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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly warmer; light to fresh northwesterly winds. PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1904.

SUNDAY AT EXPOSITIONS.

An Oregonian, writing from St. Louis, says that no one should deceive himself with the idea that the closing of the gates of the Exposition on Sunday is a benefit to the throng of strangers in the city, to the city itself, or helpful in any way to public or private morals. The gates of the Exposition being closed, and the throngs shut out from the place where quiet entertainment and instructive amusement might be found, throng the questionable places within sight or reach, fill the "resorts." crowd the car lines and steamboats, and spend the day far less to their profit and satisfaction than if the gates of the Exposition were open to receive them; while the more quiet folk remain at their hotels or rooms, bored to death throughout the day.

This is unquestionably what happens and will happen in every case, and on every occasion of this kind. In St. Louis the most moral of the places where the people would go, if permitunder the mistaken notion that the forced to spend the Sunday as a minordoubtless of good intention but of

mistaken judgment, insist they shall. One of the arguments is that the gatekeepers, attendants and workmen are entitled to one day's rest in the week. Let them have it. But substitutes may be found, innumerable, for that day or for any other day in the week, as in the great lines of business and industry that allow no interruption. The mails cannot be stopped on Sun-The most rigorous Sabbatarian would complain. A traveler may not start on Sunday, but if he is on his way he doesn't want his train to lie on a sidetrack over Sunday. The streetcars, the milk trains, the ice wagons, are wanted on Sunday as on other days, and the newspaper, too, Is the Exposition less moral than any of these?

A mistake has been made at St. Louis obedience to the professional Sabbatarians, who maintain a lobby at Washington, under direction of one Wilbur F. Crafts, a reverend gentleman of sanctimonious aspect, who tried also to make the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition conditional upon closure on Sunday. This falled, through the address of the author of the bill (Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota), who took the ground that as the United States was only going to make an exhibit at an exposition held under the law of Oregon, it could have nothing to do with administration of the grounds. But St, Louis was asking so much of the United States that it was felt to be necessary to reduce the opposition or friction, by yielding to the demand that Sunday closure should be made a condition of the appropriation. It may be expected that an appeal will be made to the Legislature of Oregon next Winter for an act to close the Lewis and Clark Exposition on Sunday. But it probably would not pass; or if it should, it might be no more effective than certain other Sunday laws long on the statute books of Oregon. Decent behavior on Sunday is required; but the people of Oregon and of the West generally will not consent to be deprived of recreation, outing, amusement and freedom of movement on that day. Nobody wants to molest another. and they who wish to keep the day after a solemn, gloomy or ascetic fash-ion, will in no wise be interfered with. They needn't go to the Exposition, to the park, to the river, or elsewhere, if they don't want to; but others will do as they please, too. Movement of the people for recreation and amusement on Sunday cannot be stopped; and the notion that morality may be promoted and sustained by closing the gates of an exposition on Sunday is merely a mistake-we had almost said, a ludicrous

THE JUDGE AND THE JUGGLER. By what right, on what ground, does Judge Parker assume that "the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably es-

tablished"? He has opposed the gold standard him. self; he has voted against it, for years part, his party even now refuses to accept or affirm it. Is he not, as a supporter of Bryan in 1896, and again in 1900, and as an opponent of the gold standard through all these years, now playing a contemptible part when he

The Oregonian convictions, for the sake of a nomination and hope of election, and declares that he regards the gold standard as "firmly and irrevocably established"? No wonder that Bryan and the millions who supported Bryan hold him in con-

> But how is the gold standard irrevocably established? How can it be? Congress is master of the money standard. The Republican party, declaring for the gold standard, has fixed it for the present in law. The Democratic party, which for years has fought the gold standard and now refuses to accept it, may, if it obtains power, declare against it and repeal it.

Possibly the American people, in view further, and will be willing to leave all jugglers, like Judge Parker, out of consideration.

HOLYBDENUM.

In a new pamphlet on "The Mineral Resources of Oregon," by J. H. Fisk, published by the Lewis and Clark State Commission, mention is made of molybdenite, which is said to exist in extensive bodies in Union County, from which shipments are soon to be made Molybdenum, though not widely known, was discovered a long time ago, but only now is coming into use. It was named from the Greek word molybdos (lead), is a silver-white metal, fusing only at very high temperature Specific gravity, 8.6. The ore in which it commonly occurs is known as molybdenite; but it is also found in other forms or combinations.

The Canadian Manufacturer has an account of large deposits of this ore in British Columbia, chiefly about Rossland. The same publication also has a statement of the uses of molybdenum, which are many, and certainly will be much extended, as soon as it can be produced in quantities. The metal has recently been made applicable to the production of high-class steel. Molybdenum steel tools, we are told, possess the quality of cutting ribbons with ease from steel bars, will cut bars as readily when red-hot as when cold, and when once tempered will retain its temper under all circumstances. Molybdenum has been successfully tested in France and Germany for armor plate, for crucibles, for coating cartridges for rapidfire guns, for manufacture of heavy artillery and the manufacture of jewelry. As a lubricator for diminishing friction in machinery and preventing hot boxes, it probably has no equal.

Canada, it is asserted in the publicaion before us, has the largest and most valuable deposits of molybdenite known in the world. Because of scarcity, heretofore, it could not be supplied in quantitles for all commercial demands; and of course prices have been high. But the Canadian Manufacturer holds that the supply from Canada will soon be large enough to dominate the world in the production of armor-plates, cannon, marine and other machinery, the manufacture of iron and steel working machines, and a thousand other things where strength, lightness and durability are required. These are interesting statements, though as yet only of possibilities. If we have in Union County, Oregon, quantities of molybdenite the subject may become one of interest and importance to the state.

RIVERS AS BATE REGULATORS.

The Minneapolis millers who have een fighting for years against the discrimination of the railroads which make ted, is closed against them on Sunday; a lower rate to the seaboard on wheat than on flour are agitating a resumpmasses of the people can be driven or tion of river transportation. The Northestern Miller, which is the chief or gan of the flour milling interests, refers to the Mississippi River as "the greatest neglected opportunity in America," and declares that with proper facilities which the millers themselves can easily provide, flour can be transported from river points to New Orleans at onequarter the rates now exacted by the rail lines for moving it to seaboard. It cites the experience of the lumbermen and the coal dealers, who annually ship millions of tons by barges towed up and down the Mississippi River, at rates so low that it is impossible for the railroads to meet them. Almost simultaneously with the suggestion of this new plan for relief for the flour millers comes the announcement from New Orleans that the railroads terminating there will improve their facilities for handling grain at that port and will this season attempt to win back the prestige that has been annexed by Gal-

So rapid has been the gain in grain shipments of these two southern ports over New York, Philadelphia and other ports lying farther north that it is no onger a case of rivalry between Northern and Southern ports, but between the two big Southern ports. This shift. ing of the grain trade is in part due to the opening of new territory to which the Southern ports have easier access and in part to the increasing consumption and attendant decreasing surplus for export in the wheat districts lying farther north. The great factor, however, in the changed routing of the exportable surplus of grain lies in the recognition of the law of gravity, which precludes the necessity of dragging grain uphill to a tidewater market when it can follow a course of less resistance and reach an equally good shipping point at the foot of a downhill

The Government has spent something over \$10,000,000 on the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Missouri, and, even had returns traceable direct to river traffic failed to have justified the expenditure, it has been returned many times over by the reduction which the railroads were forced to make in order to meet the river competition. New Orleans and Galveston have wrested the export grain trade from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other Northern ports. This accomplished, New Orleans, situated at the ocean terminus of one of the longest systems of internal waterways to be found anywhere on earth, will now demand and receive more than an equal division of the traffic now shared by her with Galveston. The latter port will remain practically invincible in the grain trade of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and a portion of the states lying farther north, but the water-level lines from the Northwest and Middle West will take the grain from that vast region by the easy and natural route to New Or-

leans. On a smaller scale the same conditions which will eventually govern the grain movement there are noticeable in the Pacific Northwest. New Orleans was shipping wheat before Galveston was ever mentioned as a wheat port, just as Portland was a heavy shipper The development of new territory supplied business for Galveston and for

Portland continued to increase the volume of their business, losing little or nothing by the growth of the other ports. Portland's waterway to the interior is not yet sufficiently improved to offer the unobstructed passage from the wheat fields of the Inland Empire that is available for the Mississippl barges, but the time is coming when this route will be open, and when it is the rates to tidewater will be governed. not by the cost of lifting freight over a mile in the air and dropping it down on the other side of a mountain, but by the cost of moving it over a waterlevel grade or by water.

The railroads which are now planning to divert wheat from other ports to of their past experience, will think it New Orleans are doing so because they best not to juggle with this question have an advantage in routes and grades. Retaliation by roads less favorably situated and leading to other ports will be too dangerous to attempt for the water-level route will in the end make the rate, be it low or high. The advantage possessed by New Orleans in this respect is also one of the greatest commercial assets possessed by Portland.

APPALLING LOSSES BY RAILROAD

ACCIDENTS. Recent fatal disasters by railroad are calculated to send us back to the records of these fearful losses of life and imb, as presented in the official re ports. The Interstate Commerce Comdission in its rallway statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, gives the number of persons killed at 9840, and those injured at 76,558, making a

total of killed and wounded of 88,398. This is a shocking record, taken by itself; but it is even yet more appalling when we compare it with losses in battle. This annual sacrifice to the locomotive juggernaut exceeds the loss in any of the many bloody battles of our Civil War. In the fighting from Port Gibson to Vicksburg, the losses sustained by Grant were 1223 killed and 7632 wounded. The Confederate loss is still unknown, but was not far from 10,000 in killed and wounded. The loss on both sides was less than one-fourth American railroading. The Union losses at Gettysburg are given by General Meade for the three days' engagement at 2834 killed and 13,709 wounded. The Confederate loss was somewhat larger, but all the losses of that memorable and sanguinary engagement did not be-Commerce Commission's record of dis-

It is not to be supposed that this presentment, or any that might be formulated, will have any effect, either upon the rallreads themselves or upon public opinion or conduct. No consideration of humanity will outweigh or much increase the motive for caution already imposed upon the railroads by in wrecks, their immediate cost in destruction and delay and their indirect

and in claims for damages. These losses are in fact if not a necessary at least an inevitable concomitant of swift travel. The number 694,891,525, and it is only in contemplation of this inconceivably great numsome of them escape being caught un- results.

der the wheels. This does not mean, of course, that official vigilance should be relaxed or strict accountability waived or condign punishment withheld in any case. With all that conscientious opwill still be disaster; but every preventable one, and this includes nearly all, should be followed by searching inquiry and exact justice. Every life lost r person maimed unnecessarily in our our boasted civilization. The mismanaged railroad suffers financial loss for its mistakes, but this is not enough. Its guilty officials or employes should also pay the penalty society exacts for criminal sacrifice of human life, and travelers should not be in such a hurry. They always want fast trains.

TRUCE FOR BATTLING GIANTS

The financial world, or at least that portion of it that takes its tip from Wall street, is still awaiting further light on the celebrated Northern Securities case, and a slow and uneasy stock market is expected pending the final settlement of this suit. This remarkable contest, better known to the general public as the Hill-Harriman fight, is an affair of such gigantic proportions that Wall street has good reasons for awaiting the result with breathless anxiety. The world, ancient or modern, has never before witnessed a struggle in which such a vast aggregation of capital was involved or in which the interests of the people in such a large scope of country were affected. The railroad interests involved in the deal include more than 32,900 miles of road, on which there is a bond and stock valuation of \$1,500,000,000. Included in this mileage are four lines which cross the continent from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. and more than one-third of the states of the Union are traversed by either the Hill or the Harriman lines.

Neither Wall street nor the country at large will soon forget the shock which followed the collision of these great forces in May, 1901, when, in a frantic endeavor to secure control of the Northern Pacific, the rival bidders forced the stock up to \$1000 per share, the struggle precipitating a veritable Black Friday in Wall street. Then came what had the appearance of a settlement of the differences by the formation of the Northern Securities Company, the magnificent proportions of which dwarfed in comparison all other consolidations of railroad interests that had ever been attempted. With the subsequent history of the Becurities Company the reading public is quite familiar. The financial peace that was restored by the merging of the Hill-Harriman properties vanished with the appearance of the Supreme Court decision sustaining the contention of the lower court that the merger was in violation of the Federal anti-trust

The decision in itself was not neces sarily conducive to war, but the court neglected to instruct regarding the distribution of the securities, and the Harriman objection to the Hill method of returning them brought on the suit which has kept the financial world in a feverish state for months. The extent to which this great case has besurrenders, or pretends to surrender his Puget Sound, but New Orleans and come a factor in regulating the pulse of An octogeranium, indeed;

Wall street was forcibly illustrated last week by the demonstration which followed the decision of Judge Bradford, of the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey. This decision only granted a temporary injunction preventing the distribution of the stock according to the Hill plan until such a time as the case could be tried out on its merits. In effect it was only a stay of proceedings which the subsequent decision might prove to be of no benefit to the Harriman interests. Wall street, however, regarded it as a straw which might show which way the wind would blow, and in the few hours following the announcement Union Pacific stock

ings amounting to more than \$20,000,000. The West, by reason of a number of years of good crops and high prices, is in a measure indifferent to the antics of the New York money market, but would like to see this famous case speedily settied in order that railroad building in the Pacific Northwest, which is now being held up by the decision, could proceed. A victory for Harriman would be highly beneficial to Oregon and Washington, but a defeat would hardly change some of his important plans for this country, and he would still remain an antagoist who could make his prowess felt by Mr. Hill in guarters where he has not yet landed.

shot up nearly \$4 per share, with deal

Men who have been interested for a umber of years in the Santiam mines in Linn and Marion Counties show their falth in the future of that district by continuing to invest money in develop ment work. Ten years ago the Lawler mines at Anidem were worked extensively, though, it seems, not profitably. The development work was carried on at such a large expense that the town of Gates possessed all the characteristies of a booming mining town. As soon as work was suspended the town lost its activity, and all that remained to recall the livelier days was the gaudily painted sign over the principal saloon, "Gates Ajar." In the last year or two mining operations have been commenced on Gold Creek, north of the killed and wounded of one year of Gates, and now it is announced that work will begin again in the mines to the south. While many people will smile and predict failure, there is something reassuring in the confidence displayed by the men who have been and are putting up the money to carry on the work. Perhaps some day their gin to compare with the Interstate forts will be amply rewarded and the deserted town of Gates will take on new

It is an encouraging sign, speaking from the standpoint of missionary effort, that missionaries are finding plenty of work to do in the home field. The expense of long journeys across the water, the time and study involved in learning a strange language, the danthe tremendous financial loss involved | ger of being captured by brigands and the possibility of being murdered by the Thibetans, are expunged from the charge in decreased traffic, in renewals | missionary problem by this discovery of the home field. Whether laboring along practical lines among the isolated, ignorant people of the Southern mountains, or in the squalld homes of of passengers carried in the year was the denizens of the city slums, the home missionaries find enough to do to keep them busy the year round. Miss ber that the comparative smallness of Roberts, National organizer for the the losses appears. Indeed, when one Home Missionary Society of the Methreflects upon the carelessness and inex- odist Episcopal Church, now with us, perience of many travelers, the won- says the society now has 100 mission der perhaps is greater that no more are aries in desolate parts of the United injured. Where trains plow through ex-cited crowds at open stations, as at more. This discovery of Borriboola-Gladstone Park or Coney Island, it Gha at our very doors is an important seems almost a miracle sometimes how one, and will doubtless lead to happy

Oregon Country The Oregonian receives copies of newspapers from distant places, containing long articles on the Lewis and Clark Exposition, with deerators and stern courts can do, there scription and history, which it is asked to reprint. Should we comply with these requests we should fill a page of this paper every day. Besides, we receive direct from newspapers in many parts of the United States marked copies conrailroad administration is a blot upon taining similar articles. They go to show that the Lewis and Clark Exposition and the Oregon Country are getting large notice and wide advertisement and we note the fact with pleasure. But it is not worth while to reprint these long and numerous articles, descriptive and historical, in The Oregonian, With all they contain our people here are perfectly familiar. What we are glad to note is their publication in other states. It is wonderful what an amount of this work is now being done; and The Oregonian wishes to thank its brethren of the press throughout the United States for the interest they manifest in it, and for the effectiveness of their kindly effort.

The whole situation as to the Russo Japanese War is this: Russia has no right or business to be in Manchuria; and Japan ought to expel her, with the plaudits of the world. For, if Russia should absorb Manchuria, she would soon absorb Corea, and then Japan could not exist. As for the rest of China, her fate would soon follow that of Manchuria. China is an inert mass. of jellyfish or blubber, from which nothing is to be expected through her own initiative; but if Japan, withstanding Russia, can take the hegemony in the Orient, great things may be effected. Japan shows a gallantry in this business that entitles her to the considerate sympathy of mankind.

The Democratic party "now is sane." So says Grover Cleveland. So says Henry Watterson. So says Fred V. Holman. So say many more. It has not been sane heretofore, then - these statesmen, orators and rosarlans admit. But it is now sane. Thus, ebriosity, quitting its cups, starts out to lecture the world on the virtues of sobriety and sanity. But it always has been doubted whether presentation of "the horrible example" was the best lecture for temperance.

The main question, the question of prime interest and importance as to Judge Parker will be pressed later, towit: How could this "safe and sane" man vote twice for William J. Bryan, on the platforms of 1896 and 1990? That is to say, or to inquire, Is Judge Parker "safe and sane?"

One thing indeed is gratifying, to wit: We find among our Democratic brethren those who tell us that their party has recovered from the crime of 73. Yet there are those who dispute it.

Why don't the Republicans in the State of Washington pull down Mead, misnamed for Governor, and put up a man whom they can elect?

"still in the bloom of vigor and health."

An enthusiastic Democratic editor writes that Henry Gassaway Davis is

Pittsburg Dispatch. Parker stories are scarce. There is no ublic men about whom fewer anecdotes are told. This is due largely to his reserved life and reticence, although no one loves a good joke or story better.

One is related at the Judge's expense. A very able New York attorney, who was as Idahoans will attend in large numbers. quite deaf and very sensitive, was argu-ing a case before the Court of Appeals. ing a case before the Court of Appeals. He dwelt at length upon a fundamental law principle. Finally Judge Parker intically the entire display it has at St. would seem, Brother ou infer that this court is not well versed portion of the foreign exhibits will like In this elementary law point."

Now, the attorney didn't catch what was said, but he made it a rule to agree

always with what the court said. So, smiling and bowing, he said:

HUDGE&PARKER AT HOME.

Out at the general store at Esopus the diliage wiseacres gather each night to will very generally desire to stop liscuss the events of the day. On every night save Friday, by the light of a very smelly oil lamp, they talk Judge Parker. On that night they talk something else, for Judge Parker in ariably is present.

To the simple minds of the villagers President. It would be high treason, lese majeste and horsethief, to hold otherwise. They all talk of "when the Judge land in our resources will have but to is down to Washington," and they often refer to "President Parken," land in our resources will have but to secure a lay-over ticket and pay us a visit. One of the shrewdest of the old wise-acres is "Uncle John." He is a tall, angu-

lar farmer who wears a small bunch of whiskers on the point of his chin. His lothing is homespun, and he wears huge felt boots. He is the hottest Parker man n the country. "Reckon I'll go down to the 'naugura-

tion," he remarked.
"Inauguration of whom?" inquired the "Humph! Who'd you think? Why, the Jedge, of course!

"Would the Judge make a good President, Uncle John?" "Why, of course, he will! Why, land's sakes, he's got the finest bunch of Herefords in the hull of York State! Will he make a good President? Humph!"
"Uncle John" has an old beaver hat, "I'm

calkerlatin' t' wear it t' th' 'nauguration,' he said. "Th' Jedge has one, too. He go his'n when I got mine, long about 30 years Parker Totes Freight.

On a little plank sign above the dock at the foot of Rosemount is the sign: HE KINGSTON NAVIGATION CO. A. B. PARKER, FREIGHT AGENT. The villagers cannot see any joke in

He simply lets the little freight boat use his dock for the accommodation of his ighbors, and one of his men attends to freight. And sometimes, when the man is very busy, "Freight Agent Par-ker" handles a few pieces of freight him-

His Mother's Switch.

The Judge's mother, Mrs. Harriet Straton Parker, lives at Derby, Conn., but spends the Summer months at Rosemount. She is of Puritan stock and a firm believer in temperance and humility.

Whenever she sees something printed bout her distinguished son she writes him to beware of pride and urges him not to become too fond of worldly things. She also lectures him frequently on temperance, and the Judge listens gravely. He is a very abstemious man, once in awhile indulging in a Scotch highball at his dinner. Mother is the best mother in the

world," he often says. Then, with an amused twinkle, "and she always used the best and strongest switches."

How Diaz Polices Mexico.

Boston Transcript. Bandits and demagogues having been exterminated Diaz sent soldiers into every city—sent them there to remain and as a menace to evil-doers. He organized a rural police force, a civil guard of heavilyesults. armed horsemen. These men patrol the republic, the mountains and the valleys, the arid North and the tropic South. They are to be found on the Pacific Coast, far from the habitation of man and in the environs of village, town and city. Their guns are sure and their horses fleet. They are policemen and spies. Thus every indian and every planter in the country can be watched. Diaz in his palace in Mexico City is likewise in every highway and mountain trail throughout Mexico. His eye is on every man. If a demagogue arises in me remote hamlet to condemn the government Diaz is immediately informed. And in this manner is crime put down in the country and in this manner is revo-

in the county and in this manner is revo-iution made impossible.

Policemen in large cities carry heavy clubs. Long pistols are thrust into belts outside their coats. At night they have anterns with which to signal and every few minutes they rap upon the pavement with their sticks. In the villages and small cities the police are armed with short rifles, revolvers and swords. A hamlet of 300 inhabitants may have six policemen. If it is on a railroad the entrain comes in-at the station in line for-mation, guns rigid but ready, hands upon sword hilts, eyes fixed but seeing everything.

"Returning Sanity."

Philadelphia Record, Dem The widespread recognition of the fact that Mr. Cleveland was right when he gave mortal offense to a portion of his party is one of the most remarkable things in our politics. The demonstration in the St. Louis Convention over the men-tion of Mr. Cleveland's name was an tion of Mr. Cleveland's name was an apology by the party to the ex-President. A like apology from the late Senator Irby, of South Carolina, was related by the Senator's friend, Eilis G. Graydon, to the Charleston News and Courier. Speaking of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Irby is reported by Mr. Graydon as aprior. Graydon as saying:

He stood in the breach single-handed and alone, and fought the whole Republican party, and all the hobos in the Democratic party, of whom I was one at that time. By that act he preserved the bonor of the United States and its financial system, and I believe he actually sweet the ually maved the Government itself from disrup-

What He Owes It To. Boston Transcript.

As a jurist Parker is not more distinguished than are some of his associates on the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals, say John Clinton Gray or Edward T. Bartlett. He owes his prominence to his position as Chief Judge and his position as Chief Judge he owes to politics.

Providence Journal. Mr. Davis' bar'l will be subjected to an exhaustive drain, but when a man reaches his 31st year it is a pity if he cannot have some fun with his mo The Joy.

Will Get a Run for It.

The joy is in the doing, Not the deed that's done The swift and giad pursuing Not the goal that's won. The joy is in the seeing, Not in what we see;

The ecstasy of vision Far and clear and free! The joy is in the singing, Whether heard or no; 'he poet's wild, aweet rapture, And song's divinest flow!

The joy is in the being-Joy of a soul triump? Conqueror of death!

Is there a flaw in the marble? Sculptor, do your best; The joy is in the endeavor-Leave to God the rest,

IDAHO AT THE FAIR.

Those in charge of the Portland Exposition to occur next year are very active in the work of preparing for the event, that is of much interest to our people, as Idahoana will attend in large numbers and also contribute to the exhibits. All will be glad to know the Exposition is to be on so grand a scale. The United States Government will transfer practically the extra transfer practically the contribution of States. wise be moved west. The states to the eastward will be very generally repre-sented, while those of the West and Northwest will send large exhibits and some of them will establish state build-

smiling and bowing, he said:

"Precisely, Your Honor, precisely. You have stated the proposition correctly."

The court laughed, Judge Parker smiled and the lawyer continued his argument.

"Goin' to the 'Nauguration."

"Goin' to the 'Nauguration."

"Goin' to the 'Nauguration."

"Goin' to the 'Nauguration."

"Bases the continued his argument.

"Goin' to the 'Nauguration." our state. Visitors from Eastern points see the lands growing the products ex-hibited. In this respect the Portland Ex-position will bear a very different relation to Idaho than that at St. Louis. People who may become interested in Idaho from what they see at the latter Judge Parker is certain to be the next place would have to make a long trip especially for the purpose of visiting the state; those becoming interested at Port-

There can be no doubt that a great multitude of people will stop over in this state on their way to or from the Exposition, and it is a foregone conclusion that large numbers of them will deter-mine to settle here. More visitors will come into the state during the Exposition than have ever stopped within its borders in any three years. Moreover, a large proportion of these will be per-sons looking for investment or a place in which to settle. It is for these reasons that the Portland Exposition will prove of such very great benefit to the state. Furthermore, our people should take special pains to have a good display at the Exposition. There is no doubt they will take steps to have the state very creditably represented, but the subject is one to be kept in mind so that nothing shall be overlooked when the time omes to act.

They're After Him.

Chicago Chronicle.

If Uncle Henry Gassaway ever heard that once popular ditty, "They're After Me," he must realize its peculiar aptness in his own case.

They're after me, they're after me To capture me is every one's desire; They're after me, they're after me, I am the individual they require.

They are surely after Uncle Henry. They have lost no time. They have coralled Uncle Henry in a New York hotel, and what they have done to him is an awful secret between Uncle Henry and

ne paying teller. What is more, they evidently do not can to lose sight of Uncle Henry. The Judge, up at Rosemount, splashes and plunges around in the limpid waters of the Hudson, attracting the curious attention of the people on the steamboats, but practically neglected by the directors-general of the Democracy. Uncle Henry is accompanied in his comings and goings by no fewer than half a dozen National Committeemen, each of whom carries enstantly in his pocket a supply of blank hecks in readiness for the psychological

The Judge is an abstraction, so to speak; Uncle Henry is something concretc. He is, in very truth, the individ-ual they require, and it is all nonsense to give way to gloomy imaginings bese of his advanced age and lack of physical vigor.

If Uncle Henry's writing hand gives out he can sign checks with a rubber stamp. As we have remarked before, all is well.

O My! O My! Birmingham (Ala.) News, Dem. Roosevelt is exceedingly unpopular with very large proportion of his own party. The business interests of the country are afraid of him. There is a widespread impression which is based upon the conduct of Roosevelt himself that he will get this complications if half an opportunity pre-sents itself. He is personally offensive to millions of voters. He is unreasonable, bombastic, high-handed and arrogant. With a self-esteem and an insatiable ambition he has put himself in the same class with the I-am-the-state French monarch who considered nothing higher or greater than his individual views and This strong imperialistic aspirations. tendency of a bigoted autocrat will neces-sarily react upon him at the hands of a democratic people. They have had an umple sufficiency of an erratic, domineering egotist, and the returns in November will register their repudiation of the most obnoxious mistake that ever got into the White House by accident or otherwise.

A Singular Statement.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

James M. Head, member of the Demo-cratic National Committee from Tennessee, talks in the manner in which many Democrats are talking. "The issue," Democrats are talking. says he, "will be Rooseveltism. That is inevitable. The two National platforms are almost identical, so that it will be a question of which of the two candidates for President can best be relied upon to carry out the pledges of his party if

The Development League.

Any movement for the upbuilding of Portland means equally as much for Ger-vais and the balance of the state. We urge the citizens of Gervals to assist the movement now pending for a meeting at an early date in Portland, composed of mercial bodies of the state and cities. It can do no harm and may result in much good.

Short, Good Stories.

Senator Benjamin Tillman goes shy of Sen-ator Hoar in colloquy. Not long since the South Carolinian remarked to the Massachusetts Nestor that there were not seven men in the Senate who would know the Lord's prayer if they saw it in French, Whereupon Senator Hoar remarked: "Perhaps so, perhaps

enough," said a Tammany leader, "but it doesn't account for the landside to Parker after the telegram was read." "Hush," retorted you won't do." There was an awful possibility of "What I want is a son-in-law who is willing Cockran.

President Hadley, of Yale University, is sometimes absent minded. He was to lecture in a city some distance from New Have sometimes absent-minded. He was to iscture in a city some distance from New Haven. His train was late. Jumping into a cab he handed 'the driver \$2, and told him to "drive fast." For half an hour the horse kept up a rapid gate, up one street, down another, until the professor called to the cabby: "Are we nearly there?" "Damfine, mister," was the reply, "where do you want to go?"

Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, was old by Charles H. Murray, a local politician, told by Charles H. Murray, a local politician, that Judge Parker "eas" so towering that England sees and salutes him." "Yee," remarked the Senator, "the candidates can be seen a long way off this year. Both, so to speak, stand on high ground." Murray is shrewd, but didn't grasp the idea. So Phatt simplified it: "Roosevelt on San Juan Hill; Parker on David B. Hill."

"Not long ago an old colored woman of Virginia visited a doctor and informed him

NOTE AND COMMENT. Overstecked.

"Now, you Stork, see here."

And the Carr looks hinck—
"If you bring a girl
You'll just take her back." Mum's the Word.

Since the packing strike begun, it's the public that has been beefing.

Why does the fireboat shiver the night with its searchlight; looking for a fire? Yes, Constant Reader, the games are

closed; but there's nothing to prevent you from dropping your money into the river. These cricket matches between married and unmarried men: Don't they last so

long that some of the bachelors' team b

come disqualified.

By the way, those Royal Company Isands that the British government wiped off the charts and its list of possessio does the governor get a pension?

The amputated foot of a patient who died in a Seattle hospital was found in a dustheap. But it wasn't the patient that put his foot in it; it was the hospital.

Frenchmen complain that they have to drink bad chartreuse, since the monks were driven out of France. The American product, however, maintains its stand-

The person suffering from what the Atchison Globe calls the "old-fashioned b. a." is worthy of relief if he is capable of believing "Dr." Minard's dictum that "your inside is filled with divine love."

A woman at Coney Island got so scared that her false teeth slipped their moorings and choked her to death. What we want to hear of is a woman whose false hair blew round her neck in a gale and strangled her.

The Rev. I. H. Albright, paster of Christ Church, Lebanon, Pa., has attracted some attention by preaching in his shirtsleeves Somehow a man always does attract attention when he does anything sensible. What the people want, gummer or Winter,

is shirtsleeves religion "Fame," said some cynic, "fame is have ing your name spelt wrong in the papers." The New York Tribune gives fame to a

Portlander in this paragraph: "Gus" Danguisse, a resident of Portland, Or., was brought before Justice Hoyne, of the Municipal Court, charged with III-treating his wife. The evidence showed that he had cheked the woman brutally. The court directed Of-ficer Goets, an immensely powerful man, to choke the prisoner, in order that he might have practical knowledge of how his wife suf-fered. The officer obeyed with a will, holding the wifebeater until the brutal fellow became limp. Then Justice Hoyne sentenced him to 30 days in Jail.

The New York Globe conducts a "bachelors' column." Therein replies are made to the questions of various men distracted by questions of etiquette. One poor fellow has been requested to act as godfather to a friend's child, and he writes to the Globe asking what a godfather has to do. All most godfathers do is give the kid a silver mug, but there are presumably other duties attached to the office. If men are going to worry over little things like this, however, every newspaper will soon have to publish a men's sec-

All these lamentations over the passing of the old-fashioned woman that was a true helpmeet to her husband have no foundation in fact. The women of today are as much of a comfort to their husbands as the women of our grandmother's generation were to theirs. Countiess instances of wifely devotion are to be found in the press. Look, for example, at the Philadelphia dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian Robert Fitzsimmons, in the exercise of his profession, was engaged in pounding the head off a Mr. O'Brien. Close to the storm center sat Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, and country badly involved in international during the six rounds she "never took her eyes off" her husband. When the last blow was struck, Mrs. Fitz was first into the ring, and she pressed a kiss to the swollen lips of her Bob. Wasn't that wifely and comforting? And even if Fitzsimmons did miss the presence of the former Mrs. Fitz, she who at Carson City adjured him to "crack the slats" of Mr. Corbett, he is still a lucky man. And while on this subject, do not let us forget that James Jeffries is equally fortunate in having a wife of the good old-fashioned kind that is declared by the professional keeners to be extinct. Does not Mrs. Jeffries know how to train her husband, and does she not increase his confidence by assuring him that such dube as Munroe are not in the same ring with

WHX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Mr. Oldboy-The mountain air is very ex distrating. I feel like a two-year-old morning. Miss Tounger-And you look it, too -fifty times over.-Chicago Journal. Customer-I'd like to get something in the hape of a Panama hat. Salesman-Well, Panama hats haven't any shape, you knowbut we've got the hats, all right.-Chicago

It is pretty hard to believe that woman will be able to take a prominent part in ru the affairs of the Nation while she we waist that buttons down the back.-Chicago Record-Hernid.

Hicks-I hear that Wyllis had a had fall t'other day and came near killing himself. Wicks—Yes, he hasn't been so puffed up about anything since he had the appendicitis .- Boston Transcript.

Backlots-That newcomer is very rich, ian't he? Subbubs-He's either very rich or very ignorant. He says he's going to raise enough vegetables in his garden to supply his table this Summer .- Philadelphia Press. "My son," said the fond father as he proprayer if they saw it in French. Whereupon duced his light hickory cane. "I want you benator Hoar remarked: "Perhaps so, perhaps to understand that this hurts you a good to; but that would not be because they can't deal more than it does me." "Father," replied the noble boy, "I'd sooner have a fath

At the Democratic Club in New York one evening last week, Bourke Cockran was continuing his luminous explanations of how it happened at St. Louis. "That's all reasonable to marry my daughter, eh?" "Ah, res!"

Daughter-Doctor, father has been acting so queerly lately. Will you please examine him and see if he should be put in an asy lum? Insanity expert—what is he doing now? Daughter—He's reading the Sunday colored comic supplements. Insanity expert—Gimme the commitment papers and I'll sign 'em.—Judge.

"What was the matter with that audience?" asked Mr. Stormington Barnes.

Be Hill."

Senator Joe Binckburn, of Kentucky, tells one on himself. He was admiringly bosing at a pretty woman at the railroad station in Washington-not impertinently, but courteous by because she was beautiful-when she extilined: "Rubber!" shrugged her shoulders and frowned. The Senator took off his hat and said: "Madam, I beg a thousand pardons, I took the liberty of admiring you because it took the liberty of admiring you because it powerful little of that."—Phindeights Leagure.