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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 42; cipitation, 0. TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy; brisk to high

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

BAD DAYS FOR LITTLE AMERICANS. It is very noticeable how exceedingly cautious the Democrats of the Senate have become in their treatment of the imbroglio at Panama. Partisan impulse would have moved them at once to denunciation of the Administration, on the allegation that it had instigated and promoted the Panama revolution; and the rhetoric would have proclaimed that our nation had by this action been disgraced in the eyes of the world. Some of the warmer Democratic politicians did, indeed, start off on this line, but they were soon called back by the cooler heads. The country, you see, wants an isthmian canal, and it is not going to be popular to obstruct it further. Again, there is general indignation in the United States at the perfidious conduct of the Colombian government in its rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty, that the United States might be "held up" for more money. Consideration of these facts has had an effect on the minds of the wiser ones of the Democratic party; and the caucus at Washington cannot now see its way to opposition to the Administration on

the turn affairs have taken at Panama. This growing caution is noticeable too in the Democratic press of the country. At first there was an outburst of fury and of rage, simulated indeed, but as hot as they could make it. Latterly it has been cooling down. In many journals the editorials on the subject have become a sedative to the "spirited" legislation of Congress, which became Washington specials with which their columns teemed but a while ago. Just here The Oregonian would call attention to an editorial from the Cincinnari Enquirer, of Friday last, reprinted on this page. The position of this great Democratic newspaper, in politics as well as in journalism, is well known, No clearer or stronger statement in jus. tification of our policy at Panama has been made, or is likely to be made.

There is another sort of newspapers. Their "conscience" is so tender that they are always against their country. They are true representatives of the old idea of New England, which, however, has never come very far West, that expansion of the United States was a thing to be dreaded always, and opposed. There was nothing west of the Allegheny Mountains. Acquisition of Louisiana and of the great territory of the Mississippi Valley was opposed. Oregon wasn't worth having, and it was wrong and folly to annex Texas and to gain California. It was an outrage to accept the Hawaiian Islands, and acquisition of the Philippines was "flat burglary as ever was committed." We ought to have rejected Porto Rico and kicked her further into the sea. It would be "infamous" to accept Cuba, even if she offered herself. So now, to bring the Isthmus of Darien and the State of Panama under the influence and protection of the United States, so we build between the oceans a highway of nations, is an awful crime. These persons should move out of Boston and let it be called Shawmut again, and out of New York and leave it to the aboriginal Manhattans. The main fear of their lives and that of their ancestors for five generations has been that the United States would grow and expand, would acquire new territory and get extension of influence and power. But they are a small lot now, and their note, which has died into a feeble echo through some half dozen newspapers, is observed only as a jar, now and then, in the general movement of the music.

During a long period the Democratic party of the United States was the party of expansion. It goes mighty hard with it to become the party of a cabined, cribbed and confined national-Read also the article from the Brooklyn Eagle, printed today-one of the Freat independent Democratic journals of the country. From this you will see further why the Democratic party cannot afford to antagonize the Panama policy of the National Administra.

The Oregonian has always thought that the canni should be constructed at Nicaragua. But since we are committed to Panama, and since the robber State of Colombia has attempted to hold us up and wring our nose besides, The Oregonian holds that we should stay at Panama and build the canal.

The American trade to be affected by the preference of 25 per cent to Britgoods recently granted by the legislative bodies of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rho-

amounted last year to nearly \$34,000,-000, and the new burden may prove to be very considerable. The expenditure made by England in the recent war was held to justify a discrimination in favor of the British producer. British colonies will share with the mother country the benefit of this preference, the scheme being founded on the pref-erential tariff of Canada. It is worth noting that all classes of foodstuffs, tobacco, spirits and certain manufactures coming from the United Kingdom will be given a rebate of 25 per cent of the regular rate, while all other manufactures have the rate entirely removed. Exports sent from the United States by way of England will be subject to the discrimination. Since the development of South Africa in the next few years promises to be rapid, our trade with that part of the world merits attention.

THE STRANGE CASE OF DIETRICH. When a United States Senator is indicted for a crime committed in connection with some measly business detail in his home town, he very naturally casts about for some way to get That is why we find Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, accompanied by Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, in Washington at the time he is indicted at Omaha, seeking to compass the removal of the District Attorney who procured the indictment. Both the Senator and the editor know the President well, and they undertake to movupon the enemy at a vital point. No District Attorney wants to lose his job: but some of them occasionally make miscalculations as to the proper course to win favor with the appointing power

at Washington. The strange case of Senator Dietrich is instructive in another point of view and that is his deduction, shared by Editor Rosewater, that the indictment is the direct work of the District Attorney, though the indirect work of business and political enemies. The man would be a tyro in legal procedure who was ignorant of the fact that on a question of the technical guilt or innocence of a man against whom some trifling irregularity under Federal statutes is charged the average grand jury will follow implicitly the guidance of the District Attorney. They will not return an indictment against his advice and judgment. He cannot shoulder the responsibility off on his assistant or screen himself behind conspirators who have industriously plied the grand jury with interested testimony.

We have never thought very much of Senator Dietrich. Nearly everything he has said or done so far in the Senate has been criticised unfavorably in these columns. But if the only alternative to his domination in Nebraska is the ascendancy of such dirty conspirators as those that have apparently en: gineered the indictment against him, we are for him without reserve. Politics is a strenuous game; but men who respect themselves and merit the respect of others will do their political fighting without trying to beggar an opponent or rob him of his reputation.

RELIEF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

When justice is done Cuba by rendering operative the reciprocity treaty ratified by the United State Senate. Congress ought to enact measures of legislative relief for the Filipinos. We have practically excluded sugar and tobacco, two of the staples of the Philippines, from the United States by imposing on them duties amounting to 75 per cent of those levied by the Dingley law. On hemp we impose no duty, but we have forbidden the insular government to levy an export duty on such hemp as is sent for consumption to the operative in March, 1902, is that for the sixteen months ended June 30, 1903, the insular treasury was actually worse off by \$400,000 than it would have been had no relief act been passed.

The Philippine Commission asked Congress for reduction of 75 per cent of the Dingley rates in the case of commodities imported from the Philippines into the United States. This recommendation was approved by President Roosevelt and urged by Secretary Root, but the sugar and tobacco lobby assumed that the reduction proposed would flood our market with Filipino sugar and tobacco, so they prevailed upon Congress to limit the reduction so that 75 per cent of the Dingley rates should be levied on Filipino commodities, with the proviso that the duties thus collected should be returned to the insular treasury to be expended for the benefit of the islands. The result is that from March, 1902, to August 30, 1903, the amount of duties collected in our ports upon Filipino products and paid over to the insular government

Was \$258,662. This small contribution to the insular treasury was more than counterbalanced by a provision of the act of March 8, 1902, that no export duty should be levied by the Filipino government on products shipped to and consumed in this country. From exports of hemp the insular government derives a large part of its income, the export duty being \$7.50 a ton. From March, 1902, until June 30, 1903, some \$6,044 tons of hemp were shipped to the United States, from which, had an export tax been levied, the insular treasury would have received \$645,830; so that the net loss to the insular government under an act intended to benefit the Filipinos in about sixteen months is \$400,000.

The assumption that if the Dingley rates were reduced by 75 per cent our market would be flooded with sugar and tobacco from the Philippines is discredited by the fact that the total amount of sugar exports from the Philippines to all countries for the three years ended June 30, 1903, was but \$9,000,000, while the value of the sugar imported into the United States was in excess of \$217,000,000. If the Philippine product had been free of duty, it could have made no impression on our market, and the same is true of tobacco, for the tobacco exports by President Lincoln to obtain permisof the Philippines to all countries were only \$8,000,000, while the total value of the tobacco imported into the United States exceeded \$57,000,000. These very interesting statistics are fully set forth by the New York Sun, and are made the text for the following appeal to Congress for legislative relief for the

insular government: What Congress ought to do without delay is to cut down the duties on products com-ing from the Philippines to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates, and to allow the insula government to levy an export duty on the hemp sont to the United States, until the imports into the island shall have undergonsuch expansion as largely to increase the revenue derived from the insular customs duties. But if Congress is unwilling to do Transvasi, Orange River Colony, Rho-this at the extra session, it should at least North from another year of terrible desia, Basutoland and Bechuanaland recognize the plain duty of repealing the war. Jaques and Gillmore were allowed

provision of the act of March 5, 1902, which export duty on hemp sent to the United States.

A HARD MATTER TO DECIDE.

Our good Governor is having a good deal of trouble over the extra session. One day he is all probability and smiles. the next all immovability and gloom. Now you see it and now you don't, Weather thick, wind eighty miles, breaking over bar, or else weather fair and bar smooth, seven ships passed out.

Do not misunderstand us. These variations are not the mere expressionof a mercurial temperament in our good Governor, but the logical resultant of certain causes in operation. There are reasons for this alternate gayety and gloom, abandon of consent or coyness of retreat. Let us explore them. It is well worth while.

I am quite in accord, writes one member of the Legislature, with our wise and good Governor in his asking a pledge-I did not say pledge, did I?not pledge, but proposal, understanding or whatever it is. The Governor is right, whatever he said. I stand by him. I favor an extra session.

It is easy to see how powerful and convincing to the Governor's mind is such an answer as that. He is moved to call the session. He intimates as much to those who call upon him. The extra session is imperative. But the matter has an entirely different face when next day another member writes that the Governor is playing politics; that he knows very well an extra session is necessary; that he intends to call it, but wants first to arrange a Jeffer. sonian pose for himself. This is a stunning argument against the call. Slump of eight points in extra session.

Perhaps the weightiest reason against an extra session, and the one which the Governor finds it the hardest to overcome is the fact that Mayor Williams has so far neglected to make some official presentation to His Excellency on the alleged emergency in the City of Portland. The Mayor is probably acting on the theory that if Chamberlain wants information he should be pretty well stocked up with it by this time in view of the prodigious activity of Taxpayers' Leagues and such like. This is wrong. Recognition is the real thing, facts are negligible. If the Governor's complaint that the Mayor has so far compelled him to "rely entirely upon the newspapers for my information" can be found fault with at all, it would only be a suspicion of weakness. Why doesn't he take the manly, unequivocal stand of Senator Hunt and say point blank that he has no information whatever, because all he knows is what the papers have printed?

The backing and filling, sparring for openings and cautious undertakings of the Governor and his Republican antagonists to put each other in a hole very pointedly suggest the deep solicitude for the public weal which prompted them all to investigate the Phelps bill so carefully last Winter. The interests and property of the state are safe in What they get hold of such hands. they'll never lose.

It does not appear that the school law which requires teachers in the public schools to attend institute for three days at the close of the school year can work any special hardship. At most, or at worst, it only means three short days' extra work for them, the minimum attendance required being sixteen hours. There are very few vocations, whether of business or the professions. that do not exact more extra time than this in a year for those who pursue them. This is certainly true of commercial life. It looks to disinterested institute is due to lack of interest in a vocation in which, from a financial point of view, those who pursue it are very anxious to engage. The annual institute may be a bore and each teacher may know as much as all of the other teachers-not to mention imported educators-and hence the instruction that the institute is supposed to furnish may be unnecessary. But it is childish to whimper about it, and since the law requires teachers to put in sixteen hours in this way, it would be the wisest and certainly the cheapest plan to come up to the requirement with the cheerfulness and promptness that are exacted of pupils who are tired of the routine of school work and are eager to get off on their vacation. True, there is great temptation to "play hookey" in June, but it is hardly to be expected that teachers will yield to it, Having done so, however, it is unbecoming for them to howl when the

penalty is applied. Lord Penrhyn, the Welsh peer, who has been engaged in a contest with a labor union for over three years, has at last won, and the strike has ended in the unconditional surrender of the men. The great wealth of Lord Penrhyn en. abled him to hold out until he won, The issue was not a question of wages, but of union management. Lord Penrhyn inherited the famous slate quarries at Bethesda, North Wales, from his father, and employed 2000 miners. In 1900 he refused to deal any further with union committees and discharged a number of men, which led to the last strike. Since then he has employed a number of nonunion men, but has never had as large a force as before the strike. He has been bitterly denounced in debate in the British Parliament because he refused to settle the strike upon any other terms than unconditional surrender without the men obtaining a single concession. The length of the strike and its terrible cost to both sides is a leason as to what could have been gained by resorting to arbitration

James R. Gillmore, whose literary nom de plume was "Edmund Kirke," is dead at 89 years of age. His death recalls the fact that in company with Colonel Jaques, of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, he was authorized sion to visit Richmond, Va., from the Confederate authorities and ascertain their temper on the subject of peace after Gettysburg. Mr. Lincoln thought that public sentiment after the reverse of Gettysburg might favor peace on the basis of the restoration of the Union. amnesty and payment for their slaves. Colonel Jaques was a Methodist clergyman of large acquaintance through the South before the war. He knew General Longstreet and a number of the leading men of the Confederacy, and it was hoped that this unofficial assurance through Colonel Jaques and his associate, Mr. Gillmore, might bear good fruit and save both South and North from another year of terrible

to visit Richmond. They talked with a number of the leading officers of Lee's army, who confessed that they believed the struggle ought to end on the terms that Lincoln had offered, but said that President Davis would accept of no terms of peace short of absolute independence of the Confederacy, and they were bound in honor loyally to support him. Mr. Gillmore's best-known work was "Among the Pines." The full story of the peace mission of Colonel Jaques and Mr. Gillmore following the campaign of Gettysburg in 1863 was ultimately told by Gillmore in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, but for several months its details were not known to

the public. Wayne MacVeagh is reported in the Philadelphia Press as saying that he found the best thought of England oposed to Chamberlain and his policy and as refusing to adopt his view that the same policy which makes the United States prosperous would make Great Britain also prosperous. A leading Englishman said to Mr. MacVeagh: Mr. Chamberlain's argument seems to me absolutely childish, so far as drawing a les-son from the United States in favor of protection for, Great Britain. You have absolute free trade over one of the richest and most extensive portions of the earth, with almost every variety of climate, production and mineral resources, so that you can produce in yourselves everything you need. On the other hand, we are a small country with almost a stationary population, principally engaged in buying raw materials in the cheapest market and manufacturing them here and exporting our surplus of manufac-tures to the rest of the world. Food is for us as much a raw material as any other, and we need to get it at the lowest possible price just as much as our other raw materials.

The Chicago wheat market after a recovery yesterday, closing 1% cents the previous day. The expert manipulators of the Windy City will need to bulling or bearing the market within a very short time, for it will not be long crop will be pretty accurately known the market will have been fully discounted. Then the old law of supply and demand will have a little better opportunity for doing business than it has had during the recent speculative era.

The helplessness of the Chinese Empire in the face of Western aggression becomes more apparent with each move and checkmate of the powers that are playing a great game in Manchuria. China is not only unprepared to defend herself, but she does not know how to prepare herself for defense, and would not now be permitted to do so if she could. In this stress she is, it is said, actually looking to Japan, her late conqueror, and for ages regarded with utter disdain, for succor. Time and utter disdain, for succor. Time and enormous benefit upon her. She was re-change have worked many changes in peatedly warned as to what Panama would the map of the world without taking heed of "far Cathay." Her turn seems to have come at last.

The annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, just issued, covers the best year in its history. This statement applies both to the gross and net earnings of the road, as well as to its freedom from disaster, relatively speaking, during the year, An important and suggestive feature of the report is that which deals with the wages of its employes. The pay in all departments of its service was increased in accord. ance with the prevailing conditions throughout the country. One of the most substantial evidences of prosperity is shown in a report of this kind, since it applies to conditions all along

the line. over 35,000 tons and carrying cargoes valued at \$850,000 have crossed out of the Columbia within the past three days. There still remain in port loading or under charter to load thirty-three vessels with a carrying capacity of over 50,000 tons. The showing that is being made on the Columbia River during a dull season in the wheat trade is certainly sufficient to justify all of the assistance that we have ever received from the Government, and much more.

John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, and secretary of the Paris Peace Commission of 1898, is said to be the special adviser of the Administration in the interpretation of the treaty of 1846 with Colombia. There is no better diplomatic authority in America.

Doing Our Plain Duty.

New York Sun. The agreement to respect the sovereignty of New Granada, which was inserted in the treaty of 1846, was a self-denying ordinance. It bound us to refrain, from establishing our own sovereignty on the isthmus and to resist aggression on the part of foreign powers, but it did not bind us to uphold the territorial integrity of New Granada, or any definite political reation of the several provinces composing the republic of that name. Had any such covenant been expressed or implied in the treaty, it would have been our duty to defend the Republic of New Granada, and to oppose the substitution of the Colombian Confederation. We rightly de-clined to recognize any such obligation, but promptly acknowledged each ephemeral de facto government as the succes-sor in international law to the treaty rights and duties of New Granada. This is precisely what we have done in the case of the de facto government which, with practical unanimity, has now been created on the isthmus. The sole differcreated on the isthmus. The sole differ-ence between the present action of our State Department and the course pur-sued by it on several former occasions is that we will no longer permit soldiers despatched from Bogota to prevent us from discharging our primary obligation, which is to maintain peace and order along the line of the Panama Railroad. We never ought to have suffered such interference in the past, and it was high time that we she termination to suffer it no longer.

To Become a Rockefeller Deer Park.

New York Times. It is generally understood, though no deeds have passed, that William Rockefeller has added 37 acres to his large possessions at Greenwich, Conn., adjoining his deer park and his son's Summer residence, having purchased it from Davis S. Husted for \$25,000.

Greenwich people generally deplore the sale, for it is another farm to lose its in-dividuality in the large estate, as many others have done before. Mr. Husted has lived alone on it all his life—in a build-ing which served as cowshed in the basement, carriage and living rooms above, and a hay loft on top.

He is noted because of his skin, which

has gradually turned from white to that like a negro. His farm is so rocky that like a negro. His farm is so rocky that it was said one could jump from one stone to another all over it without touchng the ground, barring a few acres. Before Mr. Rockefeller would purchase the land Mr. Husted had to move the

in a family cemetery on the farm

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Justification of the Panama Policy of the Administration. Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 13. We are most of us Americans first and

party men afterward. It would be hard to cite an instance in which political capital has been accumulated, or party prestige and success promoted, by assalling the foreign policy of any Administration, and the people are sure to resent its be ing needlessly or heedlessly done. Looked at from this point of view, it is hard to discover any good or sufficient ground for the violent assaults which are being made, mostly in quarters where any real political allegiance is scorned and scouted at, on the action taken by the Government in regard to Panama. The first objection made is, that it was so sudden. These hypercritical gentlemen are so accustomed to weigh and balance and consider and above all to talk that anything like prompt vigorous action in any sphere is shocking and repellant to them. Not so with the average man. If a thing is to be done he likes to see it done at once, without preliminary fuss. What would they? Government had in its possession information which led it to conclude and no one denies that the President is the sole judge -that the de fecto Government of Panama should be recognized, and it recognized it without waiting for formalities or asking the advice of the critics, and it has since simply taken such steps to protect American property and keep open the transit across the isthmus, as it is plainly entitled to take under the treaty and the circumstances of the case. That incidentally it has promoted and

will unquestionably insure the construction of a canal is undoubtedly true, but protracted sinking spell, made a sharp | the American people as a whole will not only not resent or object to that result, per bushel above the last quotation of but will repoice in it. They have become well instructed in the necessity for such a waterway and ardently desire it. They make the most of their opportunity for know it will give them new markets and open the way to commercial supremacy for this country. They have repeatedly before the dimensions of the American in their nominating conventions put their mandate upon the respective parties to and the effect of the Argentine crop on | go ahead and make a canal; they have become satisfied that the Nicaragua route is impracticable, and have grown impatient at the delays which under various pretexts have prevented anything being done. and when the President, acting as the Executive of a great Government ought in such an undertaking, finds a legitimate and honorable means of forwarding it, and unhesitatingly avails himself of it, they are going to say pretty unanimously, "That's right; that's what we want it is time to stop talking and get something done." The great heroes and favorites of military code. mankind have always been the men who have done things, and human nature is the same today.

Colombia has no ground of complaint, We offered her a most liberal treaty, by which she was to be paid heavily for the privilege on our part of bestowing an do, but rejected the treaty, demanding terms so exorbitant as to admit of but one characterization. We refused to be held up, and Panama, realizing that the great crisis in her history had come, without instigation, suggestion or help from sus, quietly resumed her sovereignty and secured to herself, to us and to the world a benefit too great to estimate or compute. Now let us stop discussing and go ahead and build the canal. That is what the people want. We need fear no compilcations. The Great Powers are all recogilsing Panama with the same "indecent haste" that we made use of.

In Panama.

The Outlook What of the future? Probably this: A new treaty will be negotiated with the Republic of Panama along the lines of the treaty proposed to Colombia. That Revill come under the protection of the United States. And the canal will e built, owned, policed and controlled by Seventeen vessels with a capacity of the United States, in a republic which will the United States, in a republic which will but gets little of it. What we do get be under the protection of the United we should bind to us with bands of steel States. The canal will be open to the commerce of the world on the same terms on which it is open to our commerce. We shall have saved French stockholders in the Panama Canal from being despoiled by robber politicians in Colombia; we shall have saved the Republic of Panama from having been sacrificed by the robber politicians of Colombia; we shall have cooperated with that Republic in preventing the robber politicians of Colombia fro thwarting the completion of a world's waterway; we shall have added nothing our territory, nothing directly to our wealth; but we shall have won the good will and the thanks of the civilized t for the promptitude of our action; and in ten years' time the present critics will suffer the same fate of forgetfulness which has long since befallen the men who condemned the purchase of Louisiana.

Bought Them Twice.

World's Work. who came to New York determined to secure a bargain. He wanted cheap cloaks, and after trying in vain to suit himself at the wholesale houses he bought a job lot at auction. He examined the goods hurriedly and had them shipped home. In due time he was confronted by an ex-cited head salesman who said the garments were out of style. "They didn't look that way," said the

merchant. "But they are," replied the clerk The merchant persisted that the cloaks would sell, but they didn't. In despera-tion he returned them to New York, to be disposed of to the best advantage. On his next trip to New York he again visited an auction house and bought a lot of cloaks. When he returned home amined his purchase he saw he had bought the same lot as before,

> Four Typical Cities New Orleans Picayune

It has been said that there are four cities in the United States that are types, These are first, New York, a creation of enterprise and unlimited money, an up-todate city above all others; second, Chica-go, an astonishing evidence of what the daring of the pioneer and the money of represents the audacious and indomitable Third is New Orleans, where the West. Anglo-Saxon, the Frenchman and the Spaniard have combined in the land of the ypress and myrtle on the shores Mexican sea to build a city that tells of the South, Fourth is San Francis where the New World and the Old, America and Asia, meet on the margin of the vastest of our globe's oceans. These are the four cities of the great republic, and ours alone of all the others has been styled "Delightful."

General Wood in Cuba.

New York Sun, General Wood gave no attention to uba's economic needs. His specialties ere street sweeping and school estab-Cuba's economic needs. ishment, which would be seen of men and therefore would redound to his honor and glory. The stomachs and the pockets and the bank accounts of the Cuban people, from fieldhand to landed proprietor, were not available material for a spectacular administration. They were therefore left to work out their salvation, until General Wood becam-panic stricken over the increasing proper tions of the menacing cloud of industrial distress and plunged vigorously into the struggle for concessions which would bones of his ancestors, which were buried avert the danger which threatened reputation as an administrator.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Twin Republican Policies. Lewiston Teller, Irrigation and river improvement are

two parts of one progressive idea.

And Always Welcome.

Pendleton Guide.

Since the Government changed the name of the dredge from Grant to Chinook, "Columbia River Chinook" will will have a new meaning.

> Wants His Old Place Back. Woodburn Independent.

We do not suppose for a moment that ex-Governor Geer will be a candidate for Senator in 1907, but he no doubt is being groomed as the Simon candidate for Gov

> How They Love Each Other! Fairhaven Herald.

en robbed or swindled by the enterpris ing citizens of that burg. Hard to Apprecaite. Albany Herald.

It is fairly a matter of pride to Port-land and the whole Northwest that the

largest flour cargo ever cleared recently left the Columbia. Even in a bread-eating country it is hard to appreciate the mag-nitude of a cargo of 80,000 barrels of flour. More Where It Game From.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. The steamship Algoa cleared from Port-land last week with 85,270 barrels of flour for Oriental ports. It was a big ship-ment, but the people in the Orient should be made to understand that there is still more available, and just as good, whenever they want it.

Full Description of Session Laws.

Lewiston Tribune. Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, when asked if he would call the Legislature together to remedy the worthless revenue law replied: "I question if an exhausted treasury is as much to be dreaded as a special session of the Legislature." The experience is the same everywhere-the curse of the country is crude, multitudinous and unstable legislation.

Strenuous Day in School.

Malheur Gazette. A mad dog invaded the public school fonday. It entered the building by Monday. jumping through the window into Mrs. Grace's room. Unlike Mary's little lamb it did not make the children laugh and play, but created a panic among the little ones. However, Johnnie Vines, Charley and Verne Diven came to the rescue lassed the canine, took it to Bully Creek and disposed of it according to the

> Where's the Mayor? Pendleton Guide.

A boy yesterday came out of one of the Chinese houses on Alta street so much under the influence of opium that he was effirely lost. Notwithstanding a great many saw him in that condition, even the police, they let him go without endeavoring to get information as to where he obtained it. All the boy could say was: "Smoke," "smoke." It is astonishing how many boys in Pendleton are going to ruin through these Chinese dope joints.

Why the House is Republican.

Bolse Statesman The President contributed largely to-ward Republican majorities in all parts of the country and thus aided in securing a Republican majority in Con-gress. It is likewise true that his policles are going to have a mighty influence in the elections next year. The people believe in him; they are in harmony with his policies, and they are going to elect him to succeed himself. No man can measure the strength that will be given the party in the next campaign through its having this man to lead it in

Borrowing Is Easy.

Eugene Register. Oregon needs plenty of new legislation lest is get away. The new tax law is a wholesome measure that needs only one small clause enacted to put it into effective operation. If a special session is to be called to knock the new law out we shall be opposed, absolutely, to any special session whatever, preferring that the state and countles borrow money for operating expenses rather than to undo a good piece of legislation enacted for the benefit of the farmers and small taxpayers who will find it much easier to pay taxes in the Fall than in the Spring.

Very Disrespectful.

Roseburg Plaindealer. If the state condemns the land for the use of a state railroad, the state, after condemning the land, would not have turn over the land to the Federal Gov ernment for canal purposes. In other words, the state has not the power to condemn real estate for a stated pur-pose and then use the real estate condemned for a different purpose, for in such a case the state would obtain property by false pretenses and practicing fraud upon the owners of the land. It begins to appear that our politicians have entered into a conspiracy to defeat both the railroad and canal projects, or are a lot of ignorant chumps, destitute of the first principle of law, namely, comm sense

Dangers in Restoration.

Deschutes Echo. The Oregonian, which can now be safely called the Hitchcock organ of Oregon, allays much doubt as to timber reserves by stating that the withdrawals have been made for the purpose of keeping speculators from getting the land until Con-gress can pass a bill depriving all but comesteaders and scrip men from getting Government lands. The law gives all citizens of the United States the right to acquire land under the timber and stone act, and If any land was withdrawn under the pretense of forming a reserve, but really to prevent persons from taking advantage of that law, it is a fraud upon citizens and a violation of the laws of the country; all the more reprehensible since it is done by an officer who has sworn to enforce those laws.

Musical Comedy.

Denver News.

Frills and flounces and furbelows, Prettiest sextet of her-belows, Fluttering arms, Shimmering charms, Blizzes of kisses all under the rose, He and she, Sights to see That is musical comedy. Kicks and curves and pompadours,

Chorus girls gliding by twee and fours, Petticoats whirling, Swishing twirting, Toes which skyrocket their way to encores Dancing free, Sights to see, That is musical comedy.

Lifting lyrics, tuneful fancies, Prima donnas, melting glances, Trickles of song. Rippling along, merry chorus swirl entrances, Giggles and glee,

Sights to see, That is musical comedy. Piffle and Patter and tra-la-la, Mystery, muddle, and ha-ha-ha!

Everything in it, Straight in a min Just at the orchestra's final bar. Fiddle-dee-dee,

Sights to see, That is musical comedy,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Admiral Evans probably does think

Chief Hunt should remember that Dog-

berry made some pretty good speechs,

A girl in Bremen has just been awakened from a sleep that began in 1888. Terrible thing for a girl to wake up and find all her clothes out of fashion

The New York Evening Post suggests that in future weddings among the millionaires be conducted with public ceremonles so that the commonalty may see the bride without having to conceal themselves in coal cellars. This is an admirable idea. The billion and umptylllionaires should recognize the fact that they owe the public something. The trusts will be safe so long as the young trustesses are Another attempt has been made to wreck Seattle with dynamite. It was married with publicity enough to keep the crowd amused. probably the effort of some one who had

> Mrs. Frances Stirling, of Washington, D. C., and of Devonshire, England, traveled through New York with jewels valued at \$35,000 stowed away in her right hand-right foot, rather-stocking. The jewels were in an angular case and the stocking was made chiefly of lace, so presently a hole appeared in the stocking and the jewel case disappeared in the street. Now there is a reward of \$1000 offered for the return of the jewels, and Mrs. Stirling is ready to swear by banks.

> Corporal punishment is supposed to be a thing of the past in most schools, but the truth is somewhat otherwise. It remained for a female teacher in West Barre, N. Y., to invent a new scheme for the confounding of the forward, A 10year-old boy offended her in some way. She ordered him to put out his tongue, and then caught hold of it, giving it a jerk that wrenched it loose at the roots. The boy fainted and the teacher was arrested. Even an unruly member has some rights.

Miss Clement, of Wellesley, has reduced the 160-yard record for women to 133-3

Why not get up contests whereof the winners would be heralded to fame in this manner? Miss Amanda Ptecrust, of Podunk, has

educed the record for washing 100 dishes to 251/2 minutes. Miss Myllycent Mae Proggins, of Skamokawa, has broken all Pacific Coast rec-

ords by sweeping a room in 51-5 seconds Miss Ermentrude Socksberger yesterday mended 43 pairs of socks in 21 minutes This is the athlete whose record of making 29 ples in 15% minutes has never been equalled.

Suicide is hardly common enough yet to

be included in the deportment lessons of American youth, but the time is coming when our Turveydrops will teach the most graceful method of removing one'self from the world. If the manner of leaving a room be worthy of thought, shall no consideration be given the manner of leaving a planet? And if there is a mode in bidding adleus to an acquaintance, shall we be rude in our bidding adieu to life? It is naturally to woman that we must look for an improvement in the conventions of suicide. Man, in America is too busy speculating with the bank's money to devote any consideration to his exit from the scene. When the crash comes, he buys a gun and with a bullet in his head reels off the stage, Woman has more time to think. When her lover's ardor begins to cool she can think dimly of suicide, so that when she is finally convinced that love has flown she is ready to give her own spirit its freedom in a becoming way. It is the case of Bessie Conteau that suggests these remarks. Miss Conteau is French. It might have been foreseen. The French have an eye for artistic effect even on their deathbeds. Furthermore Miss Conteau is an actress. That also might have been foreseen. The stage is the great upholder of deportment. Anyway Miss Conteau went to in the Lincoln Hotel, New York, Here we might suggest that a more public place would have been preferable, but the lady will undoubtedly improve with practice. Stage business is not a mushroom growth. Having reached the seclusion of her room, Miss Conteau stabbed herself. That is good. Stabbing is an ancient form of suicide and has the countenance of many distinguished shades. But here is the crown of the incident. Miss Conteau, relates the reporter, stabbed herself with "a small silver dagger." No vulgar razor, such as a base mechanic might use to power by the condemnation proceedings cut his throat; no butcher carving knife; no common hatpin; none of these things, but a small silver dagger. Nothing could have been better, if we except a richly intaid stiletto. We look for an artistic treat when Miss Conteau makes her next attempt-for, fortunately, she was unsuccessful with the small silver dagger. although enough blood was drawn to make an effective gory stain on the car-WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

tiet.

Soph-Do you think kieptomania is catch-Fresh-No. It's taking.-Yale Rec-"You seem to be sorry that you ever mar-

ried me." "You are so observing, my dear." -Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. ried me." He-Did you ever notice what small feet Fetcham has? She-No, but I've observed what small shoes she wears.-Cincinnati

Tribune. Storekeeper-I found the gold links that I thought I'd lost. Inspector-That's a pity. I've just found a clew to the thief .- Box

The Great Actor-So you saw me play last night? The Kid-Yes, sir. Willie sez you died in de last act, an' I sez you only trew a fit, Which is right?—Exchange. "De man dat makes a business of findin'

fault," said Uncle Eben, "gits mo' occupation an' less results dan anybody else in de community."—Washington Star. "I really must send the cook away, George; she uses such dreadful language sometime. "What kind of language, dear?" "Well-

the same as you use, you know!"-Brooklyn Wife-I have been thinking I ought to give

you a birthday present, Harold. Husband-Oh, very well. Just write down what it shall be and I'll buy it on my way uptown.-Town Topics. "Do you know the wages of sin?" asked

the dominie sternly of Johnnie, thusily tying a can to a dog's tall. a sin?" querted John, without looking up. "It certainly is." "Well, I don't want no wages for dis, I'm doin it for fun."-Hous-"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle,

"that Mrs. Scaddsleigh's embouspoint is rather getting the better of her lately?" "Is it?" her hostess asked. "I knew she was a steady golf player, but I didn't know she'd took up any of these other games. Josiah thinks it would be more to her credit if she looked after Record-Hernid. Mrs. Newliwed-Bridget, we'll have fried

eggs for brenkfast, and mum, there's not an egg in the house. Mrs. Newliwed-Well, then just make an omelet I like that better anyway.—I'hliadelphia Press.
Butler-I know that butcher acts rather
queerly at times, but the doctors say he is n full control of his mental faculties. Yes, but that cannot call for much of an effort, you know.-Boston Transcript.