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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

## MISTAKES ABOUT WAR.

Since modern arms came into use war has not been conducted with the spirit and vigor of former times, or the prediction that modern arms and equipment would make war so deadly as to discourage resort to war has not proved

Theory and conjecture have been busy for twenty years with the consequences of the next war. Armies whole were expected to perish under the fireof modern guns.-Cavalry would be useless, and no infantry charge could ever again be successful

Since these death-dealing weapons were brought to their present perfection there has not been much actual experience; but such experience as there is goes to show that war with modern equipment is by no means as deadly as it was under the old conditions. The fighting between the Japanese and Russians is earnest, but the losses do not approach those of the times when arms vere inferior. Rifles of rapid fire and of long range do not make the bayonet charge, nor even the cavalry charge. impossible. The Japanese have been carrying intrenched positions by assault, after the manner of warfare in times when the arms of old style were

So after all it is not the gun, but the man behind it. Heavy masses of troops confront each other in Manchuria, and there has been much fighting. But from all accounts the losses have not been very great-far less indeed than when heavy masses of Russians and French met each other at Eylau, Friedland, Smolensk and Borodino,

The tactics have changed, undoubtedly. Men do not rush forward in the mass as formerly, but deploy in open line. But even this is not new in war It was introduced by the English at the beginning of the last century, under Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna-remembered less perhaps for what he did tactics in battle than through Wolfe's wonderful ode, beginning "Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note." It is beginning to be apparent, in spite of all predictions to the contrary, that the efficiency of modern arms will not make war impossible. The struggle in South Africa partly demonstrated this, and the war between Japan and

Russia tends to confirm it. Indeed it may be said with certainty that all benevolent propositions to abolish war are but variations of an iridescent dream. The grounds of war be tween nations lie in the nature of things-as in the present war between Russia and Japan. Opposing forces cannot be turned aside from the inevitable collision. It remains, and of necessity will remain, as Von Moltke wrote in 1880, when a project for maintenance of permanent and universal peace was submitted to him: "Permanent peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful one, and war is a law of God's order in the world, by which the nobles virtues of man, courage and self-denial, loyalty and self-sacrifice, even to the point of death, are developed. Without war the world would deteriorate into materialism." War brings innumerable evils in its train, but without it never could there be any development of the higher virtues.

## POSSIBLY MCLELLAN.

Tammany's real candidate is McClel-Ian. From the first this has been clear, though not admitted. McClellan has many elements of strength. He is a man of reputable character, not remarkable for any kind of talent. But he would stronger at the polls than Parker, for Tammany would fight for him with tremendous energy, and would make for him in the city a colossal majority.

The reason is that McClellan is a good man for the Tammany machine. He makes a respectable figurehead for it, and can be trusted to carry out its programmes and purposes. Tammany believes that it would be a great thing to have the Presidency of the United crew that the touch of censure is added States in the hands of Tammany. To to the recital of the horrors of ship-Tammany Parker is an uncertain quantity. It is not so much to Tammany that he is noncommittal, but that he is under the control of Hill. At least he is Hill's candidate and Hill is spokesman

Tammany exerts itself on the side of the opposition to prevent the nomination of Parker. It doesn't support the Bryan-Hearst opposition, but co-operwith it. When the time is ripe for

action it will offer McClellan, hoping to get for him the support of Parker's opponents and secure McClellan's nomination. In such plan there may be suc cess. McCiellan could be presented plausibly as a candidate who would unite the party; for the Bryan and Hearst people pretty certainly would

prefer McCiellan to Parker, at the polls. In the circumstances McClellan seems very probable candidate. Tammany would be a strength to him in the election, and yet perhaps a weight; for there would be many an argument during the campaign against turning over the Presidency to Tammany Hall.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTMENT.

Ex-President Cleveland contributes in article to the current number of Mc lure's Magazine on "The Government n the Chicago Strike of 1894," which gives full and fitting answer to his critcs upon the measures taken to quell the anarchistic disturbances at that time and place. It is timely also, in that it appears, and is widely read, upon the recurring date, ten years later, of the great conspiracy between certain agitators to bring railroad managers and others employing very large numbers of men to the terms which these self-constituted bosses sought, in the name of honest labor, to dictate.

"Unusual and perplexing difficulties" confronted the Administration that assumed the direction of the Government on the 4th of March preceding the vents of the later days of June and the early days of July during a year mem rable in the industrial and financial alstory of the Nation. We recall at this date almost with a shudder the apprehension that was felt in business and mmercial circles at that time, remember with sympathy the sore straits to which earnest, striving people were refuced to meet their obligations, and review with pity the efforts of the poor and the weak to keep base life afoot in the strife in which many of the wello-do and the strong went down, Faced by unhappy currency complications which compelled executive resort to heroic treatment for the preservation of the Nation's financial integrity; confronted by depression, discouragement and censure on every hand; the indus trial tide at its lowest shh and the mut. terings of discontent borne upon every breeze, the man who was President of the United States during the latest, but it may be feared, not the last, period of depression known as "hard times," fitly characterizes the year 1894 as the most 'troublous and anxious" of his eight years' incumbency of that high office.

Having borne practically without answer the adverse criticisms that folowed the heroic measures which were mployed under his direction to put down the great Chicago strike, Grover Cleveland has broken the silence of ten years by a statement of cause, means and effect in this matter which is, to say the least, succinctly presented and of more than common interest at this The whole presentment of the true

and false idea of state sovereignty and Federal responsibility is told in the telegraphic messages that passed between Grover Cleveland as President of the United States and John P. Altgeld as Governor of Illinois, on the question of alling out Federal troops to dispel vioence and restore granquillity in Chicago. Against the bombastic assertion of the latter, in protest against sending troops to Chicago, that "the State of Illinois is not only able to take care of itself, but it stands ready to furnish the Federal Government any assistance is may need elsewhere," arose in contra diction acts of unchecked violence, including the forcible detention of the United States mails and the flames from millions of dollars' worth of property to which the torch of the striker hour of danger and public distress may well give way to active efforts on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and protect life and property," answered the Chief Magistrate o the Nation to the Chief Magistrate of the State of Illinois, and the troops moved forward and went into camp or the lake front, where, July 4, 1894, their white tents gave assurance to the business men of Chicago that their interests would be protected and their property saved from destruction. The ques tion of state supremacy and Federal responsibility in a great emergency was brought to issue in this case, and the prompt restoration of public order and the full protection of private rights followed without the firing of a shot or the

loss of a single life. A bloodless war of sixteen days was thus brought to a close by simply asserting and firmly maintaining the power and duty of the General Government to "suppress insurrection, domes tic violence or unlawful combinations." Sustained by law-abiding citizens of the United States at the time, whether of the industrial or employing class, the action of the Administration in this emergency is doubly indorsed by the long look backward. Ex-President Cleveland did not wield his pen in his own vindication upon the points at issue, but it is not amiss, in view of a possible recurrence of the emergency that was so successfully met by Federal interference in the Chicago strike of 1894, to refresh the memory of the people upon the subject.

AN OLD STORY OF THE SEA.

The story of shipwreck that com from the North Atlantic is replete with horror. A ship with a living cargo of between 700 and 800 human beings. bound from Copenhagen to New York. struck a rock off the coast of Scotland known as the Isle of Rockall, and of all on board less than 200 survive to recite the incidents of the wreck.

The recital, so far as it has be made, is that of a struggling, shricking surging mass of human beings-men women and children of the Norselandfighting for their lives on the lurching rapidly filling vessel; of lifeboats launched only to be stove against the be a strong candidate-probably ship's side; of a vallant crew obeying orders and straining every nerve to save the passengers, and of a gallant commander giving orders until the last, went down and disappearing with her

standing on the bridge until the ship These evidences of responsibility and heroism throw a bright ray across a sorrowful picture. It is only when official cowardice is shown and selfishness defles authority in the actions of the wreck. In this instance, so far as reports have been received, the captain was a brave and humane man, over whom duty exercised a controlling power, while his crew, sturdy and well disciplined, obeyed orders unhesitat ingly. The brave master and his brave crew-with a single exception among the latter-went down with more than 700 men, women and children on the

more helpless than they. The cause of the wreck is told in a few words-blown from her course by baffling winds, the Norge struck the islet of rock, tearing a hole in her bow through which, when she backed off, the waters poured and she speedlly sank,

"Rockall Isle," dreaded of mariners may well be renamed the "Reef of Norman's Woe," since this vessel, with its living freight from the Northland, stove upon it and went down in the waters that beat and swirl around it. The story is as old as navigation and as cruel as the sea. Human vigilance cannot with certainty prevent its recurrence. The most skillful navigator may unwittingly become its sponsor, through mistake in reckoning that is but human, or through stress of wind and waves against which he cannot successfully contend. Strongly intrenched in the regards of his fellow-men is the shipmaster who stands by his vessel to the last, refusing to avail himself of such means of succor as are at hand while a single human being under his care is unprovided for. Brave Captain Gundle, of the Ill-fated emigrant ship Norge, who with his crew went down in the swirl where sank the ship! All mors to him!

MISLEADING TRADE STATISTICS.

A recent report of the Department of Labor and Commerce on our trade with Japan has caused considerable comment in Bastern newspapers. These papers, and the department as well, cem to express surprise that there has been an increase in exports from this country at a time when Japan was engaged in war. According to the Government figures, domestic exports for the eleven months ending May 31 amounted to \$22,276,011, compared with \$19,747,612 for the same period in the preceding fiscal year. By considering these figures collectively, and not going into details or examining the causes which brought about the increase, the showing is quite flattering. The aspect changes, however, when it is stated that the single item of flour showed an Increase for the eleven months of \$3,326,904 over the exports of that article for the previous season, while the increase on all domestic exports from this country was but \$2,533,399. The heaviest loss was on cotton, the

exports of this staple shrinking from \$7,434,718 for the eleven months ending May 31, 1903, to \$2,664,548 for the same period this season. The decline in cotton exports was less affected by the war than by the abnormal prices at which cotton was held in this country. Japan being forced to get cheaper cotton from India, and limit her output of cheap cotton fabrics, the demand for which ceases when prices are too high. The large increase in flour shipments was almost solely due to speculation provoked by the war. Long before the first gun was fired Japanese speculaters, well on the inside or good "guessers," bought heavily of American flour In the belief that the army would require large quantities of the great American staple. This expectation was only partially realized, and in consequence large stocks of American flour have been accumulating at nearly all of the Japanese ports, the stocks on hand at Yokohama, Moji and Kobe on May 10 aggregating in value over \$2,500,000, a sum nearly equal to the entire increase in American exports to Japan for the

eleven months ending May 31. Had war not been imminent ther ould have been no such heavy importations of flour, and, instead of being a detriment to American trade, war in this case has, temporarily at least, proven beneficial. At the same time improvement of this nature cannot be regarded as a matter for congratulation. This increase has been secured by forcing matters, and the pace has been so swift that a reaction is almost certain. The future of our trade with Japan depends largely on the result of the war. If Russia should be successful it would be at a fearful cost to Japan, and the victory would leave the vanquished country a financial wreck with the buying powers of her people reduced to insignificant proportions. If Japan is victorious, she will undoubtedly receive remuneration for her enormous war expenses, and will be in a position to buy heavily in this country. The chaotic trade situation of the past six menths is not a good criterion on which to base estimates for regular business, and, so far from reflecting the true conditions of trade in Japan, the figures presented by the Government

CHAUTAUQUA'S GOOD WORK.

The annual session of the Chautauqua Association has been aptly described as a Summer university. Men and women whose tastes and habits of thought lead them to seek instruction and inspiration from the ablest teachers of the country may here gather for a week of intellectual refreshment. Attention to the more pressing duties of every-day life leaves est people little time for systematic reading, and a week or more at Chautauqua affords an opportunity not only for rest from the daily routine, but also for a revival of intellectual ideals and desires. The courses of lectures are always well chosen, and no one who attends them will fail to return home feeling well repaid for the time thus occupied. While the Chautauqua session is directly valuable for the information that is imparted, its greater value lies in the mental stimulus given those who are present.

The Chautauqua work should not end with the annual meeting at Gladstone Park. When the vacation season is over and long evenings have returned, local reading circles should be formed in every town and city in the state. By this means educational work outside the schools may be kept up and the intellectual life of the community may be strengthened. In this class of work lies an opportunity for our college graduates to show their appreciation of the assistance they have received in securing their educations, for every local reading circle needs a capable leader. The word "assistance" is used advisedly, for college graduates do not acquire their educations by their own efforts even though they attend denomina tional schools. No college is maintained entirely by the receipts from tuition fees, but each depends more or less upon public funds or the assistance of benevolent people. It is not too much, then, to say that in such movements a the organization and leadership of local reading circles college men and women should feel that the community has a right to expect them to take a promi nent part. Every person who attends the Chautauqua session this month should go home inspired with a greater ove for the higher things of life and a willingness to work, even under disouraging conditions, for the betterment of society.

Some sense of moral responsibility,

still abides with the man who takes his own life and leaves as a reason for the act the words, "It is no use; I cannot slop drinking." The warning is to young men of Lieutenant Guilford S. Garber's temperament-genial, impressionable, of kindly nature, but infirm of will, who find in its earlier stages the 'liquor habit" growing upon them. The time for such men to "stop drinking"since stop they must or become pitiful wrecks, wandering derelicts upon the ocean of life-is at the beginning. It is norally certain that they will find no topping-place farther down the road. Pity has taken the place of detestation in enlightened minds for men who leave the world, as did Lieutenant Garber at Honolulu the other day, with the mes-sage "I cannot stop drinking," or, worse still, who live on and on with its babble upon their lips. He who lives under such conditions is more to be pitled than he who dies and cuts short the orgy into which he has turned his life.

The Denver Republican declares that what the authorities in Colorado have done has simply been done in pursuance of police power, to suppress disorder and to compel disorderly persons to dis-perse and "move on." The police, the Republican says, "have in numberless instances ordered lawless or criminal characters to 'leave town,' and no one questions the propriety of such orders. Phis is all that the state troops did in the deportation of strikers from Cripple Creek." There has been no declaration of martial law, and he suspension of habeas corpus. The state troops were employed by the Governor in the nature of a police force to suppress disorder, to detain all especially violent criminal persons during the continuance of the nsurrection, and to compel others in sympathy with the lawless element to disperse. That this action will be sustained by the people of Colorado the Republican does not doubt.

The "rabbit drive," which has become holiday sport in some sections of Eastern Oregon, was graphically described in The Sunday Oregonian by a woman who witnessed it. While the cruelty of the drive causes persons of ordinary sensibility to shudder, the necessity of getting rid of the numbers of these prolific pests is apparent. Plainly stated, the country must be given up to these creatures, or as many of them as possible must be killed. Perhaps the "drive" is not the most humane way to accomplish this purpose, but it is reasonably efficacious, and, since it combines the element of sport with that of necessity, it is likely to continuethough the plaintive walls of the frightened creatures as they are driven to slaughter awaken the pity of the pitiful -until some equally efficacious and less cruel method is devised for getting rid of them.

The afflictions of the Sobeska family, of Columbia County, are indeed grievous. With the father injured from a blow on the head while working in the woods, and slowly recovering from a ghastly wound of the throat self-inflicted later with suicidal intent, and the drowning of three children in a pool of water near their home last Saturday, it would seem that the climax of misfortune had been reached in their case. Poverty, verging upon want, also assails the survivors, due to the expenses incident to the misfortunes that have overtaken them, and not from lack of industry. A subscription has been started for the relief of their more pressing necessitles, and persons willing to levy a kindly tax upon themselves for the benefit of these unfortunate people are invited to send money to the St. Helens Mist for this purpose.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, widely tue Baptist Church in New York City makes public protest against the "reckless driving of automobiles" and the onstant peril in which pedestrians are placed. This contemptuous disregard for the public's rights and safety has led to reprisals which have lately taken the form of rock-throwing at chauffeurs and other automobile drivers, "It is never to be forgotten," says Dr. Lorimer, "that one form of lawlessness begets another, and that the deplorable attacks referred to have been brought about by the automobilists themselves." Of course no one in Portland will advocate rock-throwing; but it may be feared that the lawless uprising against the automobilist will break out here right soon.

The newspapers of the State of Washngton manifest a most commendable spirit of interest in the Lewis and Clark Fair, and at every suitable opportunity do everything possible to keep their readers well informed as to the progress and purposes of the great enterprise The Seattle Times on Sunday reprinted on its editorial page a large part of Mr. Jennings' address before the Commercial Club Saturday, using it as a text to call public attention again to the

There is one particular in which Kuropatkin shows his good sense-he never 'regrets to report." He merely reports that he has retreated and lets it go at If, by some good fortune, he should yet be victorious, he can assert with some show of reason that all his retreats were a part of the general plan to lead the Japanese farther from their

Mr. Bryan acts at St. Louis as a member of the National Committee Mr. Bryan will be Nebraska's member of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Bryan would act on the credentials committee if it were possible for him to be there in person. Mr. Bryan may not have things his own way at St. Louis, but he is going to have a great deal of

Some idea of the rapidity of growth of New York City may be had from the fact that there is demand for 118,000 additional sittings in the public schools of the city, which will be supplied as soon as possible.

Evidently Gorman hopes to be Parker's residuary legatee. That is what he is scheming for and why he says he is for Parker. But he isn't. He is for Gorman. Few others are, however.

Now that we have got through ! somehow, we trust that the end of the world, predicted by the Eastern Wash ington Adventists, may be put off till Republican party. the approach of the next Fourth.

Goodwin's Weekly halls the departure of Perry Heath from the Salt Lake Tribune. It is certain that Heath failed to uphoid the old character of the Trib-

Between the torpedoes, exploding canes, cannon crackers and automo-biles, the average Portland citizen had emigrant ship, not one of whom was though utterly wrecked in will power, a busy day yesterday.

LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR. Linn County to Make an Exhibit Cleveland Sends a Letter and Promi-Worthy of Her.

J. R. Douglas, where it is attracting the attention of thousands of Eastern peohibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition next year, as Polk County is doing, and a showing can and should be made that will do justice to this county and its varied and extensive resources. The county is among the best and richest parts of the state of Oregon. Its natural resources, largely undeveloped, should be brought to the attention of possible homeseekers wherever possible, and no niversary of American independence better opportunity will present itself for years than the Lewis and Clark Exposi-

Thousands of homeseekers from the Thousands of homeseegers from the in which the Declaration of Independence East will be in Oregon at that time, and had its origin, which made it the foundait is to their attention at the Exposition that the virtues and resources of Line County should be brought, for there Linn Count; should be brought, for there a most desirable population can and should be secured for Linn County to ence it proclaimed signified not only our develop our farming lands and timber interests, mines, manufactures and other industries, and to do this effectually a good exhibit by this county, one that in dustries of this part of the state, should be provided for, and this as early as possible, so that whoever takes the matter in hand will have ample time to do the gogues. work required, and do it properly.

The Linn County Court, composed as it is of enterprising and progressive busithe Eastern visitors at the Exposition next year, and stimulating thereby the influx of a most desirable immigration, increasing the wealth and importance of the county and babyles to the desirable fathers of the Republic delivered the rethe county and helping in the ment of our extensive and varied natural resources.

Ruskin on Our Civil War.

This, which was written by Ruskin about our Civil War, might almost be taken for Cariyle's. It is in tone and spirit of Carlyle's and among other things shows how Carlyle dominated Ruskin. The letter was written to Professor Norton, and is printed now for the first time in the July Atlantic.

It is no use talking about your war. There is a religious frenzy on such of you as are good for anything, just as wild, fooliah and fearful as St. Dominio's and as obstinate as De Montfort's, Mahomet's was mild, Christianlike and rational, in comparison. I have not owever, seen a single word-spoken or written by any American since the war began, which would justify me in assuming that there was any such noble frenzy in the matter; but as Lowell and you are in it. I am obliged to own the nobility, and wish I could put you both in straight waistcosts. The miserablest idlocy the whole has been your incurring a fight fo dominion (the most insolent and tyrannicaland the worst conducted-in all history)-with a sol disant fight for liberty. If you want the slaves to be free-let their masters go free first-in God's name. If they don't like to be governed by you—let them govern themselves. Then, treating them as a stranger state, if you like to say, "You shall let that black fellow go-or," etc., as a brave boy would fight another for a fag at Eton-do so; but you know perfectly well no fight could be got up on those terms; and that this fight is partly for money-partly for vanity-partly (as those wretched Irish whom you have invelgied into it show) for wild anarchy and the devil's cause and crown, everywhere. As for your "A gift of that which is not to be given

all the assembled powers of earth and

Wickedness Stopped in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Record. That was a frightful combination which carried distress into the habitations of the very poor on Sunday by stopping the sales of ice by small vendors on pain of prosecution for violating the law. With the fierce Summer heat, reaching a temperature of 95 degrees in the afternoon, nothing could have been more imressive than the lesson taught to the wicked sellers and to wicked purchasers

who craved the solace of ungodly ice on the Lord's day. How the instigators of such a crusade must have gloated over the discomfiture of the sinful small dealers! How the flery mealots of the Sabbath Association, "who think they're plous when they're only billous," must rioted in the suffering inflicted on wicked

How the Good Father must have enjoyed the Sabbath torture of sick babes brought about for his glorification! Ice is a mid-Summer necessity. To interfere with its distribution Sundays or week days is mid-Summer madness.

Indorsement From Montana

The Montana Record says editorially of the Lewis and Clark Fair: Montana should have an especial the purposed Fair at Portland, and with the evidence of the good results from the St. Louis Exposition still fresh before it, Montana should

make the most of the opportunity to be well represented at the Oregon Fair. The Portland Exposition will not be a small enterprise. It will represent an outlay of \$1,000,000. The Federal Government and the State of Oregon have been generous to the Exposition, , which will be international in character, and which will combine the best features of the St. Louis Fair, together with the best of the exhibits of that tremendous aggregation now open to the public there. If Montana has proffied by the St. Louis Fair, there is no reason to suppose that the state will not also reap benefits from the Portland Exposition, if operly represented. Montana has neve own a lack of enterprise, and without doub will make a fine showing at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Hundreds Join in Land Rush. BONESTEEL, S. D., July 4.-Hundreds of excursionists are arriving by every train to be in readiness for the opening of the Rosebud Reservation to-morrow. The crowd, which almost completely fills the street, is good-natured, and, despite the many open saloons, there is little drunkenness.

British Solons Coming to Fair. LONDON, July 4-Eighty members of the House of Commons have announced their intention of joining the Parliamen-ary party, which will visit the St. Louis Exposition in the Autumn. It is expected that a number of others will also go.

Hay Leaves for Jackson WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Hay left Washington tonight for Jackson, Mich., where he is to make an address at the celebration of the founding of the

Skyrocket Causes Death of Child. WiCHITA, Kan., July 4.—Betty Burr, 2 rears old, died at 2 o'clock this morning from the effects of a skyrocket which caused her hair and dress to take fire

Passing Through Mukden. MUKDEN, July 4.—The first detachments of the Seventeenth Army Corps are passing through Mukden. A brigade of Caucasian cavairy has acrived.

TAMMANY HALL CELEBRATES.

nent Men Speak. Albany Herald.

Linn County has always held a high sosition among the counties of this state that exhibited at the Oregon State Fair in past years, and the greater part of which was read at the annual Fourth of which was read at the annual Fourth of the Linn County exhibit of last year was July celebration of Tammany Hall; taken to the St. Louis Exposition by Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island; ex-J. R. Douglas, where it is attracting the Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Webster Davis were the principal speak-ers, and all the big men of the society pie. Linn County should early Segin to and district lenders, who had not gone to make preparations for a creditable ex-Governor Garvin spoke or were present. "Constructive Democracy." Letters of regret were received from Senator W. A.

Clark, of Montana, and others. Mr. Cleveland's letter was as follows:
"Princeton, N. J., June 28.—Dear
Sir: I regret that my departure today for my summer vacation, and plans I have made for its enjoyment, make it impossible for me to join the Tammany So

"It seems to me that present social and political conditions warn all patriotic Americans that there is need of a revival of popular sentiment and disposition which the Declaration of Indepe tion of a great nation, and in which is found the promise of its perpetutity. "The intent of that instrument was not

people's freedom from a Government which lacked their consent, but also their freedom in thought and action. "No one can be so blind as not to see these days of grasping and cons properly represents the resources and in- madness in the pursuit of wealth, with its consequent indifference to political duty that there is danger our social and in-

dustrial equality will be like our political

independence-made the sport of dema-"The celebration of Independence day should, above all things, be directed toward a resistance to these tendencies, it is of enterprising and progressive busi-ness men, will doubtless do its share to-American sentiment, which demands fair ward properly bringing the county before ness and equality in sharing the blessings of our popular Government and unfettered independence and effectiveness in the

develop- suits of their work unreservedly to the care and management of all the people. Nothing can, therefore, be more startling, or can indicate a greater reliance by designing hypocrisy upon popular degene-racy, than the impudent assertion by a political organization seeking to perpetu-ate its ascendency, that none not within its fold is either competent or honest ough to be trusted with governmental

> "Such arrogance as this is in strange contrast with the sentiments that befits the profitable enjoyment of a general celebration by our people on Independence

day. Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

IMMENSE THRONG AT FAIR. Well-Known Men Make Addresses at

St. Louis. WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, St. Louis, July 4.—In spite of threatened thunder showers, there was a record-breaking crowd on the Fair Grounds today. The principal ceremonies were held at the foot of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition monument, where addresses were delivered by La Fayette Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital, and William J.

At Festival Hall, Governor Pardee, of California, and J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, spoke. There was a patriotic meeting at the Pennsylvania building. where the Declaration of Independence was read over the Liberty Bell. A pande, which was reviewed by President Francis, Cardinal Satolli, General John C. Bates, and the different state Governors were on the ground was held. The programme of athletic events at the stadio umerous band concerts and a balloon race complete the day's entertainment,

if I had it here-there's a fine north wind Eddy Gives Dinner at Russian Capital known as paster of the Madison-Ave- I met to fly it at his kite's tail.

Str. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The United sionally I have been taken for other States flag floated from the Embassy's women; but I never before had any one of July 4. Charge d'Affaires Eddy gave tonight. This was the extent of

the celebration here. Colony at Marseilles Patriotic. MARSEILLES, July 4.—The American colony celebrated the Fourth of July with banquet which was presided over onsul-General Skinner. The health President Roosevelt was proposed and

warmly honored. Day Observed in Rome. ROME, July 4.- The Fourth of July was

celebrated at the American College by a banquet to which Mgr. Kennedy, rector, had invited Mgr. Falconio, apostolic dele-gate to the United States, and several other Americans. How Roosevelt Celebrated.

OYSTER BAY, L. L. July 4.-Presiden and Mrs. Roosevelt tenight entertained about 100 friends at a fireworks party given in honor of the Roosevelt children The President spent the day picknicking. JAPAN ORDERS CAVALRY HORSES

New York Firm is to Secure 10,000 of Smallest Type.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Japanese gov-ernment is stated practically to have placed an order for 10,000 selected cavalry orses with a New York firm which su plied many cavalry horses to Great Britain during the Boer War. It is understood that the order calls for the smallest type of cavalry horse, of which a large supply is not readily obtainable. It is insisted by the Japanese that the horses shall be delivered at the rate to 3000 a month to transports on the Pacific Coast

Japanese Retreat Southward. ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.-The Gen eral Staff has received the following dispatch, dated July 3, from Lieutenant-Jeneral Sakharoff:

"On July 2 the enemy's advance guard in the Kaichou district retreated south-ward, and occupied a line nine miles northeast of Senuchen. Senuchen is oc-cupled by an infantry detachment. "According to our information the en-my has at least 50,000 troops concentrated around Sluyen. The Japanese are

ow occupying their original positions at Dalin Pass. movement beyond Dalin Pass to ward Halcheng is observable.

France Discredits the Rumor. PARIS, July 4.—The Foreign Office dis-credits the rumor from Tokio that Rus-sia has proposed through France to surender Port Arthur, If the garrison be

Official advices intimate that the Rus sian military and naval position at Port Arthur is considerably improved, and that ships pass freely in and out of the harbor. Large quantities of supplies harbor. Large quantities of supplies have been received at the fortress, and the Russian authorities are regaining

The Japanese Legation is also without information regarding the report from Tokio.

Kuropatkin Opening Hospital.

NOTE AND COMMENT. More Light for Lydia.

A Fortland girl asks the editor of The Ore-conian to define a "lobster"—one of the human variety. It is easy—she is a shining variety of

-Seattle Argus Dr. Brougher has discovered London. There are no coupons to clip on the

conds of matrimony.

Pretty soon Parker will have to speak or hold his peace forever and forever.

Sanity was scattered to the winds, and after all, we're not so worse this morning.

Perdicaris has our thanks. He disappeared from the dispatches in record

Lou Smith, who killed a Sheriff near La Crosse, Wis., has won the title of the 'New Tracy" from Eastern papers.

The gentle bandit, Raisuli, is about to wed. The ransom he received was apparently enough to pay for a couple of rooms for light housekeeping.

discuits which were as good as those she made the "last time" ?-Atchison Globe. Not unless they got in on the first batch she made as a girl. The Guatemala ant is likely to be

lassed among the undestrable immigrants, it appears, because he bites the cotton-pickers. The boll weevil is heartily in favor of keeping out this allen Miss Ruth Hofer, described as "Dowie's

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million-dollar convert;" is said to be engaged to the prophet's son, who has never been kissed-at least so his daddy says. A million dollars is enough to stir the most unkissed youth in America.

In the latest New York Times received there appears this ad: MAN SPEAKING EIGHT DIFFERENT LAN. guages desires position; handy for all general housework; city or country; write for 3 days, McKioff, care of Friedman, 23 Fotsyth st.,

Think of that, ye linguists. Eight "different" languages and anxious to get a job of housework.

Professor Starr, of Chicago University, has devised a new study for his classes, He will take an assorted bunch to St. Louis to investigate the "psychology of the Pike." No doubt there will be a rush of students to join such a fascinating class, and Professor Starr is to be congratulated on the work he is doing in making the road to knowledge a meandering pathway through a flowery mead.

One Sunday, says the Youths' Companion, a teacher was trying to illustrate to her small scholars the lesson, "Return good for evil." To make it practical, she said: "Suppose, children, one of your schoolmates should strike you and the next day you should bring him an apple, that would be one way of returning good for evil." To her dismay one little girl spoke up quickly, "Then he would strike you again to get another apple.'

"The car was entirely empty, with the exception of one man, and his condition was exactly the reverse," says Miss Myra Kelly, in the Argonaut, "but as I entered he rose, made me an unateady but magnificent bow, and said: 'Madam, pleashe be kind 'nough to asshept thish plashe.' There was nothing else for me to do, so I thanked him and sat down. And for 20 blocks that idiot hung from a strap, swaying in the breeze, with not a soul in the car but ourselves. Occa-

think that I was a car-full." "I knew they used empty tin tobacco cans for advertising in cigar store windows," says the Harlemite in the New York Sun, "and empty champagne bottles in saloon windows, empty cracker boxes in groceries, empty patent medicine receptacles in drugstores and fake hams in meat markets, but my wife ran into a new one on me the other day. She went to a creamery to buy a quart of milk. The clerk said they were all out, She saw at least a dozen bottles in sight, all filled up and with about two inches of nice, yellow cream on top. The clerk caught her glance. "Oh," said he, "those bottles are filled with flour with a layer of cornmeal on top,"

TWO COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Decision Reached by Pierce Democratic Central Committee.

TACOMA, July 4. — (Special.) — The Democratic County Central Committee decided in favor of holding two County Con-ventions, one for the election of delegates to the State Convention in Bellingham. and the other for the nomination of a county ticket. The first convention will be held the 23d of this month and the second, September 2.
The decision to hold two conventions

instead of having all of the business transacted in one, is regarded as a victory for the forces in the party who are opposed to the candidacy of Ernest Lister for the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor. Sentiment in favor of any other world the force of the office of Lieutenant. candidates for the office of Lieutenant Governor did not develop, but it is under stood that among the local Democrats are supporters of Henry Drum. William Blackman, Steve Judson and J. F. Myhan; The leaders think it is doubtful now that any candidate for office will be indoused the County Convention.

MOB CHARGES ON TROOPS. Objection Made to Their Escorting

Nonunion Men to Works SYDNEY, C. B., July 4.—Unable to cope with a mob of 10,000 strikers of the works of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company today, forcibly preventing nonunion men from going to work, the civil authorities appealed to Major Crowe, and tonight the militia is protecting the company's prop-erty. One hundred of the Sydney Field Battery were placed at the entrances to the works and with loaded carbines and fixed bayonets held an angry mob

As the troops were marching down Charlotte street to the work tonight they encountered more than 1000 strikers armed with clubs and stones. The mob gath-ered in front of the soldiers in an attempt to prevent the latter from escorting nonunion men into the plant. The soldiers charged the mob and with fixed bayonets forced their way through.

Warship Creates World's Record. NEW YORK, July 4.—H. M. S. Ven-erable has just created a world's record in prize firing off Malta, according to a Kuropatkin Opening Hospital.

TA TCHE KIAO, July 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—All is quiet at the outposts. General Kuropatkin is here engaged in the peaceful task of opening a permanent hospital of 200 beds founded by the Manchurian Railroad employes. The hospital is not yet full. It contains 151 patients.