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KEPT ON BALE. -Auditorium Annex, Posterno c. 178 Dearborn street. Tex.-Globe News Depot, 200 Mail

o. Tex-Louis Book and Cign s Black, Hamilton & Kend eventeenth street; Harry D. way; Pratt Book Store, 1214

Minn.-G. Blackburn, 215 West Su

of City, Mo.-Ricksecker Cigar Co., and Walnut, mgeles-Harry Drapkin; B. E. Arnos, et Seventh street. senth street. -M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South degelsburger, 217 First avenue

d, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Pourteent Franklin streets.

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D. C .- P. D. Morrison, 2122

OR., MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.

construct the Panama realization of the difficuland the flamboyant opnat possessed the country ught the right to undertake giving way to a sober sense ire and magnitude of the icles. There will be money for the United States, having the work, cannot draw back

test of hindrances is the trop mate, which enervates the isand subjects him to the dangers e. This makes the labor probof a colossal work like this, the serious that man has yet conin any of his undertakings, of history has made a record. country is rich enough to con t this canal; but where is it to get

Were the work to be done n any porthern climate it would be put brough rapidly. Men sturdy and strong and strenuous work that the world has witnessed. But in tropical climates ich vigor and energy wither. Men of re more surely than those of the

And in fact men of the vigorous work ng races cannot be hired for this serv-The work, therefore, is left to fee ns. One of our great, sturdy felrking in a northern climate, do as much as a half dozen men be races who can work, and surto the climate of Panama. as of engineers, therefore,

he cost of the work at Panama, as they have been on the cost of ar work in our northern climates, con already to be erroneous. Some the labor cost will be thrice what bably will take many more has yet been calculated; but it will be th more than all the time and money ded in its construction.

## "JOINTS" HIGH AND LOW. Ladies of the "400" can frequent fash-

able "joints" and it's nobody's busi-ss. But ladies with dimmer diamonds nter silks are "pinched" by hief Gritzmacher's police and made to ace Judge Cameron, for the same inme in resorts less brightly gilded. Why the difference?

rathskeller; the other is a sale attaches to a bar which dispenses isky and champagne and sauterne. up at the bar. In the fashionable it" this is a befitting social it in the other "joint" it is a breach of social and sexual eti-

st penalty.
"joint" has its ladies' entrance beautifully glided and silvered estried; the other ugly with und boards or battered panels.

the one case the screens and the are gorgeous and grand; in the tawdry and cheap. The one has bright tapestries from Baythe other has dingy draperies New England. The one is freeelights of fairyland; the other maked as a roost for flydom. gan or orchestra; the other with iky fiddle or wheezy phonograph. one "joint" a gentleman and a "enjoy themselves" in the muand the "booze" for \$2.50, more of of culture and noble sociability; or is said to debauch both the d give them sinful laziness,

ot touch them. One of them sells more liquor than any saloon in the city. It made more money last year out of its bar than out of its hotel. It is con trolled by men of high respectable ilies, who pose as paragons of virtue and carry their pious faces to church every Sunday, and call the saloon bat (not the rathskeller bur) a sink of

The outside of the cup and the platte is clean, but the inward part, is it full of favening and wickedness?

### A GUESS AT THE CENSUS.

In the year 1900, the year of the Federal census, there were 24,877 school children in Multnomah County, and ascertained by the census, was 103,167. The ratio of children of school age to the whole population was 1 to 4.23. There are now 31,889 children of school age in the county, and upon the same ratio the popular of the county now

By the census 6, the year 1960, taken in June, the population of Portland was \$0,426. In the county, beyond the city limits, that year, there were 12,741 inhabiante. Recent annexation has taken into the city territory containing now perhaps 2500. If now the population of the county, including the city, is 135,300 which is the result on the proportion of the school census—we should find that the population of the city was about 120,000, and of county territory outside the city about 15,000.

We shall have the results of the state census soon, and The Oregonian hazards the guess that the figures will be very close to these.

### INTERESTING HARBOR REPORT.

The one Government report scanned by all classes of our people with interest is that which sets out in detail the work done during the year on har-bors and water courses. Without fear that their title in the premises will be disputed, the people claim the rivers and harbors (subject only to Government control) as their very own. The vast railroad trackage of the continent. with its absolute rights of way, its sub sidies, its valuable land grants and its close corporation privileges, is the property of a few men; the enormous traffic passing over it is subject to conditions by which the public that it serves must abide. But waterways can never be subsidized or held exclusively by corporate interests. Corporations may use them, but they cannot control them,.

Hence the people of Oregon regard al-most with affection, certainly with their navigable rivers. Hence they feel richer by so much when in-formed through the Government district engineer that the expenditures on the Willamette River above Portland, together with those of the Yamhili River, have aggregated during the year \$20,740 the Lower Willamette and Columbia \$74,295 has been spent in the same period, and that in general iments of the rivers and harbors of the state, in addition to these sums. \$706,847 has been expended.

The whistle of the steamboat on ou rivers in the early days was a herald of progress. An "open river" has been the dream of many years, first on the Willametteen the effort to overcome the obstacles to navigation at the falls at Oregon City; next on the Columbia. in the purpose to overcome, with a portage railway, the obstruction at the Cascades, and then with a canal and locks; next at Cellio, in the endeavor to establish another portage rallway, and now finally in the effort to secure a canal and locks there also.

The interest of the people in these imovements has never flagged. Englneers have come and gone, in accordance with department regulations, each reporting progress. Much more have been done but for the mataken policy that sends the man who has become familiar with the work to a new field and brings one unfamiliar with it here to learn his lesson by experiment, are duly thankful. They wait for an "open river" with what patience they can muster-always loyal, always hopeful, but sometimes sorely chafing at what seems needless delay.

## A PUNDIT'S VIEW.

The question of foreign missions is one that agitates more or less constantly, and now and again violently, the Western ecclesiastical world. Religious denominations vie with each other in raising money to keep missionaries in the field, and tell each other through their conventions and conferences and assemblies wonderful tales of what is being done to Christianize the "heathen" of Turkey, of India, of China and of Japan. Inspired by a zeal that lifts the spiritual vision above the heads of the squalld hosts and ignorant hordes that exist at close range, the ecclesiastical glance falls and rests upon the disciples of Buddha, of Mahomet, of Confucius, and a burning desire to supplant the precepts of these ancient teachers by those of the Christ blinds the mind to the practical impossibility

We are told that millions have been converted to Christianity in India. We know that millions of dollars have be spent there in what is known as the if the present progress may be taken "missionary cause"; that Western com- as a criterion as to what is to follow. mercialism has touched the border, so to speak, of the ancient civilization of the Empire of India, and that, in obedience to the law of change and of selfinterest, large numbers of people have come to treat with religious dogmas tention without accepting them as preferable to their own ancient creeds and centuries-old beliefs.

Baba Bharati, vice-president for India at the Boston Peace Congress in 1904, in an article that lately appeared gard to the missionary effort in India: gard to the missionary effort in India:
They have based everything on business principles, these wooderful Americans, including religion. "Christ Is the Only Incarnation of God." preclaims the religion-trader. Millions upon millions of dollars are spent by these deluded Christians to send missionaries for saving the souls of Asiatics whom they call "heathen." not knowing the Christian missionaries are regarded by these Asiatics as the biggest johns, being studiously kept unconscious of the fact that if Christian be that Christian does, then the average Hindu or Chinese or Japanese is a born Christian.

This is, of course, the opinion of one. it is the opinion, nevertheless, of a man ed ages and in close touch with such progress as has come to the East through contact with Western civilias

From the study of the Vedac-the spirit of which is the spirit of Buddhiem, Taolem and Shintolam-any earnest minded Westerner in search of the truth will find that this whole which is an whole threshing life, and

but parts of the whole; that all the pri sur parts of the whole; that all the principoles which compose and all laws which regulate the functions of this wholy life are present in every atomic part of it, whether they are manifest or not to the superficial vision or investigation; that man represents the most solvanced stage in the evolution of the atom on the terrestrial surface, with possibilities within him of citil higher development, either on the earth plape or planes higher than the earth-progress higher and higher till he reaches the stage of perfection which is called the absolute, in which he is then merged. This central ideal of the East will teach the Westerner a much-meeded leason, that the Patherhood of God—the basic, all-pervading principle of life-argues the brotherhood of not

The religion of the Easterner, which cording to this same authority, the "chief business of his life, the very breath of his being, whether he is conscious of it or not," enjoins certain rules and formulas of daily conduct which he must go through and which he and his family and his society deem to be important than eating and sleeping. This is the reck called "pagan-ism," against which Western ecclesiasticism has been beating with its creeds for a century. Zeal has not been wanting in this effort; sincerity has attended its most important steps. It pleases those believe that they have engineered a great work, the results of which will be impressed upon the ages. They do not see the "joke" that this pundit of the East says the Asiatics see in the missionary and his effort. It is a reality to them, and in this view is entitled to respectful consideration.

### THIS MAN OR HIS PARENTS! Mr. John F. Stevens, the newly-ap-

pointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal, is quoted as saying:

Chances of success for the average boy or young man are not as good now as they were twenty or even ten years ago. And it is chiefly because the young man of this age does not understand the value of either work

Nile-tentas of the young men their du-ties. They have spent their college days in learning to color a pipe, train a buil pup, wear clothes that did not fit, play golf and run an automobile. I do not belittle higher education, but most of the young men who go

This is the trouble. Much truth here But are the young men to be blamed? Are not their parents, rather?

The parents, chieffy: because have not brought up their children upor principles of industry, frugality, so-briety and self-denial. Perhaps they couldn't. Then the fault was in the nature of things. The young people did not have to work for a living, go to bed early because they were tired, and save every cent they earned. They had not the advantage of poverty. "Who did sin, this man or his par

ents?" It makes little difference. effect in either case is the same.

## NEW WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

Sir Weetman Pearson, one of the principal English owners of the Tehuantepec National Rallway, is authority for the statement that under the recently completed arrangements with the American-Hawaitan Steamship Company, freight can be carried be tween the principal Atlantic and Pacific ports in twenty days. Such a service, if it can be maintained, will prove the most formidable competition that the American railroads have ever encountered. On account of the distance saved, the Tehuantepec route may also ontinue to-handle a large traffic after completion of the Panama Canal. This the distance that will be saved but by what might be termed the "local" traffic between Coatzacoalcos, the eastern port of the isthmus, and the American ports on the Atlantic, and Salinas Cruz and the Pacific ports lying north of

cific, and on this side of the isthmus the Mexican ports. The Mexican government has expended about \$40,000,000 company, has made expensive improve-ments at the gulf port, the eastern ter-minus of the line. The distance across view of making a new world's highway, the owners of the road, assisted by the Mexican government, will rebuild and repair the line so as to shorten it slightly, and at the same time get it into condition for high speed, in order that there will be no delays in trans-

Until the completion of the Panama Canal, it seems probable that this road will have a very heavy traffic. Naturally, when the canal is completed, and cargoes can be sent through from the Atlantic to the Pacific without breaking bulk, the Tehuantepec route will be at such a disadvantage on certain classes of heavy freight that it will lose much of that kind of business. The most optimistic persons do not expect to see the Panama Canal completed in less than ten years, and it will prob-

This is sufficient time to enable the Tehuantepec route to work up an immense business on both coasts. The canal could, of course, shut the more ican and most of the Central American trade, but there would remain an enormous business with Mexico and the West Indies, which might be sufficient to form the nucleus for a steamship service that would thrive long after the to the all-water route.

American line might be headed off by an exceptionally good service on the Panama Railroad, pending completion of the canal. It is not the Panama Canal route that will suffer most by the new highway for transcontinental more than a generation, have throttled all competition between Atlantic and Pacific ports except for the insignifi-cant traffic that found its way around For these land routes a new deal is to be made. They can no longer be permitted, by the payment of prince-ly subsidies, to make the rate by the

Had the Pacific Mail been permitted "pooling" arrangement with the Te-huantepec line, and continued the ex-isting high rates. As matters now stand

as soon as the promised service of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Com-pany and the Tehuantepec National Railway Company is established, there will be a very effective safety-valve against excessive freight-rate pressure on the vast traffic flowing between the two coast lines.

The evanescent nature of all fads, po litical or otherwise, is brought to mind by the death in an insane asylum of Marion Williams and the critical ill-ness of Jerry Simpson. Both these men rode into public prominence on that wave of Populism which swept over the country a few years ago. The radical position assumed by Williams as the original "middle-of-the-roader" gave him National fame at the but his claim to greatness was so luse cure that were not the death notice accompanied by an explanation as to his identity, few would have recalled his right to public mention. Simpson, always theatrical, has managed to keep a little closer to the limelight, but even he has been rapidly drifting into obscurity, and will pass on to the grea beyond, leaving no lasting monument to the imitation greatness which he enjoyed for so brief a period.

a temporary injunction restraining the State Railway and Warehouse Commission from enforcing the maximum rate law enacted by the last Legisla The railroads make the claim that the rates provided by the new law are prohibitive, and would amount to confiscation of their property. This incident serves to show the folly of the people in demanding a railroad commission, and the folly of the railroads in opposing it. Both parties transaction have recourse to the law whenever they are injured. There are laws against discrimination, rebates, and other raffroad abuses, and there are courts to prosecute the violaters of those laws. The powers of the courts cannot be delegated to the railroad commissioners, and accordingly their office becomes merely a fifth wheel on the state political wagon.

By a body of Filipino law students at Mantla a message has been addressed to the Japanese Consul-General at that port, expressing admiration and sympathy on their part with the manner in which Japan has conducted her war with Russia, and congratulating Japan on the discipline, patriotism, self-sacrifice and heroism which her people and their soldiers and seamen have displayed. "The triumphs of Japan," says this address, "have enlarged the horizon of the Eastern problems, indicating a powerful factor toward their solution The Philippines, our own country, is involved in these problems, hence the general interest which these campaigns have awakened among our people; hence the sympathy which their success inspires." The message bears the signatures of 88 students (native) of the law school of the Philippines.

Nearly one-half the Jews in the world live in Russia. The number is said to ed five millions. Great as certainly would be the difficulty of removing so that the Jews of the world have formed a plan to remove every man, woman and child of their race from Russia, because of the cruel intolerance of the treatthey will move 600,000 to the Eastern Mediterranean, for which they have gained the consent of Turkey and other countries, and will bring 400,000 to America. The expense of the effort will be borne by Jewish societies and by wealthy individual Jews, the world over. No similar movement on so great a scale has ever before been attempted.

might be made in Portland If the profits road and operating expenses. When, however, the public is compelled to pay in building a fine harbor on the Pacific, enough to give the street-car monopo-and, in conjunction with the railroad lists a profit of \$6,000,000 more than the cost of the road, a higher fare must be exacted. On a 5 per cent interest basis the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by the line the people, we are paying the street-car as it is now built, is 150 miles, but in over \$800 a day more than we would need to pay if the West Seattle plan

> and of thousands, "reprobate." In New York, honored citizens, including a United States Senator, have been grafting from Equitable policy-holders. In ed from the public \$6,000,000 in selling street-car franchises, which cost them not one cent. The big thieves go free. But other citizens, charged with having cheated the United States Government out of a few thousand dollars' worth of public land, are made to face a trial jury, while a Senator, accused of receiving \$2500 for his influence in world.

> A bevy of gentlemen in Oregon's First Congressional District desire the Re publican nomination for Represen They are all very fine gentlemen, and known afar as such. Doubtless they have ideas on public questions, and will consent to take the people into their confidence at the fitting time. One whether eight of the nine aspirants now in the field, after the primaries, should support or "knife" the nominee. Another opinion of interest is whether answer until after the primaries, to see nee instead of themselves.

take its name from Portsmouth, N. H., or from Kittery, Me., is a question that agitates the mind of New England, and agitates the mind of New England, and the antiquaries are at work on the gen-ealogies of the jowns. The towns lie opposite each other in the respective states, "adorning," as the poetic enthu-siasm of the Boston Globe puts it, "as with golden teeth the mouth of the Piscataqua." That ought to suffice. It is important treaty. Witness Campo For-mio. Amiens and Ghent; and many more you may think of if you try.

Sherman County has a roof-lifting windstorm. It is a mystery past find-ing out. If it had occurred in Baker County, or Umatilia, or Multnomah, or Marion, or Linn, or Douglas, or Jack-son, it might be explained, for those

## OREGON OZONE. Celebrities.

How they come and how they go! Yesterday 'twas Patrick Crowe; Then an hour or so 'twas gay' Nancy Patterson; today Cassie Chadwick holds the stage For a column-or a page. Bows and vanishes; and thensky Comes the awesome Rojestvensky

Carrie Nation came in view Back in nineteen-hundred-two; Stephen Brodie climbed the ridge Then he jumped the final bridge; Bigslow dallied with the bank. Then he swiftly walked the plank. When was Casey at the batkin? Where, oh, where is Kuropatkin?

Now they make the presses hum For a day or for a night, Then they vanish out of sight; But of this we may be sure There is one that will endure: Though the rest be gone, or going,

some people is that the former has horse A Los Angeles doctor charged with mal practice declares that he is a graduate of 13 medical colleges. Truly that is an

The difference between a horse and

unlucky number for his patients. The "Bunch of Beauts From Butte" is the nonclassical title bestowed upon the bevy of beauties, ten in number (count em-ten) who are visiting the Lewis an Clark Exposition as guests of the Even-ing News, of Butte, Mont. Now, what have you to say to that, Boston, Mass.?

### Letter From a Self-Made Idiot Himself.

Idiotville July 22 -My Dear Me: am sure that I shall be delighted to receive this letter from myself. Surely nobody can write more lovely letters than I; then why should I not write letters to myself-I, the self-made?

I long to tell myself what I think of myself. I burn with eagerness to bestow upon myself, in sweet confidence the honor that is due me. When I think what a delightful success I have made of myself-I alone, all self-made, all mine -I am positively feverish with fond ad-

Ah, me! admirable me! I am alto gether mine, to have and to hold, until death do us-nay! not even death shall part us, for I will be me forever, mine the Mississippi River and the Pacific own devout admirer throughout eternity. Coast, It is an enlightening as well as Sublime thought! I am thrilled to the a stimulating trip, and probably not for

utmost edges of my Ego! Ah, how I am filled and thrilled with myself-my own mighty me-ness! I have made myself what I am; I have evolved myself from a mere molecule to an awe some entity; I am I-I alone! Others may desire to see themselves as others see see myself, and I shall therefore commune with myself alone.

Now I must close, and dress for dinner. The ladies downstairs, await my coming with eager anticipation. I can see fond hearts flutter. Ah, how adorable I am! Mine as ever, with tender self-S.-M. IDIOT.

P. S.-Write often, my own, my only I. "What would you think of me if I said that it is very possible to reach the North Pole in an airship?" asks Santos ont-or his press agent. We'd think fust the same of you as we have thought gas-bag. Santy, No matter what wild

It is said that Montgolfler, inventor of the balleon, inflated his first apparatus with hot air. Aeronauts and airship builders ever since have been using this same hot air for exploitation purposes.

of prevarication. ROBERTUS LOVE.

## TEXAS' BEAUTIFUL CAPITOL.

## And How It Was Built Without an Appropriation William E. Curtis in a Letter from Austin, Texas.

With the exception of New York, Texas has the largest and finest capitol of any state in the Union. It stands on an emi-nence in the center of the City of Austin, and was built by A. M. Babcock, of Cricago, and his associates, John V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell and Abner Taylor. The circumstances were unique. The building did not cost the taxpayers a doibuilding did not cost the taxpayers a dol-lar in money. The syndicate received as compensation a tract of 3,000,000 acres of land lying in the northwestern part of the state, mostly in the Panhandle. They had considerable difficulty in realising upon it, because the panic of 1891 occurred at a critical period in the enterprise. But the people of Texas iost nothing. They got a splendid statehouse without paying a dollar or doing a day's labor or losing an hour's sieep. The offices provided for the officials are large and convenient, and the halls for the meetings of the two houses of the Assembly are noble apart-ments. The state courts, the state libraments. The state courts, the state library and other institutions have more room than they want Few states have been so wise as Texas in providing for the future.

## Origin of Dog Days.

London Chronicle.

According to the generally accepted doctrine, the dog days begin on July 3 and end on August 11, but there have been disputes as to every possible point about them. It was universally agreed that they were connected with the Dog Star, but which one? The real Dog Star, Sirius—or Procyon, the Little Dog? Then there were disagreements as to the particular astronomical performance of the star that fixed the dog days, as to their number, which varied in different estimates between 30 and 54; and whether they were to be reckoned before, after or around the star's performances. The 40 settled on precede the rising of Sirius with the sun. A belief grew up that in these days dogs went mad, but terrestrial dogs have really nothing to do with it. The original belief was that the star and sun together brought intense heat and all sorts of plagues.

London Chronicle.

New York and would you have leg of mutton severs, madam? Cuscomer—Most certainly not. I am a vegetarian!—Punch. "Never! One would think they were really rich."—Brocklyn Life.

New York Man—Why do they call Boston when the best of the country is the furthest from it, I guess—Cleveland Leader.

"Pa, why do you always insist on my sing-ing when Mr. Spoositeon comes here?" "Well, I don't like the fellow, and yet I hate to come right out and tell him to go."—Chicago Record-Earaill.

"There are too many grafters in the series of the soundary insist on my sing-ing when Mr. Spoositeon comes bere?" "Well, I don't like the fellow, and yet I hate to come right out and tell him to go."—Chicago Record-Earaill. London Chronicle

Catholic Standard and Times.

Teacher—Now, Willie, I want to see if you can remember that little verse I recited to you yesterday. Come, now: "Lives of great men all remind us—"what's the rest?

Willie—I don't just remember the words, but I think I know w'at they meant.

Teacher—Well? They remind us—

Willie—That we can go to the seashore and play in the sand all the time.

# WORDS FOR OUR FAIR.

An Appreciative Article on Our Pacific States.

Boston Transcript.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition now in progress at Portland, Or., is something like an Alaskan Summer, being of comparatively brief duration—but very busy while its lasts. Reasoning from the fortunes of national and international expositions of recent years and various pretensions in this country, there were many derprise were preparing a frost for th selves, a disappointment to the country, and a humiliation for the city; but the reports that reach us from that conter of attraction make it apparent that thus far patronage and appreciation have been realized in considerably larger measure than was anticipated. That is something to, think of and perhaps wonder at—a world's fair right on the heels of another world's fair, and apparently scoring a success while its immediate predecessor was more or less of a failure.

All this goes to prove that we cannot construct great triumphs along this line spon the basis of a national sentiment that clusters about great events. The Louisiana Purchase was perhaps a larger and more vital feature of our national history than the exploits of Lewis and Clark, valuable as the latter must be regarded. But these are only names, and they have had no potency is winning patronage to the two elaborate enterprises organized in commemoration of them. We do not attend shows because we are moved by patriotic impulses, but because we want to be entertained or

amused or personally profited.
Yet there has been operative a kind of local patriotism responsible for the "movement" at Portland. It is not the great East or the Middle West that is throng East or the Middle West that is throng-ing to see the sights and enjoy the elab-orate provision made for their enjoyment, but the Pacific States. They feel that this is their affair and they are going to stand by it. There may be many who have never heard of Lewis and Clark who yet have a profound sense of their tional tangibilities and potentialities, and these are the matters to which they are lending their support. California, Wash-ington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada-as far as she goes-have joined hands with Ore-gon. The section is more than the state gon. The section is more than the state. This is its first great opportunity for ex-ploitation and they are going to make

the most of it possible.

It is a long journey across the continent. but it is one worth the making at any time, and particularly so at this time when special economies may be practiced through taking advantage of the lower rates offered by the transcontinental lines, and which are flexible enough to afford diversion into the various attractions of that wonderful country that lies betwee some time again will there be so favor-able a season for taking it.

### "Lobster," in Slang "Lobster" is so often used in its slang

sense that many have been moved to inquire as to its origin as applied to persons as a term of reproach. Replying to one of these inquiries, the Philadelphia The Press gives the following facts: word "lobster" is usually credited with belonging to the sporting man's vernacular, and with having had its origin on the racetrack. As a lobster (which in reality goes sideways) is accredited with locomotion backward, the word would be applied in disgust to any horse that made a poor showing in the race. The extension to other laggards would be a natural sequence. Another suggested origin is more ancient, and, one may add, more plausible. In letters from Six walter Scott to William Clark of Eldin, under date of September 10 and 30, 1732, we find allusions to the word "lobster" as a playful sobriquet for the redocat of-ficers and soldiers of the British army. and woolly theory you may advance, it cannot make us think any the worse of you. Don't worry, at all.

In this case a boiled lobster is meant. In this case a boiled lobster is meant, on the same of the following couplet, one familiar to the English street boys and quoted whenever a rifleman in green with a was seen walking arm in arm with

There go two lobsters, claw in claw, One is boiled and t'other's raw.

We are told that Sir Arthur Hazlerigg railrond.

Panama is nearly 1200 miles south of Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only 800 miles south of New Orleans. On the Atlantic, the West Indian ports would be right on this new route to the Panama is nearly 1200 miles south of New Orleans. On the Atlantic, the west Indian ports would be right on this new route to the Panama is nearly 1200 miles south of New Orleans. On the Atlantic, the west Indian ports would be right on this new route to the Panama is nearly 1200 miles south of New Orleans. On the Atlantic, the west Indian ports would be right on this new route to the Panama is nearly 1200 miles south of New Orleans. On the Atlantic, the west Indian ports would be right on this new route to the Panama is nearly 1200 miles south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Medical Control of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Medical Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of New Orleans. On the Orleans of the Salinas Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos is only south of the Orleans of America at the time of the Revolution, and, in point of fact, Bancroft's "History of the United States" tells us that "lobsters" was one of the abusive epithets applied to the soldiers by the mob on the

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

If there is any waste that can be viewed with equanimity it is the free and easy aquandering by Death Valley "Scotty" of his gold. Here is no fortune scotty or his good. Here is no fortune paintfully accumulated by toll and thrift, to be dissipated by an improvident heir. Scott found it, it is his and he doesn't know what to do with it now that he has it. It is nothing subtracted from the it. It is nothing subtracted from the general store, but a new addition to the world's wealth. Ideally it should go directly to the Nation for the people's good. But there can be no great harm in having it get into quick circulation by the effective method of special trains and high-priced motor cars. The fallactious theory of extravagance as a public benefit comes as near to justification here as anywhere. He might do worse with his money than to throw it away. his money than to throw it away.

Milwaulsee Wisconsin.

Secretary Bonaparte says that the graft evil is the result of the spoils system in politics. But there are others who regard the spoils system in politics as the result of the graft evil. Which-ever is the cart and whichever is the horse, there can be no quibbling regard-ing the soundness of Secretary Rona-

"There are too many grafters in the world," said the patriotic citizen. "Unque-cionably," answered Senator Sorghum, "Pretty soon there won't be enough graft to go 'round."

cacklin' whatsomever."—Washington Star.

Beady for the Struggie.—Edwin-I'm poor,
deages. We shall have to live very simply.

Angelina—Why, of course! When we're married I'll golf and yacht just lota! Recause
one can do those things in such simple dresses,
you know.—Chicago Dally News.

"Bo glad you finally managed to visit us,"
said Mrs. Blugors of Virginia. "Prest of all,
come right into the pleture gallery; I want
to show was my old mastlers.—" "My lands!"
exclaimed Mrs. Dubbny, of Chicago, "I didn't
know you was sver a stave."—Philadelphia
Press.

## GRAFT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Boston Transcript. At this time, when so much is said and written about corruption in our politics and high finance, when the public is in dignant over the "cotton leak" scandal the Agricultural Department, an American need not be a cynic to derive comfort from reading English papers of the Liberal persuasion. They bristle with denunciations of the corruption and mismanagement which made stores scandal possible, and, according to Arnold White, the people of England are so depressed by the revelations daily made of what we call "grafting" that they drink to drown their sorrow. That at least is the interpretation to be placed on his utterance at a great meeting on his utilerance at a great meeting held in London. After setting forth nu merous examples of grafting he said ho believed that "the real origin of the peo-ple's indulgence in drink was hopeless-ness." Perhaps Mr. White was carried ness." Perhaps Mr. White was carried by the vehemence of his denunciations rather farther than he meant to go, but he certainly did present some startling indictments of Parliament as having made itself simply a registry of the decrees of the ministry.

Party rules everything in England, according to Mr. White, and the péople are nowhere. He does not see that a change of party ascendancy carries with it much promise of a reform. Said Mr. White: "Under our constitutional system, it is

promise of a reform. Said Mr. White:
"Under our constitutional system, it is
inevitable that the stores scandal should
become a party question, but the mere
dismissal of one party and the substitution of their rivals does not touch tha
root of the evil. Those in authority are
really opposed to reform, not because
they are themselves corrupt, but because
subtle corruption in various forms is now
interwoven with the fabric of our administrative system, and nothing short of istrative system, and nothing short of rudely shaking the present authority to its foundations will do more than palliate a disease requiring surgery, not drugs. We want the middle and working classes

Would the middle or working classes do any better? is a question to which others are not so sure of their answer as Mr. White appears to be. A wave of indifference to moral obligations in money matters seems to be sweeping over the world. Mr. White gives an instance of its effect on England, when he tells of a "gentleman," now deceased, who for 27 a gentleman, how deceased, who for 21 years made the annual declaration that he was in necessitous circumstances requisite to his drawing a pension, and whose estate was probated as of the value of \$1,775,000. Evidently, "the retainer idea is current in Great Britain."

### The Jury.

Corvallis Times. According to the view of Flook and Walker, the ten men should have come over to them and have returned a verdict of acquittal. It often happens that two men know more than ten men as to what a verdict should be, especially if one's name is Flook. When ones' name is Obadiah Flook, and he halls from Olalla, then it is almost certain that the other jurors in the case, so far as law points are concerned, don't know enough to be

Of course the ten men on the Jury had views, and of course they endeavored in the jury-room to impress those views on the two, but what of that? Of course, too, the views of the ten men, in the opinion of all the people of Oregou, are correct, but what of that to an inspired pair of jurors like Flook and Walker?

The fact that the pair offered to vote for the conviction of Gesner and Biggs if the ten would vote for the hequitual of Williamson makes the blind goddess of justice squirm. It auggests that if,

of justice squirm. It auggests that if, instead of the ten men, ten cherubim had been on the jury the result would have been the same—the Flookses and Walkers would have hung the jury. Their superior wisdom on evidence and law "pints," apparently, knocks the courts "all holler."

### A Spartan Exposed. Exchange.

It was in the commercial room of an hotel, and the conversation had turned on the topic of the powers of endurance shown by men of the past and present. During a lull in the conver-sation a young drummer said: "Any man, if he has the will power. can endure pain or fatigue; I know I

Silence for a moment, and an "old man of the road" replied:

"Ill bet you a dinner that you can't hold your right foot—boots on—in a bucket of hot water as long as I can." The bet was taken, and two buck-ets of hot water were brought in, and a kettle of boiling water to raise the temperature to the point of endurance. In went a foot of each bettor. The young one's face began to pale, but the other called for more boiling

"What" the deuce is your leg made of, sir?" yelled the youngster, sud-denly taking his foot from the bucket, "Cork, sir-cork," was the cool answer, and the other man felt that

## Blasts Rout Sitting Hens.

New York Evening Telegram.

Farmers along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad have a somewhat unusual complaint. They will probably not bring suit against the company, but they claim their hens will not sit and that the company is to blame. The building of the new low-grade

reight line is causing all the trouble. A large amount of blasting is being done, and the farmers declare that hens will not remain in the nests while it is in progress. They also say the shock of the blasts kills the chicks before they are hatched. There will be few little chickens along the main line this Spring.

# Louisville Courier-Journal. Senator Steele-I want \$5,000 for that Railway Magnate—You won't get the tanth part of it. Senators are going to jail now for \$2000. This is a bear market

No Longer Useful. New York Tribune.

General Stoemel is not to be allowed to receive the sword subscribed for by his French admirers just after the fall of Port Arthur. However, the General is not in pressing need of a sword these days.

Salute and hence him, forever famed With commedores and admirals who claimed Presdom for nation, slave and fellowman— Who won the triple fight that he began.