODAT'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudines and cooler; winds mostly southerly YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter

sernture, 77 deg.; minimum temperature, 49

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1903.

THE UNEXPECTED MAY HAPPEN.

The prospect of war between Russia and Japan is less imminent than it was ten days ago, but the unexpected may happen and war break out tomorrow The unexpected war has been frequen in history because the best-laid plans of statesmen and diplomats often go astray through some unforeseen event which stirs the passions of human nature on both sides so deeply that there is an abrupt end to negotiations and the debate is closed by an irrepressible

The American Revolution opened un. expectedly in the little fight of Lexington and Concord between a body of English soldiers and two or three companies of cornstalk volunteers who unwittingly "fired a shot that echoed round the world." The Crimean War broke out when it was not seriously expected, and so with the Franco-Ital-War of 1859. The war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 could not have hannened if Rismarck had not persuaded King William to violate the Prussian constitution in order to prepromised for peace, and war only cam-French dispatch in order to persuade King William of Prussia that there was no honorable retreat from war.

War has been made frequently with out any formal declaration beyond the hostile movement of the aggressor into the enemy's country. The American Civil War broke out suddenly, following the firing against Sumter at a time when the leading statesmen of the North with very few exceptions believed that peace was still possible through compromise. The best proof that the North did not seriously expect war was its woful state of unpreproduces for war outside of the State of Massachusetts. Our war with Spain over Cuba was unexpected. But for blowing up of the Maine and the utter fatuity of Spain in refusing to accept responsibility for the disaster by promptly offering to pay indemnity would have been no war. The mood of both parties in Congress, the temper of President McKinley before the blowing up of the Maine, clearly promised peace, not war; and even the destruction of the Maine would not have caused war but for the refusal of Spain to admit any moral or pecuniary responsibility for the sinking of our ship of war in a Spanish harbor in

These historical facts show that war between Russia and Japan might be precipitated tomorrow by some entirely unexpected collision between the military or naval forces of the hostile powers, or by the rash, intemperate action of some subordinate on either side. There are good economic reasons why neither Russia nor Japan desires war today. Russia does not wish to tie her hands in settling the Macedonian question, and war with Japan would absorb a large part of the military forces of the Russian Empire and would cost a great deal of money. In event of war with Japan England would assert herregain something of its lost influence at the court of the Sultan. Japan does not want war. She needs peace and material development more than anything else. War with Russin would necessitate a loan, and it is doubtful if a Japanese loan could be raised. The statesmen of Russia and Japan are doubtless averse to war, but imprudent conduct on part of the Russian representatives at Port Arthur, Pekin or Tokio could easily precipitate a conflict in spite of the determination of the Czar and his government at St. Petersburg. So in Japan the leaders of the present Cabinet can, if they choose, bring on war, but these Japanese statesmen are all men of abiiity and European education, and they know and appreciate the limitations of Japan's strength and preparations for a conflict with Russia. War therefore act on either side may bring on hostilities tomorrow.

Japan does not care about Manchuria. but she does care about Corea. It was to maintain the independence of Corea against the Chinese claim of suzerainty that Japan went to war with China in 1894 and to save Cores from Manchuria's fate Japan will surely aght.

France should attempt to occupy and absorb Mexico. In the treaty of Tokio. signed in 1898, between Russia and Japan, both powers agreed to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of Corea. The Russians have begun what looks like an attempted colonization of the Corean side of the Yalu Valley. There is a Russian settlement on the Corean side of the mouth of the Yalu, which the Japanese army officers regard with apprehension, since if fortified it is capable of commanding the whole south side of the Yalu estuary. This is a situation which might easily be made to produce war, either side desires one.

Corea is one-half larger than Florida, nountainous, fertile, and full of undeveloped resources. Japan can obtain in Corea a place of settlement for its overflowing population, for the employment of its capital and the development of its trade. The retail trade of Corea is already in the hands of Japanese merchants, who also have a brisk trade in the north with Manchuria, Japan holds the telegraphs of Corea and guards its capital. Corea commands the coasts of Japan, and Russia, once in military possession, could bar Japan from the trade of the mainland. Russia last Spring put in a claim to a railroad route to the Corean capital connecting with the Russian railroad system in Manchuris. Japan cannot afford the occupation of Corea by Russia, for in that event Japan would be obliged to create a great fleet that would be always strong enough to defend Japanese coasts. If Japan had as full and long a purse as Great Britain, she could do this, but her resources are not equal to the perpetual support of such a navy as that of Great Britain. But the Jananese fleet is equal to the defense of its coast so long as Corea is neutral or held by Japan. Corea is coveted also by both Russia and Japan, because of its gold fields, which promise to compare favorably in respect to rich gold deposits with our own Alaska, and in addition to gold Corea has extensive copper mines as well as sliver, and has vast deposits of coal.

AN OUTWORN SURVIVAL.

The bill carried through the British Parliament last Winter, which increases the power of the Established Church of England over public education, is supplying an additional argument, of no small weight, to those who insist on complete disestablishment. It was predicted freely when the bill was passed that it would contribute to this result. But the English are proverbially slow in their political and social movements, and it could hardly have been supposed that consequence would be coming into sight so soon.

Yet it is certain that every new easure for support of the church through the offices of the state, and indeed every debate on measures of this character, brings disestablishment nearer. In England church and state are by no means synonymous terms but an established church is a survival from the days when church and state were truly one. The law which made the head of the state the head of the church was not so illogical in the sixteenth century as it has become in the twentieth; but it had an excuse for it represented a theory which had agitated and divided all Europe since the early efforts of the popes to establish supreme authority, and even from the days of Constantine. In England. as in many other countries, there had been long controversy between King and clergy, which culminated in the reign of Henry VIII; and the breach with Rome was almost accomplished cipitate it. The Franco-German War before the authority of the pope was of 1879-71 was unexpected. Everything finally repudiated. The King was set up as a substitute head of the but the state does not presume to dicaudacity in giving a false coloring to a tate his religion to the citizen. He is free to choose. The trouble is that the conception on which the establishment rests has been outgrown; so that the people are now crying out against the increased support that has been given by recent legislation to church schools,

This situation or condition is certain to be used as a further argument for total disestablishment. Nonconformity, which now represents members much greater than those of the Established Church, fully believes that here is a new beginnin of the end. It is certain that no middle ground can on this subject be held for long, in these latter times. Never again in any country car church and state be one and the same thing and total separation of their functions and authority is the only logical and only possible antithesis or alternative. Under free discussion any country the problem will itself out in disestablishment.

TO IMPOUND WATERS.

Timely articles in current magazines by Professor Haupt and Senator Burton, of Kansas, suggest remedies for conditions that follow floods at one senson of the year and drouth at another in the Mississippi Basin, which are worthy of consideration. Senator Burton is chairman of the House committee on rivers and harbors, and has given much time and attention to these onditions in this capacity. After careful investigation he agrees with Pro fessor Haupt that no adequate remedy can be provided for floods in the Mississippi Basin without proper provision

is made for storing the waters, The rainfall year by year is tolerably even in volume, but in some years it is not normally distributed. Immense quantities come down at short intervals and floods result. Periods in which there is practically no rainfall follow and drouth results. Remedial measself strongly in the Mediterranean and ures for the first condition have been confined to the building of levees, raising them year by year, to protect the lands subject to overflow from the encroachment of the waters; for the second to sending relief to the people whose crops have failed from lack of moisture. In time, if the first process is continued, the bed of the Mississippi River, like that of the Yellow River, in China, will be above the surrounding country.

Professor Haupt's idea-and it can scarcely be called a new one—is to impound the surplus waters in great basins now existing along the Mississippi, where comparatively little expense would be required. The waters thus imprisoned could be let out when the river ran low. The British government has done this at Assouan, on the Nile, thereby doubling the agricultural cais not probable, and yet some untoward | pacity of the adjacent country. Every consideration of economy and safety urges that this plan be inaugurated in

this country. It is evident that most of the work done on the Mississippi River looking to the control of conditions of flood and drouth has been useless. At best the levee system is but a makeshift, that, like blackmail, increases as often as the just as we would be obliged to fight if stress of its demand is met. The time

has come when the matter must be dealt with in a scientific and enlightened manner. The Chinese know of no other way to keep the terrible Yellow River from spreading, in seasons of flood, over their lands. Americans see a better, safer and in the end a more

economical way. According to careful estimates, this country thirty years hence will not be able to raise more wheat than it consumes, unless better methods of culture are introduced. The impounding of the waters of our great rivers is considered the first step toward solving the probem of increased agricultural production. This much being conceded, the beginning of the work should not be unnecessarily delayed. Haste in the prosecution of any great work is more than likely to result in waste. The Government, for this good and sufficient reason, never hurries its under takings of peace. For this reason also it should not be unduly slow in making a beginning.

WHEAT MARKET DEADLOCKED. With the lowest ocean freight rate on record and a wheat and barley crop but slightly below the average of recent years, the grain business in Dregon and Washington is nearer to a standstill than at any corresponding period in many years. Almost without exception in former years the last week in October has witnessed a heavy export move. ment from Portland and Tacoma, while sales of wheat for future delivery at these points have amounted to millions of bushels, most of the wheat for No vember shipment and a portion of that for December and January shipment being purchased before November 1. The deadlock now existing between farmers and exporters presents some interesting features when compared with the situation in former years, as well as earlier in the season.

When wheat was selling in Portland at 80c and 81c for Walla Walla, and as high as 85c and 86c for bluestem, about two months ago, it was pointed out that the price was above the value of the cereal in any other market on earth. It was also explained in detail that this abnormal value was caused by millers who were so unfortunate as to sell a considerable quantity of flour without first securing the wheat from which to make it. It is always a good time to sell an article when the price reaches a figure in excess of its actual value as determined by general, and not local, conditions, and the farmers who unloaded earlier in the season received about 10 per cent more for their wheat than they would have since been able to secure. The fierce competition that has raged among North Pacific wheatbuyers for the past four years has proved highly remunerative to the farmers and disastrous to the profits of the dealers. The farmers have become so accustomed to this competition and its attendant high prices that they are expecting it to continue through the present season as it has continued

through former seasons. It is this expectation that is causing the present deadlock, for the exporters have gained wisdom by the past, and at the present time have smaller tonnage engagements to meet than ever before at the same period in the season. Even at the lowest freight rate on record from tidewater points on the Pacific Coast to Europe, it is impossible for exporters to pay the price demanded by farmers and come out even on the transaction. The deadlock thus resulting is not only hampering business along the Coast but it is enabling the wheatgrowers of Russia, India, Canada, the Argentine and other countries to supply the foreign demand at higher prices than they would otherwise secure. This feature, of course, is bene ficial to the foreigners, but it may have a tendency to satisfy the demand which warrants present prices and leave some American farmers to take what is left for a market price.

Wheat at the present time is not high compared with many other commodities which have been caught on the rising tide of prosperity, and it may go still higher, but the farmer who believes it will can speculate with a much smaller degree of risk by selling the actual wheat and buying futures in Liverpool or Chicago. By this method he will be sure of getting for the actual wheat the full value warranted by the lowest ocean freight rate on record, and he can replace the wheat in Liverpool or Chicago with a differential in his favor. Except in a very small way, both exporters and millers have twisted their thumbs out from under the screws of the farmer, and the business from this time forward is almost certain to be conducted with prices on a parity with those of other markets at home and abroad. If it cannot be conducted on this basis, the present deadlock will continue indefinitely, or at least until the foreigners have unloaded all of their cheap wheat.

Rich land in the South is offered for settlement at very low prices, and is attracting the attention and securing the investment funds of people in the Northwest. At present there is a movement of farmers to Louisiana and Texas from the Northern States. This drift has been started by the great railroad systems of the Mississippi Valley, who have made systematic efforts the past few years to induce settlement of rich but vacant lands in the Gulf region. Some forty German families from Michigan have taken up a 6000-acre tract on the Teche River, in Louisiana. An agricultural colony of French Canadians is to be established near Summerville, S. C. These hardworking Germans and French Canadians are the right sort of men to develop the rich agricultural resources of the Gulf States. They are hardy and industrious; they will not dabble in politics; they will be content with either party in power so long as crops are good and markets accessible, New England Yankees, save when they hre large manufacturing capitalists, are better fitted to succeed in the Northwest than to undertake the develop ment of farming lands in the Gulf States of the South, for a Yankee is never quite content to raise a crop and market it at a good price; he also likes to mingle in politics and sometimes makes his new home too hot to hold him.

War and rumors of war in the far East have caused an unprecedented demand for breadstuffs and other necessary equipment for conflict, and Pacific Coast producers are reaping the benefit. The steamship Elba cleared yesterday for Kobe, Japan, with the largest cargo of wheat ever sent from this country to the Orient, and the steamship Algor will clear next week with the largest cargo of flour ever cleared from any port. Portland exporters are handling more of this wheat and flour business than is being secured by the exporters of any other city on the Pacific Coast,

field for traffic across the Pacific will not easily be wrested from the Oregon dealers, and under normal conditions it will be impossible for the millers and wheat dealers east of the Rocky Mountains to share in this branch of the Oriental trade. Any discriminative rates on the part of the transcontinental lines which would admit of this trade being handled by the Middle West or Northwest would be the signal for still lower

rates from the producing localities of the Pacific Northwest. The trade of the Orient will some day reach big proportions, and no other portion of the country is so favorably located for securing it and holding it as the North Pacific Coast ports. These ports not only have a vast percentage in their favor in the way of distance, but the tributary territory produces that of which the Orientals are most in need.

Little Plume, a valiant Blackfoot Indian of a Montana reservation, who, primed with firewater, recently went on the warpath, with the result that seven of his tribe, including his wife, were quickly added to the long list of good Indians, has made a detailed state-ment of his exploit. A shell stuck in his gun and stopped the slaughter, otherwise the frenzied savage would, as he says, have killed fourteen others. Hav-"nothing but a knife," he desisted; and, having learned craft as well as obtained whisky from the civilizing forces about him, he slashed himself twice in the arm and once in the throat 'so he would not be suspected of the murders" All doubt regarding the softening influences of civilization, as radiating from the white man's example in and around Indian reservations. must be dispelled by his confession, which concludes: "I had no reason to do as I did except that I was drunk." The "poor fellow" plea that has proved efficacious in many instances when entered in behalf of white men who have committed murder when "in liquor" will hardly save this redskin's neck. He will probably meet speedy and just penalty at the end of a rope.

Captain McIntyre is mistaken in the ssumption that the cause which led to the wreck of the steamer South Portland is a matter in which the public has no legitimate interest. Had he, as commander of the unfortunate vessel, been one of the last to leave her, he probably would not have been unwilling to give his account of the disaster

To every man upon the earth

Death cometh soon or late. And he who, in heroic performance of duty, meets his fate, may well be accounted more fortunate than he who succeeds in adding a few years, more or less, to his life by being recreant to duty, which recreancy involves the lives of others. Captain McIntyre may have done all that he could as master of the South Portland to save the lives that were in his care, but the fact-if It is a fact-that he was one of the first to leave the sinking ship, and his refusal to make a statement of the disaster, so anxiously awaited by the public, do not bear out this charitable assumption.

The pathetic end of an energetic, tolling life is recorded in the death of Charles M. Patterson, who died from injuries received in the burning of the old shanty on East Washington street which he and his aged wife occupied under the name of a home. It is said by those who knew the forlorn old man in his age and penury that he was independent of charity to the last, eking out in various small, pitiful ways a living for himself and wife. He spent many hours of the past Summer in saving and storing for his Winter's fuel boards from the abandoned roadway on East Washington street, and in his age as in his sturdler years he asked no man to help him. Among the victims of the Portland Savings Bank in its failure and the subsequent mismanagement of its funds, there was no greater sufferer than this humble, hard-working, eccentric old man, over whom the grave will close today,

The Clackamas District Pomons Grange, representing eighteen Grange organizations, at a recent session held in Oregon City adopted resolutions strongly disapproving of the decision of the Circuit Court of Multnomah County whereby the initiative and referendum amendment was declared unconstitutional. The attitude of the Grange upon this question is well known. The measure embodies its idea of safe, just and equitable legislation. In this view the decision that sent this amendment to the Supreme Court upon the serious arraignment of unconstitutionality is considered a violation of the wishes and rights of the people, and is characterized as strained, narrow and purely technical. Intelligent people who have the courage of their convictions are entitled to a respectful hearing.

The esteemed Big Bill Devery, of New York, does not prophesy a rosy political future for young Mr. McClellan, Here is how he describes the defeat that awaits the Tammany man next month: Just mark what Devery's sayin', We'll have that funeral an' the Tiger's corpse will be on hand right at the minute. The funeral procession will be like this;

POLICE. Charlie Murphy's Gang All Chained, The Hearse, Driven by Mr. Devery, Board of Health with a Disinfectant, Cheerin' Multitudes,

The route of the procession will be from pier, where a soow will sail for Wantage and the Dairy graveyard. That's right.

Whether or not the Russian people have clean hands is a matter of discussion in many a chancellorie, but there is no doubt that the nation has a fondness for brightly-shining shoes, and in consequence there is a great demand for blacking and polish. This is where the American exporter comes upon the scene; and through his work half the Russians see their faces reflected in the glassy "shine" produced by American blacking. As the American bootblack is admittedly the best in the world why should he not take a shine to the country and act as an advance agent for Occidental polish?

Italians are beginning to regret the wholesale destruction of cork forests in their provinces. Some of the trees have been burned for charcoal, and other wasteful courses have been pursued until the value of the cork exported annually has sunk to \$250,000 as against Spain's export of \$6,000,000. As the cork-oak trees easily reach an age of 200 years, and begin producing in their 30th year, it is evident that no supervision has been exercised over the forests, and thus an important industry has been practically killed.

GUESSES FROM THE OUTSIDE

Chicago Tribune Here is an incomplete list of the people who make guesses from the outside: The minister who overhears a police man talking about some levee resort and who then tells his congregation that women's clubs are addicted to cocktails and cigarettes.

The reformer who frequents radical meetings and who comes to the conclusion that the capitalists of the United States are sitting about a green baize table conspiring against the education and elevation of the working class. The business man who reads a chance

editorial in an anarchistic paper and who becomes convinced that trade union and socialist agitators are organizing a sub-terranean conspiracy for the purpose of despoiling and perhaps guillotining all persons who now own property.
The socialist who reads the n

counts of a few sermons against socialism and who announces to the world that nisters are hypocrites and "grafters," and that they have entered into a conscious conspiracy with capitalism to maintain the present social system, and to share the profits.

The temperance lecturer who follows the cartoons in the Pam's Horn and who seems when he is on the platform to be-lieve that the chief feature of every saoon is a little ragged child begging ather to put down his glass of distilled damnation and come home to his starving

The college boy who knows that the members of his own fraternity are as helplessly innocent as lambs, but who can't believe that the members of other fraternities are in the same predicament and who therefore hates to go to bed because he can just see those other fellows at hearing around the cake on the cames gathering around the oaks on the campus and laying horrid plots. -The man who has never been inside a

newspaper office, but who never believes anything he sees in the newspapers because, as he says with a knowing look, "You can't fool me."

Are such people social pests? Or are they merely bores? One's opinion about them varies because, however annoying they may be, they are always diverting The proper punishment for them would perhaps be to collect them in a dime museum and force them to debate with each other for the amusement of the populace The Rev. William B. Leach. stance, who says that all smoke cigarettes, might be scheduled to meet Emma Goldman, who says that min-isters are lazy, insincere parasites. Mr. Leach never goes to clubs. Miss Goldman never goes to church. They would both ever goes to church. They would both e eloquent. They always are. They can both construct a universal generalization out of half of a half-substantlated half

But let the rest of us take warning. The guessing habit is in the air. Let us wrap ourselves up against contagion. Let us adopt as our daily motto, and hang it up in a passepartouted frame, the sentiment: "Guessing from the outside is as bad as telling lies from the inside."

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

The Charges Against Him-Text of an Exonerating Report.

From the Montreal Star. An official report has reached London on the charges which were made against Sir Hector Macdonald at the time he committed suicide in a Paris hotel. The thouands of admirers of "Fighting Mac" over the world will be pleased to hear that the mmittee of investigation at Colombo, Ceylon, make a report completely exoner ating him. It is as follows:

Government Buildings, Colombo.-In refe ence to the grave charges made against the late Sir Hector Macdonald, we, the appointed and understand commissioners, individually and collectively declare on oath that after the most careful, minute and exhaustive inquiry and investigation of the whole circumstances and facts connected with the sudden and un-expected death of the late Sir Hector Macdonald, unan mously and unmistakably find absolutely fin reason or crime whateoever which would crimte feelings such as would determine suicide, in preference to conviction of any erime affecting the moral and irreproachable character of so brave, so fearless, so glorious and unparalleled a hero; and we firmly believe e cause which gave rise to the inhuman at cruei suggestions of crime was prompted through voigar feelings of spite and jealousy in his rising to such a high rank of distinction in the British army, and, while we have taken the most reliable and trustworthy evidence from every accessible and conceivable source, have without hesitation come to the conclusion that there is not visible the slightest particle of truth or foundation of any crime, and we find the late Sir Hector Macdonald had been cruelly assussinated by vile and slandering tongues. While honorably acquitting the late Sir Hector Macdonald of any charge whatever, we cannot but deplore the saf circumstances of the case that have fallen so disastrously on one whom we have found innocent of any

crims attributed to him,
ANGUS MACDONALD.
DR. MATTHEW WILSON. DR. D. MACNAUGHTON, JAMES BRODIE. GERALD HEATHCOTE. ARTHUR LANG.

Dividing the Enemy. Boston Post.

At Saratoga, on the day his filly, Ragian, on the \$14,000 Spinaway stakes, Frederick Jebhard told an amusing story of a rail-'A friend of mine," he said, "the other

day sat reading comfortably in the parlor car of a train when two women entered. After that he read in comfort no longer. For it happened that he was dressed in English clothes of a pronounced type, and to these clothes the women, for some reason, took exception. They snickered in my friend's face; they kept whispering to one another with giggles and sidewise glances at him; they kept saying, in tones that he could hear: "'Did you ever see such a shirt?"
"'Pot hats-fried egg hats-you call

those things."

"Don't the trousers fit funny?"
"My friend is a mild man, but after ten or Is minutes of this adverse criticism his blood began to boll. He asked himself how he could get even with the women. While he was revolving various revenges in his mind the train entered a long black tunnel, and immediately a happy thought came to him,

"Half way through the tunnel he put the back of his hand to his mouth and kissed it violently and noisily four or five times. The women after that were silent. He watched them when the train came out into the light again, and it pleased him to see how strangely they looked at one another. He, for his part, looked at them in an equally strange way. For a time he looked at them. Then he said

"'Which one of you was it that kissed me in the tunnel?"

Pennypacker as Poet. Translation from the German by Governor

Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.
Come, Corinna, let me kiss thesi
Come, my dearest, to use here!
I would know why joy should miss thee, I would have thine answer clear. Smiling sweetly said she, "No," Then demurely yielded so,

"Stay here near me, oh, my treasure," Cried I: "Itun not off so far; Let us try love's luring measure. -While our lives the richest are." Sighing deeply said she, "No," Then demurely yielded so, Raise thy head and let me kiss thee!

Not a man shall ever learn How with longing I carese thee How my lips to thine do turn Then she trembled and said, "No," But demursly yielded so. Often since where'er I wander,

From Corinna learned that day. "No" is sometimes backwardness;

"GOBBLING UP" TIMBER LANDS.

Chicago Record-Herald. The Federal timber lands law provides for the sale to pioneers of Government forest lands in quarter sections at \$2.50 an acre. In the 25 years that this law has been on the statute books the total sales of timber lands have amounted to less than 7,000,000 acres. In the fiscal year 1962 alone the sales were 1,765,618 acres, or over a quarter of the total 25 years' males. These figures tell a startling story of the rapidity with which some of the most valuable portions of the public domain are being "gobbled up." and they furnish at the same time a most eloquent argument for immediate amendment of the timber land law. If the lands were passing into the hands of actual settlers, or if the Government were being paid a reanable price for them, all would be well, it such is not the case. The lands are but such is not the case.

going to speculators for a song. Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, takes occasion in his forth coming annual report to discuss the situa-tion and to lament his helplessness unde "There is no doubt the existing laws. he is quoted as saying, "that the law is being taken advantage of by speculators, who are getting rich at the expense of who are getting fich at the expense of the Government and of the men for whose benefit the law was primarily passed."

He describes how a carload of people

will leave Michigan for Oregon. Shortly thereafter the land office receives claims for quarter sections in number exactly corresponding to the number of passengers on the ear. Each claim is panied by a \$100 chock. Investigation shows that none of the claimants was ever known in his home town to have \$400 at any one time in his life. Nevertheless the patents must be issued, for the law only requires that the claimant must have seen the land and possess the price. Be-

to some one syndicate or corporation. One remedy that has been suggested is to apply to the timber claims the features of the homestead law, which make actual residence a requirement. But the commu-tation clause of the homestead law is it self proving too liberal, and the whole of investigation and practical reform,

TWO CLEVELAND TALES.

Philadelphia North American. PITTSBURG-That's a fresh guy in the cond berth in the third car," newsboy to the conductor of the Pennsylvania Limited this morning.

The lad had offered to sell a paper to passenger, who had poked his h of the window as the train came to a

The big man inquired: "What city is this, son? his is Pittsburg, sir; have a paper?" said the boy, as he shoved a paper under

'Why, this can't be Pittsburg," said the man. The sun shines too brightly and there does not seem to be any sign of smoke." And he closed the car window "Don't you know who you were talking to?" queried the conductor.

"None, and I don't want to know him." replied the boy with a sneer.
"That's Grover Cleveland, once President of the United States," the conductor said. And the newsboy muttered, "Hully gee!"

Ask the Hunter.

New York Press, The Cleveland boom press agency has put this parable into circulation, attributed to the former President, as an incldent of a recent shooting trip with a

friend: Two ducks rose over our beads. One had a white breast and the other a brown one. They were plainly marked. As I raised my gun to fire my friend said: "Mr. Cleveland, I named one of the ducks 'Nomination.'

I fired and one duck fell. Here Mr. Cleveland paused, as the shoot-

ing story runs, and then—
"Which duck came down?" was the ques-tion several of his hearers asked breamlessly, Mr. Cleveland smiled. He did not answer. This problem is respectfully aubmitted for correct solution to the Hon, William Jennings Bryan, who recently bagged all the ducks in the Democratic flock of Obic and who is still afield in his hunting

The Wolf at the Door.

Dallas (Texas) News. For about a month now the people in the southeastern part of Dallas have been troubled with a wolf. This animal, they say, closely resembling a yellow shepherd dog in appearance and size, has been stealing their chickens, infesting their back yards to their annoyance and terror, and crowning crime of all, has glain a

parrot, the pet of one of them.

His latest escapade involved the destruc tion of 14 fewls and the taking up of his unlawful occupancy of the premises of an outraged citizen of Cabell street. This was a night or so ago, and officers were at the time called upon to slay the beast. It is stated that no one claims him and that he is an outcast.

Some time ago the afflicted people cided to capture him in a fish net. The net was laid, the wolf went in and then—he came out. The officers say it requires two men to see the wolf—one to say: "Here he es," the other to remark: "There he

Officers Ryan, Ledbetter and Ridfell have all tried their "45s" upon the animal, and it is stated that he must bear several scars from bullets, as he left trails of blood. But the chickens are still disappearing, it is said, and the animal is still seen by night.

Where the Strength Lies. Philadelphia Inquirer

An Anglo Indian woman, who has spent years studying the Mohammedan temperament, tells a striking story on this head which illustrates the Mohammedan spirit; "I remember a dear, small boy, the son of our night watchman. His small soul loved mangoes, and one day, as he fol-lowed me about the garden, I offered him

one. "'No,' he said, wistfully; 'I may not "But why?"
"Does the Miss Sahib not know it is my fast. The glant of darkness strives

to overcome the sun, and not even was must pass my lips for so many hours." "The duty, in the case of this youngster, was self-imposed, for he was only 6 years of age, and so not yet within the pale of orthodox Moslem rigidity." This story explains the fighting strength of Mohammedism, the absolute subordination of its devotees. Men trained as this boy was training himself will kill for the faith just as readily as they will die for the faith, but there is nothing petty about They can appreciate and tolerate other faiths so long as the adherents of those faiths do not insuit Mohammedan-

The Friar of Orders Gray.

John O'Keefe, I am a friar of orders gray, And down in the valleys I take my way; I pull not blackberry, haw nor hip-Good store of vehison fills my scrip; My long bead-roll I merrily chant; Where'er I walk no money I want; And why I'm so glump the reason I tell-Who leads a good life is sure to live well, What baron or squire,

Or knight of the shire Lives half so well as a hely friar?

After supper of heaven I dream, But that is a pullet and clouted cream; Myssif, by denial, I morify— With a dainty bit of a warden ple; I'm clothed in suckcioth for my sin-With old sack wine I'm lined within; A chirping cup is my matin song, And the vesper's bell is my bowl, ding-dong. What baron or squire, Or knight of the shire, Lives half so well as a holy frigg?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Naymes. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat announces that a marriage license has been issued to Cyble Magruder, of Cairo, Ill. Where are the names of an older day, Simple and sweet as the new-mown hay? Where are the names our fathers knew,

None of the girls that we know today Would spell their names in the old-fashioned way.

Bessle and Maggle and Likele and Sue

Mand has an "e" planed on to her name.

And Mue thinks that May is a dowdy dame. An "I" may perhaps be found in a nalace-The farmer's daughter turns Alice to Alyce The "y" has besimblered with horrid trace Height and Maybel and Judyth and Grayce

The queen, however, of twisters still is Cyble Magruder of Cuico, lil. Then oh, for the naymes of an older dae,

Cympyl and sweet as the month of Mas Interruption of Continuity.

utilize the sidewalks laid recently in North Yakima one must move much as th following the pattern of a worm fence. The ingenuity that has been exercised in preventing any section of the sidewalk from meeting its neighbor is worthy of remark.-Tacoma Ledger,

Solace.

The Yanks get all the land in dispute, but

Dowle talks like a Tammany candidate, The sea is sometimes cruelest when it

Traction on New York's subway is subraction-from the population.

"Real estate is moving," as the miner said when the cave-in occurred. What Oregon wants is a Fort Clatsop

with all modern improvements, Grace George, the actress, found the

Dowle mob too strong a press agent. The battleship Missouri has as much endurance as a mule from her patron state,

Business conditions in Walla Walla are very bad just as present-for touts and grafters.

Anyway, most of the talk about the currency is elastic, and some of it is stretched too far. Birthdays will be kinder bunched in the

family of the Zanesville woman who gave birth to four children at once. The North Pacific Dental College is to mve a football team. The boys should nake it go if they all pull together.

Possibly Elijah III has a black chef o be in harmony with the other Elliah, whose bread and flesh was brought by

The Ann editor has applied for an in-

junction forever restraining Postmastes Bancroft from delivering any letters on the subject. A football player has died on the field,

which merely shows that persons with

weak hearts should play checkers in prefsrence to football. Some people wouldn't mind even such a name as the "Boy Orator" if, like Mr.

Bryan, they received large bequests on the strength of it. Aberdeen's cheerful demeanor would end an Easterner to believe that Court people were quite accustomed to having

their cities burned down. The Berlin snake-charmer that is said to have been fatally crushed by a boa constrictor may have, like other girls, remarked: "You are squeezing me to

"There's one consolation in this life," remarked John Havduck to the editor of the Clackamas Chronicle, "if we hope for something and don't get it we've always

There is a "Jack the Clipper" in New York. He snips off braids of bair from young girls. If caught his own hair ought to be snipped off so close that his head would come with it.

The Rev. B. H. Lingenfelter thinks that Seattle must be saved, if at all, before she has 1,000,000 residents. Don't be uneasy, brother, you've got an acon or two before that happens.

A recent medical ukase forbids us, on pain of weak hearts, to get out of bedsuddenly. It is necessary to wake slowly, and by carefully graded degrees. Yet Joe Chamberlain quite disregards this and tells the British nation to wake up all at once,

Three pupils of the Centralia High School having been seriously injured while playing football, Superintendent Van Tine has ordered all scheduled games to be canceled. This seems a very drastic action to take, when arrangements might have been made to turn the school into an accident hospital and to train the teachers as nurses. WEX J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"I thought Miss Pumpleigh figured on marry ing Jack. "So she did, but another girl with more money outfigured her."—Smart Set, She—Do you believe in love at first sight? He—Ah, yes, my dear young lady. For after a second look we would not love at all— Fliegende Binetter.

The Man-Didn't you promise to love, honor and obey me? The Woman-Didn't you promise to endow me with all your worldly goods?-Chicago Tribune.

"What are you grinning about, John?" "The landford forgot to charge me for the gallon of sen water I swallowed while I was in bathing."—Louisville Herald. Sam-Mose Jackson doan blebe dat rabbit's

foot brings luck eny mo', Remus-Why not? Sam-Bekase de Kernal's buildog bit away de berry pocket he was carryin' it in.—Chicago Miss Noozie-You surely haven't decided to sarry Mr. Gotrox. He's eld enough to be your father. Miss Scappe-I must beg you to re-member also that I am old enough to decide to be his wife.—Philadelphia Press.

Jackson Trays-My wife found a hulf-dozen poker chips in my pocket this morning. Seven Supp-Whee! What did she say? Jackson Trays-Lectured me on my careles baying cashed them in .- Catholic Standard and

Mr. Hayweed-Thera nin't nothin' that Si Mr. Hayseed-risers ain't nothin' that St Peters loves mor'n newspaper notoriets, Mrs. Hayseed-What's he bin a-doin' now? Mr. Hayseed-Faintin' his barn agin, an' there ain't no occasion fur it, 'capt tew git his name in the paper.—Philadelphia Press.

"Mother," asked little Willie, innocently, "was all the wicked men drowned in the flood?" "Well," said his mother, "all except one." And he is still wond ring why his father went out and got drunk and came home and tessed things at his mother-boots, and things like that.-London Judy.

Stranger-Are the waiters here attentive to you? Pretty Cashler-Sir-r-? Stranger-Oh, no offense, I amure you. I was only carrying out offense, I amore you, the instructions as printed on the bill of fare, which says: "Please report any inattention of walters to cashier." And I thought if they were matternive to you I would report themthat's all-Baltimore American,