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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten

perature, 74 degrees; minimum temperature 52 degrees; precipitation, none. TODAY'S WEATHER - Fair, northwes

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

HEARST IN ILLINOIS.

The strength of Hearst in the Demo cratic Convention of Illinois is an astonishing thing. That great state should be one of the most cautiously conservative in the Union; for its business interests are immense, and Chicago is not more easily the second city of the country in population than in wealth and business. But the wealthy men of business of Chicago are not largely assoclated with the Democratic party, as they are in New York. The difference and contrast appear in the Democratic conventions of the two states.

The heart of the Democratic party is Chicago is socialistic through and through. Such is the dominance of Chicago in Illinois-proportionately the same as that of the City of New York in the state of the same name—that the Chicago Democracy, imbued with the socialistic spirit, gives the Democracy of Illinois its own cast of character. Among the Democrats of Chicago there is, moreover, a less proportion of native and a greater proportion of foreign element than even in New York; and it has had less political training and less civic experie

If Hearst can control the Illinois delegation it will give him powerful support the convention; for Illinois is the third state in strength, and may be almost a foil to New York, which will be controlled for Parker. Hearst, however, cannot, as it appears, get the nomination, nor even come near it; but he will have a strength in the convention that will have to be reckoned with It may be, and Indeed probably will be, a powerful factor in deciding the mination. Hearst could not possibly be elected; but since there is no probability that he will be nominated, there is no occasion for speculation on the subject.

WHEAT IS STILL KING.

Within thirty days new wheat will be moving to the warehouses south of Snake River, and in less than sixty the people, which was not always the days this golden stream will be starting fact in the past. From 1836 and 1840 to on its annual flow through the Palouse, the Clearwater, the Big Bend-in fact, all over the great Northwest. A liberal increase in the acreage and unusually favorable weather have combined to present better prospects for a recordbreaking crop than have been in evidence at any corresponding period since 1901. A continuation of present prospects will result in a crop of approximately 50,000,000 bushels for the three states. Unlike some big years of the past, the crop now approaching harvest will command a very remunerative figure, a 50,000,000-bushel yield at presnt figures being worth to the Pacific

Northwest more than \$35,000,000. This sum will represent the actual value of the cereal at tidewater markets, but the stream of gold flows inland to pay for it drifts and surges back and forth in a thousand nnels before its power is exhausted. The supremacy of wheat as king of our resources has at times been questioned, but with such a crop as now seems practically certain no other product of the three states can approach this great cereal in prominence as a factor in our commercial life. The marketing of this vast amount of wheat means labor and age, seeds, rotation of crops, etc.; that, attendant emoluments for an army of harvesters and thresher men. It means employment for more trainmen and freighthandiers, stevedores and longshoremen. The extra trains required to move it to tidewater and the steamers which take it to foreign ports consume large quantities of coal, which in turn causes the disbursement of more money among the coalminers.

With such a large portion of the millions that the foreigners will pay for the coming crop diverted into channels where it will be used over and over again, it is difficult to estimate how many times for commercial purposes its exact value will be multiplied as it is passed from one branch of labor and industry to another. Wheat for more than forty years has been the pre-emipent factor in our commercial greatness, and, while the inroads made on the industry by diversified farming have been plainly discernible in shortcrop years, they have all been to our commercial advantage. The man who abandoned wheat did so because he found greater remuneration in something else, and the country as a whole

same time the prestige of wheat has been comparatively unaffected, for the wheat farmer has pushed farther back and opened up new territory that is turning off crops fully as large, and in some cases larger, than those which were secured from the land now paying heavy profits in diversified farming. This increase will for many years offset the loss occasioned by the use of wheat land for other branches of agriculture, and, except in short-crop seasons, like last year, the reign of wheat as king in the Pacific Northwest will last for many a year.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The College of Electors, ever since the lection of the elder Adams, has been a mere registering body. In the days before National conventions Presidents and Vice-Presidents were not elected by the people, but by the Legislatures of the respective states of the Union; that is, the Legislatures chose the electors and the Electoral Colleges of each state voted for the candidate of their choice Since the election of General Jackson, in 1828, the different states, as a rule have voted as a unit for Presidentthough there have been occasional divisions of the electoral vote of states. Oregon, California and Ohio have furnished recent examples.

For the first forty years of our Government, candidates for President and Vice-President were nominated by cabals and juntas, and Congressmen holding caucuses at the-capital. The country was ruled by an oligarchy; a few leaders who manipulated the members of Congress designated the candidates and influenced and directed the State Legislatures in the choice of the Presidential Electors. We had no National or State Conventions, by which candidates for President or Governor were nominated by delegates chosen by the people, until about 1840, when the Congressional caucus, which nominated Presidents from Madison to Jackson, found itself finally superseded by the National Convention.

Henry Clay made a vain effort in 1816 to upset the system of nomination of President by Congress and caucus, but Monroe was nominated, as had been Jefferson and Madison, by the old nethod. The Democratic Legislature of New York in 1824 refused to give the people authority to choose Presidential Electors. The Tennessee Legislature first nominated Jackson for President in 1826. Then Martin Van Buren, who saw that Jackson was the coming man, prompted Tammany Hall to declare for "Old Hickory." In the Electoral College of New York for 1828 Adams had sixteen votes and Jackson twenty votes, but soon after the election of 1828 the system of choosing electors by districts was changed to electing by general tickets. President Jackson, who favored Van

Buren for the succession, wrote a letter early in the Spring of 1835 urging the importance of making a nomination by National Convention. This convention was called to meet at Baltimore on the 20th of May, 1835. Over 600 delegates were present, and twenty-one of the twenty-six states of the Union were represented. The "two-thirds rule," vented and adopted by the friends of Van Buren at this convention, was brought forward by his enemies at the National Democratic Convention of 1844 to plague and destroy the inventor. the next National Convention, that of 1839, the Democrats renominated Van Buren while the Whies turned down Clay, General Scott and Webster and gave the nomination to General Harrison. Harrison was nominated by the South, because he was a native of Virginia, a pro-slavery man. The nomina-tion of Harrison over his conspicuous rivals was obtained by the same methods that in later times nominated Polk, Pierce, Hayes and Garfield. Webster was urged to take the nomination for spurned the offer with ill-concealed contempt. Had he accepted the tender he would have been President instead of John Tyler. He lost thus the only chance he ever had of being President The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore the 5th of May, 1840 and unanimously nominated Van Burer for President. In the election that fol owed, out of 294 electoral votes Mr. Van Buren received but 60; out of twenty-six states he received the votes of only seven.

As years roll on the National Convention begins to become a body registering's choice already accomplished by 1884 the National Conventions made a real choice, save when Lincoln and Grant were renominated. Because of Bryan there promises to be an old-fashioned contest in the Democratic National Convention like that of 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856.

AGRICULTURE IN EDUCATION. Agricultural colleges presided over by ise men-that is to say, by men well fitted to direct the courses of study in such schools-are concerning selves in regard to the proper direction of the education of boys who expect to go back to farm life from college. Agriculture, the oldest of industries, has been sadly bungled at times and in places in the great, abounding West. Of this bungling Oregon in times past has had its full share. In recent years, however, there has been a notable effort made to bring farming to its proper place at the head of the industries, and with this effort our State Agricultural College is in full accord. It has come to be accepted as a fact that it is no longer possible to farm in a general way without knowledge of soils, drainwhile there may be a "major crop," as in college there is a major study, other crops must fit in, so to speak, in a supplementary way, if the land is made to do-its best without exhausting its productive properties, and the farmer is able to pursue his vocation with profit.

Briefly, farming must be specialized if the farmer is to be successful in his vocation. Dairying, hopgrowing, poultry-raising, pomology, truckraising where market conditions warrant, and flaxgrowing where solls and demand favor it, beekeeping and the growing of small fruits, is each a special branch of farming, in a sense overlapping each other. In any one of these the young farmer requires special instruction if he would, without loss of time involved

in the alow progress of learning by experience, make it a means of profit, Intensive farming has not come in to displace extensive farming, but to supplement it, vary its monotony and in crease its profits. Going back to the farm from the Agricultural College, the young man, if he has been wisely directed in his studies and experimental work, will understand not only the best was a gainer by the change. At the methods to be employed for increasing have been punished by being left with

the yield of the extensive or major cros but he will in a general way understand the correlated branches of agriculture. A knowledge of entomology must have been acquired, whether he devote himself to frultgrowing, truck gardening or the production of cereals. That is to say, he must know his friends from his enemies in the animated nature on his farm, or he will not know how to dis-criminate between them to his own advantage. These creatures are his real competitors for the possession of the land and crops. Many of them contribute to the health of the plants and trees upon which they are found. It is the business of the student in the science of agriculture to find out which of these sects he can foster to his advantage and which he must exterminate or make war upon in the interset of his CTODS.

It will be an inexcusable oversight, therefore, to return a boy to the farm after a course in an agricultural college without such knowledge of insects as will enable him to control them. He should for the same reason be made acquainted with birds. There is no science, indeed, that has more collateral branches than that of agriculture. To study it is to study the open book of Nature Itself. To this study the textbooks are but auxiliaries and guides.

The outlook for special education in agriculture is good. Interest in such education is widespread, and is making steady growth from year to year. This being true, it is safe to predict that in the not distant future farmers as a class will be as specifically and as generously educated as are men of any other profession or vocation in life.

FOOD CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Russia declines to modify her rule declaring coal, naphtha, alcohol and all simflar substances to be contraband, as well as "all objects intended for war by sea or land, including rice, provisions, etc." Jurists make a distinction be tween things essentially contraband, such as munitions of war, and things which may or may not be contraband, according to circumstances. In 1793 the English government confiscated provisions going to France; but this elaim has long been regarded as barbarous and untenable. By orders in council the British cruisers were ordered to stop all vessels having on board breadstuffs and bound to France, and bring them into any convenient port. She claimed to justify her course by the law of na-tions that all provisions be deemed contraband and liable to confiscation. The American Government claimed that when two nations went to war those who chose to live in peace retained their natural rights to pursue agriculture or manufacturing; to carry the produce of their industry for exchange to all nations, belligerents or neutrals, as usual; to go and come freely without molestation. The enforcement of these British orders in council nearly destroyed American commerce.

These British orders in council were on modified, and British cruisers were instructed to capture only those ships which were found with the produce of the French islands in direct voyage to Europe. This gave direct trade to the French Islands free to American vessels conveying the property of her own citizens. During the whole Napoleonic struggle the United States was a football for France and England to kick between them. Under the impression that neither France nor England could dispense with the use of our wheat and flour, President Jefferson in 1807 recom mended an embargo on all American shipping, until one or both the belligerents should acknowledge our neutral rights by a repeal of their obnoxious orders and decrees. The British orders in council declared the coast from Brest to the Elbe in a state of blockade, the consequence of which was an interdict of commerce with the blockaded ports under pain of forfeiture of vessel and cargo. Napoleon replied by issuing his Berlin decree in 1806, by which England and her ports and their commerce were placed under like interdict. Jefferson's embargo act was a failure: we ould not starve out France and England.

So far as the doctrine that food was contraband of war is concerned, both England and France enforced it against us in the Napoleonic struggle, and so pinched the profits of our neutral trade out of our pockets, and Jefferson's impotent effort to bring France and Eng. land to terms by the embargo act only made a bad matter worse. due to the fact that, owing to Jefferson's failure to build an adequate navy, we were too weak to defend our neutra trade as we would today. We were so weak that France and England both

bullled us in turn. But since the Napoleonic struggle we have become a powerful Nation: we supply England largely with her breadstuffs, and England could not afford to accept the declaration that food is contraband of war, because it would mean starvation in event of war with a great Continental European power, and we could not afford to accept it because it would destroy our neutral trade with

Great Britain. When France claimed the right to onfiscate rice to China in 1885 Lord Granville remonstrated promptly and strongly. At the beginning of the South African War England detained some cargoes consigned to Lourenco Marques and for some time there was an impression that Great Britain intended to attempt to enforce a claim she had resisted when made by France in 1885 in he Chinese War. But England did not attempt to enforce the doctrine of food as contraband of war against the Portuguese port of entry, because no country would lose so much as Great Britain by the recognition of food as contraband of war. Coal which is designed for the use of the war fleet may clearly be regarded as contraband of war, but Russia cannot hope to stop all English and all American trade with the industries of Japan. Today England's protest is nerely academic, but in event of war with Germany, France or Russia is would become a burning issue, not only to England, but to the United States England would refuse to accept the principle of food as contraband of war because if she did her people might starve, and the United States would not accept it because it would mean the destruction of her enormous trade in food exports with Great Britain.

The hitch in the proceedings in be half of Mr. Perdicaris is said to relate o a guarantee of immunity for the handit who captured the American gentleman who had wandered so far from th protection of his flag. If Raisuli succeeds in collecting his ransom and secures immunity from punishment, the seizure of Americans will undoubtedly increase at an alarming rate. It has been ungaliantly asserted that the bandit captors of Miss Ellen Stone should

the lady on their hands. This would have deprived the American lecture platform of an attraction of moderate interest, but it would also have disc aged the business of capturing Americans and holding them for rans does not appear that Mr. Perdicaris is much more of an American than was Miss Stone, but as we failed to astab-lish a precedent in the way of discouraging this specific form of banditism in her case, we shall probably be obliged to adopt the same rule in dealing with

Raisult.

And still our bank clearings continue to show satisfactory increases each week over the corresponding period in previous years. Shipments of small fruit are ahead of any previous season to date; the wool clip approaches the record in proportions and exceeds it in net returns; the salmon catch is fair, and prices are good; grain crops are going to break records, and the prices are high. A building boom is over the city, county, state and North-west, and yet that sad refrain of the knockers "sings on and is never still." and out of the goodness of their hearts these pessimists whisper to the new-comer and the old-comer alike that a big smash is coming "after the fair," and that now is not the time to invest. Numerically these knockers are not strong, but like the lone wolf on Unalaska's shore, they make an uncomfortable noise, which, at times, drowns the quiet unanswerable logic of the good citizen who is content to call attention to facts as they exist, and as by sheer force of circumstances they must continue to exist for many years. In the face of the present marvelous agricultural and industrial de-velopment in the Pacific Northwest, the attempts of these calamity-howlers to check the healthiest boom that ever struck the Pacific Coast, will meet with the same success as was enjoyed by Mrs. Partington when she swept back the Atlantic Ocean with a broo

The school children of the state may well be taken into counsel in connection with an event that is of future im portance. The Lewis and Clark Exposition clearly comes under this head The scheme first to interest and then instruct them concerning the Fair and the historical event that it will celebrate is a wise one, whether viewed from the standpoint of the present or the future. Enthusiastic, energetic, intelligent—to enlist the grand army of school children in the ranks of workers for the Fair is to increase immeasurably the influences that are working for its success. The Lewis and Clark story, plodding and tedious in detail to those who acted while they wrote it, is to the adventurous schoolboy of today a fairy tale with wonderful embellishments; a historic tale eagerly seized upon and readily absorbed. With this story all of the school children of the Pacific Northwest, extending eastward even to Montana and the Dakotas, should be made familiar during the next school year.

The \$10 immigrant rate from Europe has stimulated steerage travel to such an extent that the arrivals of foreigners this season promises to break all former records. As none of the new arrivals are union men, they quickly find work which has been abandoned by strikers in New York and adjacent territory, and by sheer force of numbers promise to settle the labor question along the docks and in other places were brawn and muscle are first and brains secondary considerations. The growth of the country for the last few years was so rapid that the demand for labor outdistanced the supply, in spite of liberal drafts on the Old World. Now that there has been a pause in the forward movement and the supply of labor is receiving heavy additions from abroad, there will probably be a decrease in the number of strikes with which we have recently been troubled.

In all parts of the country the Republican victory in this state has been halled as an unmistakable indication of the way the National election will go. The Administration's course with regard to the Philippines and Panama is generally considered as having had strong influence with the voters of Oregon, but above all the result is halled as an overwhelming indorsement of President Roosevelt, the great Republican majority being characterized by many papers as a personal tribute to the President himself. A Democratic paper like the New York World calls the Oregon election "a rude awakening" for its party. The universal interest taken in the election and the unanimity shown in drawing the same lessons from the result may be gathered from the clippings taken from papers received in one day's mail and reprinted on this page.

The burial of William Barlow will take place today in the cemetery on the hill east of Oregon City. This is a historic burying-ground. With the exception of Lee Mission Cemetery, at Sathere is not another in Oregon to which the dust of so many state-builders has been consigned. Picturesque in its wild and solemn beauty, within sound of the ceaseless monotone of the falls of the Willamette, overlooking the city which was the goal of thousands of immigrants in their long march from the Missouri to the Columbia in the early years, this cemetery is a fitting resting-place for the dust of ploneers.

Some of that feud-producing corntuice which has made Kentucky famous seems to have trickled over the state line and swelled the veins of the Hoo siers. Three dead and two fatally wounded in a street duel in Bryantsville, Ind., is a record which would be creditable, or rather discreditable, to the average Kentucky feud, which has always had the reputation of being nearer the real thing in that line than anything else of which we read.

A life term in Connecticut's state prison is preferred by Antonio Sansrano, a murderer, to freedom in Italy When shown his pardon the other day a condition of which was that be return to his native land, he exclain can't go back to Italy and work for 15 cents a day. I would rather stay here in prison."-

A fine Illustrated article on Oregon appeared in the Ohio State Journal (Columbus) June 5. Much of it was devoted to the work of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, of whose undertaking The Oregonian gave an account recently. It is publication of such articles in other states that does real service to Oregon.

Uninstructed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.) In order to avoid mistakes, speak "unpledged Democratic delegates." T entire party is "uninstructed." The

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Reflections on the Life and Death of Levi Z. Leiter.

Chicago Tribune, Fifty years ago Levi Z, Leiter came to Chicago, then a city of 70,000 people, and began clerking for small wages. Hunbegan clerking for small wages. Hundreds of young men were coming here early in the 'See full of hope, and ambition, and resolved to win fame and fortune. Many of them set out in the race better equipped, to all appearances, than Mr Leiter. They had more friends or money. They had had college training. Some failed utterly. Others began as clerks and remained clerks. Others achieved only a small measure of success. achieved only a small measure of success What Mr. Leiter did all Chicagoans

He owed everything to himself and nothing to luck. It was not by accident that he settled in Chicago. He had what Bagehot calls, in speaking of men of husiness, "a wonderful guessing power of what is going to happen," and he guessed correctly that this was to be a great business city. He had faith in the growth of Chicago, and when he came to have money to invest he invested it here, in land and in local enterprises. He contributed to the development of the city in many ways at the same time that he was making money for himself. Mr. Lei-ter had the business mind, the ability to ter had the Justness mind, the ability to see opportunities, and the courage to take advantage of them. Add to this un-bounded capacity for hard work and the result is easily imagined. In time the clerk of 1854 became one of the merchant princes of Chicago. In less than thirty years he had accumulated a great for-tune, and there remained to him more than twenty years of life in which to an than twenty years of life in which to en-joy it as pleased him best. Possibly there will come to Chicago this year some young man who will turn out to be as fine a type of the self-made

man as Mr. Leiter was. But when he dies the Chicago of 1954 will not have quite the feeling regarding him that the Chicago of today has for the self-made man who died at Bar Harbor yesterday. He came here when the city was a sprawling country town. He was among the first successful men of Chicago whose names were known outside its limits. The city loses a remembrancer of its hopeful and boastful youth when It loses Mr. Leiter.

A CALLOW CRITIC.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Recently in Portland, Or., a young man named Miles-Walter F. Miles, to be ex-act-was one of the participants in an oratorical contest. We have not seen his speech in full, but one utterance is sufdelent, and that is his declaration or affirmation that "the editorial columns of our leading newspapers are knocked

down to the highest bidder."

We know nothing of this young man, whence he cometh nor whither he goeth, but either he is a natural crank or has confined his newspaper reading to a class of papers which, though few in number, justify the opinion expressed by him. If this libel is a result of a natural mental infirmity he would be better off in an institution where weak minds are attended to, but if his opinion is formed from reading newspapers he can improve his mind very much by reading decent ones. Such a course might also improve and atrengthen him so that he could be more fair and truthful when he comes to speak of newspapers.

Bolled down, this young fellow charges that the editorial columns of all the lead-ing newspapers are for sale. He makes no exceptions and no distinctions, but lumps them all together and declares in effect that none of them are honest. If he had charged that the advertising columns of the newspapers are for sale his fault would have been less, but even that would not have been strictly true. There are many papers in the country which positively reject certain advertising matter and will not take it at any price, but all know who have had any experience with newspapers that a great deal of advertising matter is printed which the editors and managers do not indorse, and if it is couched in proper language it is not the business of the management to investigate every such advertisement and certify that it is gentine and proper.

When it comes to the editorial columns the case is entirely different. It may be sert, that the Republican candidate for true that there are editors who can be Supreme Court Justice has just swept ought, but to make this charge against all, and especially all the leading ones, is a miscrable slander. We suspect that this man would have a very lively and unpleasant experience if he should approach the editor of any leading news-paper and make a money offer for that editor's opinions. It is very likely that he would find his way down stairs very much accelerated, and that he would have very little inclination to call again.

General Kuroki's French Descent.

New York Tribune, Several French soldiers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1886, are responsible or the statement that General Kuroki, who is leading the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is in reality half French. His name, they say, is properly spelled Curique. According to the story of these soldiers, a French officer, Captain Curique, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl. A son was born to them, who was given the Japanese name Kuroki, corresponding to the French Cu-rique. This son is General Kuroki. Captain Curique died last year in France. Until the last he corresponded with his who has since become famous.

Shirt Made in Six and a Half Minutes

Chicago Tribune The up-to-date song of the shirt lasts just six and one-half minutes, according to a factory inspector for whose edifica-tion the foreman of a shirt factory start-ed a piece of cloth on the rounds and made it come out ready for a custon back before the second hand on a watch had revolved seven times. In this time seven girls had contributed their efforts to the finished product. One machine in this shop makes 16,800 buttonholes a day, or B in a minute, and in a ten-hour day a man can cut 250 dozen shirts.

The Thing Is Proved.

Chicago Record-Herald. "What's the use claiming that one man has as much of a show as another in this world? If you'd written Shakespeare's play's probably nobody would ever have paid any attention to them. Look at me, for instance.

"I've said more than 40 times that I didn't believe in vacations, and nobody ever paid any attention. Then along comes Russell Sage, saying what I'd said before hlm, and everybody gets excited over it It's not what you say in this world. It's

A Good Story.

A Good Story.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, tells a story illustrating the differences of pronunciation in different parts of the country. "It is related," says the Senator, "that when the first tide of New England settlers began to drift to Kansas, Missourians tied a cow at each crossing of the Missouri River. If the emigrant said 'cow,' he was permitted to cross, but if he pronounced it 'keow,' he was told to return East, because the natives were satisfied that he was an evil-minded abolithosist. The Kansas people evened up by tying a hear on their side of the river, and if the emigrant said 'bear,' he was given the right hand of fellow-'hear,' he was given the right hand of fellow-ship, but if he promounced it 'bar,' he was given an hour to get back to Missouri, beche was an advocate of slavery."

A Summer Item.

Town Topics.
"By Maw Eddy! I'm glad my wife thinks she believes in Christian Science." "Why, has it any good points?"
"Sure. She can't insist now that she't got to go away for health this Summer."

THE OREGON ELECTION.

Forecast That Was Realized.

Philadelphia North America As it (the result of the election) stands, the gain over the Republican plurality of two years ago approaches 5000 votes, and as an augury of Republican triumph in November it is just that much brighter. In this connection an editorial published in The Portland Oregonian a month ago showing the weight attached to this year's election is of interest. The Oregonian said:

gonian said;

Oregon's plurality in June will either be larger or smaller than the 15,000 purality thrown for members of Congress two years age. If it is larger, the Nation will conclude that Theodors Roosevelt's character and policy are approved here and elsewhere. If it is smaller, every enemy the President has, whether on Wall street or in the South, or among land pirates in the West, will take courage and redouble attack upon him.

There is another thing that men will say if Oregon gives a Republican majority of 20,000 in June, and that is that Roosevelt is popular in the West. It is a thing that eight to be true and ought to be said.

Oregon has done what The Oregonian

Oregon has done what The Oregonian hoped it would do. Perhaps it means anothing. The chances are that it means a great deal. At the very least it exposes the hollowness of the cry concerning "Roosevelt's weakness" raised by friends the enemy."

Nothing Mysterious,

Hartford (Conn.) Times. As to Oregon, there is no mystery. Im perialism and Bryanism together have made it no longer a doubtful state. Bryan drove the older Democrats out of the organization, and turned a host of young voters, who should have become Demo-crats, into the Republican party. Oregon has had a Governor for two years who is called a Democrat, but who is more socialistic than Democratic in his ideas, and who has helped by his acts to destroy the party. The Democracy in Oregon is in a bad way, and the same may be said of the other Pacific Coast states.

A Democrat's Disappointment.

Montgomery Advertiser.

It occurs to us that The Portland Operation has an inordinately high opinion of its state, much as we admire state pride and loyalty. Speaking of the elec-tion of members of Congress it declared that "if Oregon should elect a Democratic member, the Republican party of the United States will get a blow in the face, and so would President Roosevelt." We should have been glad to see the siap administered, both for party reasons and to see how Roosevelt and his party would take it, but the state decided to let them off this time and stick to its sinful course.

An Accurate Statement.

Buffalo Evening News. Mr. H. W. Scott, of The Portland Oregonian, is very accurate in his statement of fact when he telegraphs the President that the tremendous Republican vote in the election in Oregon "is a tribute to you." That is precisely what it is, for the main point of Democratic attack along the whole line and even down to the least important of local elections is Colonel Roosevelt. This spiendid achievement of the Oregon division of the party is but the first sign of the ground swell that is presently to rise into a tidal wave overwhelming the opposition.

The One Issue.

New York Press. In Oregon it was not the tariff issue in the abstract, nor the trust issue in the abstract, nor any other issue that was tried. The issue was Roosevelt. Roosevelt's treatment of the trusts, through the circumstance that Roosevelt enforcement of the anti-trust law in the case of the Northern Securities merger brought the matter home to the Oregon voters, was conspicuous in the canvass. But in the main the issue was what Mr. John Sharp Williams and other Democratic leaders love to say it is in the whole country as in Oregon. It was Roosevelt,

No Worry Needed.

Philadelphia Bulletin. In 1896 McKinley carried Oregon, after a stiff fight, by less than 2500 plurality. Four years later his plurality was 13,141. the state by something like 20,000 votes. while the two Republican Congressman elected have secured larger majorities than was the case two years ago, if seems to indicate that the administration need waste no worriment on the Pacific Coast.

An Echoing Shot.

Springfield (Mass.) Union. Oregon has fired the first gun in the campaign and its echo will not die out until the general elections in November, when the country will express its confi-dence in Theodore Roosevelt and give the seal of its approval to his administration. As in Oregon, so will it be with the other Western states. The strength of Roose-veit is not to be measured by the dis-content of a few Wall-street magnates, whom he has antagonized by enforce-ment of the laws.

Pretty Good Starter.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.
Twenty thousand Republican majority in Oregon! How is that for a starter for the 1994 campaign? That shows what the Pacific Coast thinks of the Republican party and Theodore Roosevelt, and how it will treat the ticket to be nominated by the Chicago convention. Oregon is the herald of a continental victory. The Paeific Coast, which now, as well as the Atlantic, is a seaboard of promise and of power, pronounces for Roosevelt and Republicanism.

Indicates a Clean Sweep. New York Evening Mail.

"It is 20,000, not less, perhaps more, Oregon's tribute to you," wires a Port-land friend to President Roosevelt. Whether the Republican majority in this Pacific Coast state is a little under or a little over that figure, it is a record. What Oregon has done is an earnest of what Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada, which went to Beyan in 1900, may be expected to do. A clean sweep of the entire region beyond the Missouri is in-

Reliable Barometer. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As tested by the poll in the election just held, Roosevelt's lead in Oregon in 1904 will reach a figure never closely ap proached in the past. Oregon's June election in Presidential years has, since the disappearance of Ohio and Indiana as October states, been the most reliable advance barometer of the strength and direction of the partisan currents of the big National canvasses.

Democratic "Issues" Insignificant. Baltimore American.

It appears to be a reasonable inference from the result in Oregon that the issues which the Democrats have endeavored to lug to the front have no significance in that part of the country, that the people are satisfied with prevailing conditions and not disposed to change them for Democratic visions.

On National Issues.

Springfield (III.) Journal.)
In the first indication of public sentiment regarding National issues in the pending Presidential contest the results are decidedly encouraging to Republicans. Oregon is the first state in the Union to elect Congressmen, and the campaign in that state was fought upon National

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It's wrong to awear, but the Morri-on-street bridge is wrong, too.

Surely the Munroe-Jeffries fight isn't going to emulate the Baltic fleet in

costponing action every day. If a wedding in the East is to be fashionable, Miss Roosevelt really

must be one of the bridesmalds. There is something of the true American humor in mobbing an umpire and then having him arrested for disturb-

ing the peace. A few more receptions such as he met with in London, and Dowie will be envying his prototype the assist-

ance given him by the ravens. The first forest fire of the season has been reported from Snoqualmie. Just because the Northwest has timber to burn there's no reason why we should burn it.

Barney Oldfield has been arrested for running his auto 35 miles an hour. Quite right; every time the champion drops to such a pace he should be run in for loitering.

The superstitious should be of good cheer. There's nothing unlucky about the violent deaths of so many members of the "13" Club. On the contrary, it's lucky that persons foolish enough to belong to such an outfit should die off,

When a Tacoma spiritualist persisted in materializing the ghostses of such musty deaders as Socrates and Demoathenes to the exclusion of more novel spooks, no one could blame his class for rebelling and establishing a new society. It is foolish to expect Secrates might prove capable of gossiping about your friends on the as-tral plane-if that is the right expres-A newer ghost, one that is less dead, is needed for that. The new soclety will have the word "harmony" as a prominent part of its name. All squabbling people talk much of harmony, and there is apparently more fighting among spiritualists than among any other people. It is this that causes some people to regard spiritualism as'an improvement upon other forms of belief. Religion leads to scrapping; therefore the creed that promotes the greatest number of scraps must be the most highly developed.

It is very wrong for Mrs. Ballington Booth to disturb a congregation by announcing that she can see from the pulpit a number of convicts (Query: Can a man be an ex-convict?) seated in seeming rectitude amongst their families. What a fever of curiosity such a statement must bring on in a staid church. What horror for the Biffkins to discover that the Sniffkins were haunted by a skeleton clad in stripes. And what virtuous indignation the Sniffkins would feel on learning that the Snuffkins, whom they had regarded as exemplars, were no better than themselves: Old Snuffkins, indeed, having stolen \$50,000 less than Papa Sniffkins. With due deference to Mrs. Booth's judgment, we think that it would have been wiser on her part to have completed her statement by mentioning the names of her prison acquaintances. The church would thus have been spared a period of unrest. The ferment would have subsided in less time, and the business of the church resumed at a corresponding earlier date.

The Boston Herald wanders from the discussion of the end-seat hog into reminiscences of the family pew in church. In that enclosure there was no trouble over the end seat. It was invariably occupied by the father of the family, no matter what distinguished visitor might be present as his guest. Next the wall sat the mother of the family, and in between sat the family itself, where it could be easily controlled by the watchful end The Herald's reminiscences will touch a chord in the memory of others. The rare occasions when the head of the family was absent from the post of honor were sure to be marked by scheming and grabbing for the outside seat, where the corner afforded more ease than could be found in the hard and upright back favored by most churches. No wonder the churchgoer struggled for the end seat with greater determination than even the man in the car. Sermons last, or used to last, longer than the usual trip in a car, and there was no change of scene. All things considered, it was well that precedence determined the right to the end of the pew. If might made right in that connection, there have been some sanguinary struggles in the kirk. WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Little Willie-What's a cannibal, pa? Pa-One who loves his fellow man, my son.— Chicago Dally News.

"Did he start on his journey well armed?"
"Yes, he had two revolvers beside his automobile."-Princeton Tiger. "How do you like that college song Miss icrescher is singing?" "Is that a college ong? I thought it was a college yell,"—

"It's mighty queer about families. There's Mrs. O'Shaugnessy—she has no children, an' if I raymimber corrictly, it was the same with her mother,"-Life.

"Honest, now, Jones, did you see a burglar in your room when you called the police?" "No; my wife had shifted the mirror in my room and I didn't know it." Miss Fytt-Which do you think is correct"I would rather go home" or "I had rather go home?" Mr. Nevergo-Neither. "I'd rather stay here."-St. Paul Pioneer.

or stay here. St. Faul Flower.

Irascible Old Gentleman (to cab driver)—I say, Cabby, we're not going to a funeral Cabby (promptly)—No, and we ain't going to no bloomin' fire, either,—Illustrated Bits. "What do you like most about going to Sunday school, my little man?" asked the benevolent stranger. "Coming home," prompt-ly replied the little man.—Philadelphia Rec-

Applicant—I am very hard up and cannot get anything to do. Politician—Well, there is the Vice-Presidency. Applicant—Oh, I couldn't mean myself by accepting that.-Town Top

ics.
"In these days," said Professor Burielgh,
"too many society women bring up a child
in the way the nurse girl says it shall gowhen they bring them up at all."—Cleveland
Leader.
"So," said her new neighbor, "your husband talke Russian?" "Oh. yes, quite fluent-

"So, man became and the second and talks Russian?" 'Oh yes, quite fluently." "I had supposed the noise I have been hearing was made by your girl freezing ice cream."—Chicago Record-Heraid.
"My husband is so postic," said one indy to another in a car the other day. "Have

to another in a car the other day. "Have you over tried robbin" his j'ints with hartshorn liniment, mum?" interrupted a beefylooking woman with a market basket at her feet, who was sented at the lady's elbow and overheard the remark. "That'll straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he ain't got it too had."—The Register.