THE MORNING OBEGONIAN, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905.

OREGON OZONE.

A Yarn From Yap.

(Advices from Yap, in the Caroline ands, say that the contest over the mill aliar estate of "King" O'Ksefs, of

Have you heard the yarn from Yap?

What with women and with wines

King O'Keefe was quite a chap,

pative widows of the

In the far-off Carolines,

Once a lady from the States

There in Yap-a native (like

Jimmy Bludso, late of Pike),

Which was bad.

So he croaked;

Was invoked.

Was a scrap.

Of It all:

Until Fall,

Poor old chap!

For a Yap.

this baseness:

domen.

"And a regimental formation

By a trooper of Company I." etc.

Nebraska state line and Denver, on his

way out to Portland. There are plenty

of us who would be glad to lose our ap-

pendix, if we could do it without a sur-

the train. The gentleman probably goes

hand is worth two hundred in the ab

Surgical Slang.

Yuba Dammed

It's sure to be as slow

Can never be so rankl

As progress down in Cuba;

A. W. Gregory, son of a late Go

Of the Seventh Cavalry,

By a Yap

He annexed, although of mates One he had

Then he died-this King O'Keefe;

Woel alas! his reign was brief,

But he left a million (pshaw),

Sald she wouldn't be outdone

Lady with a kink of hair

And a thickish lip, so there

But at last the widows said,

"Gimme half," each one, instead .

So they compromised, and each

Now may Summer at the beach

King O'Keefe, as I have said,

Was a gay one-but he's dead,

'Tis a tearful tale, and sad.

Though the story's not so bad

A Montana paper prints a chunk of

with the explanation that it is "one of

foregone conclusion. Why slander a man

doggerel entitled "Miles Keogh's Horse."

In securing which the law

'Melican widow (No. 1)

In his day:

He was gay. .

elea:

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Dally without Sundays three months	1.1
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There is an instinct here-though few

contact and more

than elsewhere, with

people would harm members of these

A SHORT VINDICATION.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1965

THE BACE QUESTION IN OUR AFFAIRS.

Race antipathy is founded chiefly on color. It is persistent, insuperable. The ocial instinct of the white races-another term for a principle implanted in them for their own preservation-sets barriers against intercouse between the white and colored races, on a common plane With this instinct or principle it is useless to argue. It will not be argued with. It is the basis of the sition to the admission of Chinese the United States.

The negro was admitted into the United States because he came as a we. His color was a badge of his inferiority, and was the justification of enslavement. He was an inferior being. He was a chattel. If now there were but few negroes in the United States and it were proposed to admit so, plainly. more, there would be even louder protest than is made against admission of Chinese. But we have eight millions of We must establish a basis upon which e may deal with them on principles of justice, with regard to their rights person and of property. But it is and forever will be impossible to remove the social barrier which race and olor establish. And this condition establishes other barriers, as in politics and business. There are, indeed, race antinathies and prejudices of grave character between different branches of the white race; but none that are insuperable. Members of the various inches of the white race may not like each other-often, indeed usually-But English and Irish and Scotch Germans, French, Scandinavians, Poles, Slavs, Jews, Italians and Spaniards-all of us, in progress of time, thrown together, fall in with each other, and the material is wrought into a common mass-all the better because of the variant constituent elements that have made it up. The influence of race on race is, therefore, one of the capital facts in the history of mankind. To it go at that." descend from a large generalization to a particular incident-the reason why the progress of Oregon during a very long period was so slow, was this chiefly, that the people, who first occupled the country were almost wholly nogeneous; and, until the railroads came, distance cut off accessions of new material to the first population. There was lack of the necessary forces of differentiation. But the Chinese could not have sup plied these forces, nor could the negro. Had either of these races come in large numbers, there would have been no afbetween them and the whites. The race barrier was insuperable; and the race barrier is-mainly-the color line. Had the conditions in our Pacific States, when the settlement began, been such that our predecessors could have imported Chinese as slaves, we should have conditions here similar to thinking. those that exist in the social and indusirial order of our Southern States; where the negro, though powerful in in this instance, according to the way in ers, has no sort of standing in the olitical, social and business life of the nmunity. Slavery could not have tinued; but social conditions, based race distinctions, accentuated and perhaps only last year, conceived to be d by color, would have grown a what they are in our states where ganisation and make trouble for those the negroes are very numerous. the bave gained greatly, and still are ing, bot merely in numbers, but in church. Why they should remain in it We have gained greatly, and still are civilization. by admission into country of multitudes of people from Europe, representing various branches and nations of the white race. Our who believe in spiritual and mental ettlers in the United States were at all of common kin. In 1820 our lation was about ten millions h rest and of common and, in gray our to be a praye opulation was shout ten millions h as mainly of Angio-Sazon origin, and early all of the Germanic race t was too homogeneous for greatest done. If this and which sh done 15 this minigration from many countries has

been pouring in, with increasing flood- plous order, the open course of pendent action lay before her. could, if so constrained of consci somewhat interrupted at one period or another, but on the whole growing from one decade to another-till now the stream of immigration is more powerful than we have ever known it. Of the twenty-three millions that have en-tered our country from the Old World show, later asked in a quiet, dignified show, later asked in a quiet, dignified way for her card of withdrawal, and thus saved the community a church scandal and herself the unpleasant no-toriety of being publicly branded as a since 1820, about fifteen millions belong to various branches and elements of the Teutonic or Germanic race, and the nainder to the different branches of the Latin, Slav, Polleh, Hungarian and liar by the hot iron of ecclesiastical other races kindred to them. During wrath. Converts to orthodox religion are not recent years these last have been com-

made in this way, nor are churches honored nor beliefs thus verified. It ing in larger numbers-supplying an element that is introducing new thought, new methods, new activities, into our National life. The children of merely serves to show to what extent of un-Christian fury and intolerance people are driven who put God on the defensive through their creeds and conall these, passing through our public come Americans. They speak stitute themselves the champions of his English; they fall in with the ideas of country; they intermarry with all power and his truth. The question in the case cited is one of veracity, not the rest. But where you find the one of truth-a statement of "you did" and great race barrier-the color line-the "I didn't," hurled back and forth with process stops. It is the basis of the one insuperable distinction of classes. most un-Christian spirit. Or perhaps it may be more property designated as All other distinctions, in our country, wound and fury, signifying nothing." may gradually melt into each other never can be melted into the rest

THE PLEA OF THE PIRATES,

ttempt to define it-that shows why Had Governor La Follette made the there is so strong opposition in our same remark a few years ago which he couptry to immigration of Asiatics The made at Galesburg the other day, he ition is specially strong in our would have been numbered thenceforth Pacific States, where there has been among incendiary anarchists. "I should like." said the Governor, "to have a the hand in hanging Stuyvesant Fish." The Orlental races. It is not that our Nation does not shudder; it merely wonders why Mr. La Poliette should races, or treat them with harshness or limit his sanguinary impulse to Stuyinjustice; but they are unwilling to advesant Fish out of the great multitude mit them here and will not-except unwho are ripe for the halter. Indeed, a der closest restrictions as to numbers very audible sigh of regret ascends and character. Our working classes from the American people that the belfeel that they are specially exposed, in ligerent reformer cannot proceed from the social and labor scale, to the presthe wish to its fulfillment. Neverthesure of the races that would compete less, Stuyvesant Fish is a great man with them in ways that would reduce and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is something their importance in the body politic and more than a great lady. He is presiand they are moved by all dent of the Illinois Central Railroad, their natural instincts, and resolved and she has declined to be the wife of through the conclusions of their the President of the United States. To judgment and reason, not to be put be sure, she declined without being in this position of disadvantage and asked, but it is the feeling of the heart, miliation. The race question, therewe must remember, that counts, not fore, is the gist of the immigration the external circumstance. question and of the labor question. Our Later, and at a Chautauqua Assem

country has many millions of Africans. It is our own fault. We brought their bly, too, where incendiary utterances must fall upon the timidly correct conancestors and have bred them here. gregations, one would suppose, like a We must take care of them, or give band of pirates upon a nunnery, Mr. them all possible opportunity for them-La Follette violently denounced that selves. But we should not wish-we do pillar of the church, the college and society, John D. Rockefeller. It is not wish-to aggravate these difficulties by admission of millions from the races added in the account that what he said

was appauded. Trifling in themselves, facts as these are far from trivial when they must be taken as symptoms The Dalles Chronicle is greatly agof a profound ethical revolution in the grieved over the manner in which the land trials have been carried on at

Nation. They are the surface wavelets which tell something of a deep dis-Portland and the results thus far. Here turbance in the ocean of society. It is not unlikely that the American people The jury convicted Semator Mitchell Not a man in Oregon believes he had a fair and imparital trial. Many believe he was guilty of a violation of the statute. Whether are feeling just now the initial stirrings of a tremendous revival. Not a revival of ecclesiasticism, or of any kind of a violation of the statute. Whether guilty as charged or innocent, he was deprived of the kind of a trial which every American citizan believes he himself entitled to and without which none are aste, samely, a trial before an unprejudiced jury. The individual jurors who sat in the Mitchell case said they were unprejudiced, and if they had not read the Oreconian the year roter to the order. of fetich worship, but of vital and efficient righteousness. That this is coming there are many signs. The enduring popularity of Theodore Roosevelt, who is a righteous man in the sense of Matthew Arnold and the Hebrew prophets, is one sign. It is another, the Oregonian the year prior to the trial, they may have been: otherwise they could not have been entirely free from projudice. ominous for evildoers in high places, that the wrath of the people Not good, for several reasons; these against them does, not burn itself The public does not weary of the con-The Oregonian, when the accusation linuous flood of exposure and denuncia-

against Senator Mitchell was first made, tion in the newspapers. As people discredited utterly the ability of Attorwaken to the meaning of it, they are ney Heney to prove it, and said so refascinated and enraged. They are peatedly. It was not till the state-ments of Tanner and Robertson came, stricken with the wholesome, old-fashoned conviction of sin, not in the and Mr. Mitchell's letter to Tanner. grafters only, but in themselves. A sent through Robertson, was given to whole nation is crying "Lord, be mercithe public, that The Oregonian could ful unto us miserable sinners." The see that the prosecutor had any case against Mitchell. But The Oregonian belief is coming home to all of us that if Diogenes were to set out with his candle today to find an honest man, he could not shut its eyes to those revela would be still less successful than be tions and their consequences. It said But beyond this it was was in Athens two thousand years ago. wholly silent. It had no editorial com-The Nation sickens of its moral filth. ment whatever. Nor has it said any-How will it fare with plilars of society thing since the trial. For it was certain like Fish and Rockefeller in that day negroes in the United States. They that nothing it might say could aggra- of wrath which seems to be at hand? force No same person looks for a bloody, and, possibly, richly deserved, retribution upon these men; but there is going to he a fearful coming to judgment of some sort. What can they say in their defense? They can say, for one thing, that they are symptoms, rather than causes, of the National disease. Rockefeller can successfully plead in reply to Miss Tarbell, for example, who indicts him again in the August McClure's, that he has not made the Nation dis-honest; but, rather, that the dishonesty of the Nation gave him his opportunity to achieve his bad eminence in piracy. He was born into corruption, and, like the iarvan of certain insects he found it uniquely adapted to his nature, and throve in it. Not one of his schemes could have been manned or executed in community with sound moral ideals All of them must have failed in a country where adequate laws were faithfully enforced. Mr. Rockefeller found the law neither adequate to cover the conditions of modern commerce, nor en-forced when its antiquated rules did apply. For every principle of law he found a method of evasion with as good, or better, standing in the courts. He has used the law as an apparatus for plunder; but he found law and lawyers ready to his hand. He created neither of them. Nor has he ever falled to find plenty of helpers in all his predstory undertakings. With the soul of a miser and the intellect of a Bacon, Mr. Rockefeller was born at a time when lax morals and inadequate laws invited avarice to plunder. He accepted the invitation with determined seal, and for many years he spent all his energy in devouring his abundant and easy prey. A student of the evolution of Mr. Rockefeller would naturally call this the larva, or grub, period of his life. The student y also expect to see him emerge from this lowly estate, as all grubs do, and soar above the earth as a winged creature Mr. Rockefeller, and all his genus, try very hard to complete their evolution and show themselves as something of a finer nature than mere devourers. No one enjoys the hatred of his kind. In these men the hunger for approbation even overcomes their avarice, and, without formaking their evil ways, they pay enormous sums to buy the praise, or, at least, the silence, of those who lead public opinion. They find both the praise and the silence for sale; but they es that go to make up a great and argue, and tattle and contend, until find also that in this matter public opin ion will not be led. It moves more and more strongly toward condemnation and begins to repudiate the leaders who would, as it thinks, mislead. These who believe in spiritual and mental growth, and are not ashamed to own it. Of course it is unchurchly to charac-terize a prayer meeting as a "circus," as the convicted and expelled lay mem-ber in this case is said to have done, and which she does not deny having done. If this was her caudid opinion, and she is opposed to a circus of the

mpatient of hypocrisy. But, whateve She may befall, they are entitled to plead that the Nation which now co them tempted them to commit their misdeeds by its own inadequate pliant judiciary and lax morals.

islands, has been compromised, the shellog divided equally between the Ame The plea for the institution of drink ing fountains at suitable and conven tent places throughout the city is a timely one, and one that might well engage the attention and enlist the aid of practical citizens. Dogs with lolling gues, horses with expanded nostril birds drinking from noisome pools at the curb left by the passing sprinkling tank, make dumb appeal for places to drink, while pedestrians on our streets, and especially strangers within gates, feel the need, every hour of the day, of places where they can get a drink of pure, wholesome water. The Oregonian agrees with Mr. Shanahan that it would be well to take steps at once to erect inexpensive iron fountains at suitable points in the city, from which man and beast may quench their thirst. Portland has certainly passed the village stage, wherein foun tains thus placed, as was the case in several instances some years ago, would be allowed to fall into a disgraceful

state of disrepair or be broken and defaced by idlers intent upon mischief. Let us have the fountains and then let orderly citizens assist the police in protecting them from vandalism and the water supply from needless waste.

Yuma desert, in the southwest corner of sun-blistered, semi-arid Arizona, presents ideal possibilities for irriga-Hot-so hot that its breath is scorching; dry-so dry that its dampest breath is parching, the soil of Yuma is still said to be wonderfully suited to agriculture. The waters of the Colorado River, running to waste through this region, suggest the means whereby this desert land may be made to riot in abundance and "laugh into The hot season there is longer pienty." than anywhere else in the United States, Irrigation, it is claimed, will John Hay's popular poems." It is tan-gled up with crippled feet and reeks with turn this fact to account in a multiplication of crops each season-the out-put of which will be in bulk enormous,

vaudeville gallery sentiment." That John Hay never perpetrated such stuff is a and in variety all that the agriculturist can desire. For these reasons, chiefly, the Government has engaged in an undertaking the cost of which will be \$2,000,000, whereby the waters of the Colorado River will be turned to account in transforming the desert into a garden.

The compensation of President Mor-

ton, of the Equitable, has been fixed at the modest sum of \$80,000 per year. This is just ten times the amount received by Secretary Morton as Cabinet officer, which goes to show that the policy-holders of the Equitable appreciate the services of a good man tenfold more than the Government does. Pres-ident Morton says he has inaugurated reforms which will result in a saving in salaries alone of \$500,000 per year was not especially hard to do. By the simple process of cutting off the Alexander, Hyde, Depew and similar salaries, the half-million mark was speedily reached. However, it was done, and never even contemplated, until Morton took hold, so that likely enough it will be found that the new president's services are cheap at \$80,000 per annum.

Portland's fleet of excursion steamers is inadequate for the crowds of ing about now? visitors who wish to see the matchless scenery along the Columbia and Wildicitis; there's an awful pain in the region of my appendix. The Physician-Aw, cut it out! lamette Rivers, so two flyers are coming from Puget Sound. Naturally there will be competition for business. is one of the attractions of travel, but in this case The Oregonian counsels moderation. Let us have no racing in the sense that engines are tested to the straining point. On a pleasure trip five minutes more or less is nothing. Passengers on rival boats like to see a race, and most of them have little thought of danger. Owners should full speed. Navigable waters of Oregon and Washington have been singularly free from accident involving human life. Let the good record be kept up. Horror at the act of wanton cruelty perpetrated upon a dog by one Henry Harvey, of Multnomah County, as detailed in the letter of W. T. Shanahan. published in The Oregonian yesterday, is succeeded by astonishment at the light penalty imposed by Justice Seton upon the perpetrator. The case, acording to Secretary Shanahan, of the Oregon Humane Society, surpasses in cruelty any that has been brought before the society in the thirty years of its existence, yet the human brute who inflicted the torture upon the animal escaped with the paltry fine of \$25! Mr Shanahan is justified in denouncing the verdict in this case as an outrage to the sensibilities of a humane commu-The full penalty of the law-60 nity days in the County Jail and a fine of \$100-is all too mild in an extreme case, of which this is chief in our annals.

RECORD YEAR IN FOREIGN EXPORTS

Figures for the Annual Period Ending June 30, 1905, Reach the Stu-pendous Total of \$1,518,462,533-Imports Also Increase, Reading \$1,117,507,500.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The foreign | cles in which the principal increases or ocreases occur. On the import side the largest fammerce of the United States in the iscal year just ended exceeds that of creases occur in the classes any preceding year, having been \$2,uners' materials wholly or partially manufactured," in which the figures will be about \$70,000,000 in advance of those for the preceding year, and in "luxuries and other articles of volun-\$35.970,333. In comparison with \$2.451 .-914,643 in 1964, the previous record

An analysis of the statistics of forelga commerce during the year ending June 30, 1935, just prepared by the Deparament of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that both imports and exports made new high records, imports having exceeded by 192,000,030 the total recorded in 1903, and exports having for the first time surpassed the figures of 1901. In imports first passed the billio dollar limit, with a total of \$1,025,719,-237; in 1904 they again fell below \$1,000,200,000 in value, being \$991.-I. and for the year just are \$1,117,507,500. Exports rose above \$1,000,030,000 in 087,371, and endel first value during the fiscal year 1852, but fell below that limit in the following year, and so remained until 1897, were the total was \$1,050,983.556. In 1896 the total exports were \$1,231,462,320; in 1930, \$1,394,483,082; in 1901, \$1,487,764, 991, a total which was not again equaled until 1985, when the figures 591. stoed at \$1.518.462.823, not only sur-passing the record made in 1901, but for the first time in the history of our com-merce passing the \$1,500,000,000 limit.

An unusual feature of the statistics of the fiscal year 1905 is the very small increase in customs revenue. despite the very great increase in dutiable imports. The year's imports were valued at \$1,117.507.500, as against \$991.087.371 in the preceding year, an increase of \$125,420,129. The imports of dutiable merchandise during 1905 were valued at \$600,071,138, as against \$536,957,131 in 1904, an increase of \$63,114,107. De spite this fact, however, the custom revenue derived from the largely in-

when he is dead? There should be a public inspector of the literary remains of part due to the admission of Cuban products, especially sugar and tobacco, at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular tariff rates, under the reciproc-lity treaty of December 27, 1903, and in part to the unusually large amount of dutiable morchandiae remaining in warehouse at the end of the year upon which duty had not here noted as well poets, 10 protect noble reputations. The hand that wrote "Jim Bludso," who "had one wife at Natchez-under-the-hill, and another one here in Pike," and "who held her nozzle agin the bank till the last soul got ashore," never stooped to

which duty had not been paid, as well as to several other causes which can not be fully stated until complete details of the year's imports are available. Comanche draped in mourning and led

Details of commerce for the 12 months are not in all cases available, but a careful examination of the com-plete figures for the 11 months affords of Rhode Island, offers a reward of \$5000 an opportunity to determine the artifor the return of his vermiform appendix, which he lost somewhere between the

WILD LIFE IN OREGON.

A Keepsake.

Grass Valley Journal. gical operation. Mr. Gregory had his in a jewel box and seems to have left it on Clyde Harris and wife captured a large rattleanake on Saturday and brought it to Kent in a half-gallon glass jar and preserved it'in alcohol for a keepsake. upon the theory that an appendix in the

The Lady, the Dog and the Bear.

Pitner Corr. Tillamook Herald. Mrs. F. MIR. P. M. Dent while going over the road and fearing her revolver she had with her would only cripple him she set her little dog on him and ran him into the woods passing on in safety. The Physician-What are you bellow-The Patient-I'm afraid I've got appen-

Mrs. Wood and Mr. Porcupine.

Athena Press. Albena Press. There is one porcupine less in the world, thanks to the steady nerve and true aim of a woman. Mrs. Henry M. Wood. Mr. Porcupine was laid low in death by two shots from a revolver fired by Mrs. Wood, both shots taking effect (There is talk of dommine the Tuba River at the point known as the Nar--Sacramento Wednesday Press.) Now if they dam the Yubs.

Shot a Bear From Up a Tree.

the henyards-not including all the ofin

The orator adds: "Prices were high last year, but the surplus from

and chickens that were used at home Canyonville Corr. Reseburg Review. Sam R. Perdue, while out prospecting near Perdue this week, came in close contact with a large black bear. Havi-ing his rifle, he shot and wounded the animal, and then the bear made a fight Sam ran up a tree with the bear in close pursuit. After reaching a place of safety Sam fired the second shot, which killed the bear. **Panther Terrifles Neighborhood.** Spray Courter. A. B. Stanley, who came in from Lone Rock yesterday evening, reports that the people of Lost Valley, six miles from Lone Rock are greatly stirred up over the presence of a large panther that is roaming at will through that neighbor-hood and that many of the setliers have temporarily abandoned their homes. Many

College at Manhattan are filled with students College at Manhattan are filled with students whose expenses are paid by what mother brings in her apron from the henyard. The poultry products of this country have amount-ed to more than the total output of all the gold mines that have ever been discovered whose the world began. The henhouses of this country yield bigger dividends every year than all the gold mines in the world. In Kanass alone they jield enough to pay all of the state and city taxes and leave a conformable balance. The product last year was 25 per cent more than was paid to school teachers and superinfendents. It was more than three times as much as was paid for school sites, buildings, furniture, rentals, repairs, librar-ies, apparatus, Tuel, lights and incidentals. The poultry yarls came within 14 per cent of paying the entire cost of education in Kanass last year. Yes, it is a big story. The orator adds: "Prices were not

An elated Kansan says of the Kansas hens:

THE HEN. Dalas (Tex.) News. The bens of this state have educated thou-sands upon thousands of boys and girk. The University at Láwrence and the Agricultural College at Manhaitan are filled with students

1904. 1905

lower than the year before. In the two foremost European grain markets, the British and the German, the leadrevenue derived from the largely in-creased dutiable imports of 1905 is less than \$1,000,000 in excess of that de-rived from the imports of 1904. being \$162,060,518 for 1905, as against \$261,274,565 for 1904. This decrease in oustoms revenue is in part due to the admission of Cuban reduction excess of the top sco ing position has been taken by wheat of Russian and Argentine origin, wheat imports from the United States showing unusually low figures for the The following table shows the commerce of the United States at decen-nial periods from 1500 to 1900, and an-nually from 1930 down to date:

Total exports. \$ 70,971,780 66,757,970 69,691,669 71,670,735 123,665,632 Total Imports 91.252.748 1800..... 85,400,000 74,450,000 62,720,956 98,258,706 172,509,528 853,616,119 475,509,528 144,375,726 333,576,057 392,771,768 835,638,638 353,616,119 435,958,408 687,954,744 789,310,409 549,941,184 825,172,165 903,320,048 1,025,719,237 991,087,371 1,117,507,500 803,638,638 857,828,684 1,394,483,082 1,487,764,991 1,381,719,401 1,420,141,679 1,460,827,271 1,518,462,833 1901.

ufactores and its growing reliance ported. just 111

\$4,000,000, as compared with 1904. These figures indicate the increasing ability of the United States to supply its manupon other countries for certain of its food products and materials for use in the manufacturing industries. This view is strengthened by an examina-tion of the statistics of articles im-On the export side there is a decrease

tary use." which seem likely to be more than \$15,000,300 in excess of the figures of 1934. "Articles of food and animals"have increased by over \$45,000. 000, and "manufactured articles ready for consumption" have failen off about to 000 on command with 1900 These

manufas

of over \$51,000.003 in agricultural pro-ducts, but this is more than offset by a large increase in exports of manu-

factures. The less important classes, products of the forests and the fisu-eries, show a slight net decrease as compared with 1984. The articles showing the largest in-creases in exportation during the 11 months of 1905 for which details are available are: Corn, an increase of \$16.-

000,000, as compared with the corres-ponding period of 1904; copper manu-factures, an increase of \$25,000,010. cotton manufactures, an increase

about one-third being in exports to China, where large amounts of copper are in demand for coinage purposes

\$22,603,663, principally in exports of cotton cloth to China; raw cotton, an increase of \$9,000,000 (during the 13 months); iron and steel manufactures, an increase of \$23,000,000. Exports from the United States of wheat, during the

fiscal year just ended, have been even

vale or mitigate the penalty or of the fall. It could have said much. but has said nothing. No homily it could write on Mr. Mitchell or his career could have added in the least degree to the impressiveness of the lesson; but any such thing from The Oregonian, from first to last, would have been deemed unseemly or ungenerous. by many minds. The political death of Mr. Mitchell was the verdict of the The Oregonian did not "hew the Jury. off," nor has it "hacked the limbs.

To this answer, grave and serious, may be added another, slightly face-tious, perhaps, or sarcastic. The Oregonian could not plead guilty to the accusation of The Dalles paper, that the was brought about by newspaper interference, chiefly through The Oregonian. For this paper of The Dalles has been one of the most vehement and persistent, of all, in the assertion during years past, that "The Oregonian has no influence." Then "let

A QUESTION OF VERACITY, NOT OF TRUTH.

For speaking plainly about her pastor and repeating words which she asserts that he spoke in regard to an orthodox tenet of the creed of his and her church, a well-known woman of Vancouver. Wash., was recently haled before a committee of the church, as provided in the book of discipline, convicted of ly-

ing, and expelled from the communion of the saints. Now no one is bound to believe in the blood atonement of Jesus, but any one who doubts this cardinal point of orthodox belief should withdraw from a church that makes it a requirement of membership, decently and in order, without waiting to be kicked out by the elect, who scorn to do their own

This remark may or may not apply to the preacher or to the expelled memb which the evidence is read and inter preted. But it applies to many others. both of the ministry and laity, who when they outgrow a dogma that they, vital truth, stick to the church orof less inquiring mind.

our they are kicked out with unholy clamor

Interesting is the rumor that Empero William will combine navies with the Czar to bluff England. In this game, as with the great American game, the man with the biggest hand won't "lay down." King Edward still holds four aces and is sitting behind a tall stack of blue chips.

Congressman Williamson's nephew, to avoid court summons, is doing big stunts in Eastern Lane County, closely pursued by Deputy Marahals. Why wasn't he practical by joining the bunco men in Portland, whom officers of the inw are unable to find?

While the country will rejoice to know that Dr. Roosevelt and his youngstern had the skill to cook their own breakfast in camp, it would like to have a hint as to the quality of the meal, to say nothing of details of the menu.

No significance attaches to the fact that M. Witte took passage for the United States in the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Maybe he is traveling on a pass.

The Acting Chief of Police is convinced that Portland "is not overrun with thieves and other criminals." Cer-tainly. His detectives tell him so.

mander Peary is off. For the next fourteen months he will be the one American not compelled to read stories of public and private graft.

Bryan's Little Joke.

The Commoner. If the hoopskirt returns, let us be best of it. Usually there is hing good in a hoopskirt. -

-this, you say, is vapid?-Well confound It!

For Yuba dammed, you know,

Where the Line Is Drawn.

"Look here," said the Easterner in Portland, "this thing of calling a saloon a cafe is new to me. Now, where do you draw the line between a real saloon and a cafe?" "At Ankeny street," promptly re-

plied the Portlander.

As Shakespeare Says.

All persons in office, and particularly those connected with expositionswhich are of few days and full trouble-should take half a day off now and then to reflect upon the wise remark of Shakespeare, to-wit: Man, proud man, Dremed in a little BRIEF authority, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Plays such fantastic tri heaven As make the angels weep.

To Be a Boy Again. Oh. to be a boy again! Fresh and fair and free as then-Freckles on my face and nose; Bruises on my shins and toes:

What a joy Just to be a barefoot boy!

On, to be a little tyke. Chasing lizards up the pike, Rolling corn-silks for a smoke Making friends with poison-oak! Just to be Limber-legged, and climb a tree

Ah, to be a careless brat, With a ten-cent straw for hat, And a shirt of muslin check Minus button at the neck! Just to wear

Clothes for comfort-let 'em tear!

Oh, to be a boy, and swim In the creek with Joe and Jim! Hold your breath and take a dive Good and long. till-sakes alive!-Jim and Joe

Hold THEIR breath and holler "Oh! ROBERTUS LOVE.

Prohibition a Farce.

Prohibition a Parce. Springfield Republican. Maine's Liquor Law Enforcement Com-mission is busy poing from county to county stirring up things. The result is the arrest of many figuor dealers and the imposition of many fines. The outcome of all this activity is likely to be a strong sentiment calling for the resubministon to the people of the whole question of the prohibitory policy. The spectacle of has-fing a commission to do the work which the Sheriffs are paid to perform is not generally reliebed. The ultimate result may be that Maine will come to the lecal-option law, which prevails to Massachu-setta. There is no doubt that the present order of things constitutes such a farce as does not command the respect of the

roaming at win through the settlers have i temporarily abandoned their homes. Many calves and sheep of the neighborhood have been slain by the ferocloss animul. The panther is said to be a very inrge-one and nobody seems willing to attempt bis canture. capture.

The Good Old Times.

Henry Watterson in the Louisville Cour-

ler-Journal. I take no stock in the lamentation of I take no stock in the lamentation of the sentimentalists about what they call "the good old times." There is a deal of stuff and nonsense trolled of on this text. Every man over fifty who is not precisely a boor is described as "a sentleman of the old school." We need but turn to the English satirists from Fielding to Thackeray to learn that all the easential ingredients of Vanity Fair had their existence one or two hundred years ago. In the proportion that there were mark nature and coarser fibre there were livelier doings. In proportion that there were fewer dramats permone upon the stage there was better play for the individual. I confess that I like a little blood in millind. Sincerity even in wickedness has a favor quite its own. But he who fails to see the world as it is and ra-fuess to take it as he finds it falls in-evitably betwirt the three-legged stool Tures to take it as no inde it rate in-evitably betwirt the three-legged stool of a very false philosophy and the high-backed chair of a very ill-judged perversity with consequences some-times serious and always humiliating.

Not in His Line.

Not in His Line. Roston Herald. An ex-president of the Boston & Maine Raifroad, who was well known both for his clerical style of dress and his pic-turesque profanity, happened to be stop-ping at a botel in Plymouth, N. H., which was also basdquarters for quite a num-ter of Methodist ministers attending their annual conference. It was on the first day of the conference, and many of the clergymen were strangers to each other. The clerical-looking railroad president entered the dising-room with the party of ministers, and the bead waiter, selecting him as the most functions and dignified of the number, gave him a seat at the bead

the number, gave h of the table. the fell on the party: then the minister at his right, addressing him, said: "Brother, will you ask God's blessing on the fad?" Placing a hand back of one ear and baning toward him, the "brother" said: "You'll have to speak house, neighber, as Fin so 4-d darf I can't hear ordinary conversion.

dition and standing in society. The speech of the Kansas orator will do quite as well in Texas. The hen is a reliable and generous helpmeet.

The Danger of Mixed Drinks.

New York Sun.

New York Sun. To the Editor of the Sun:-Sir: Why all this controversy over mixing drinks? Let me settle it at once and forever. Wine on beer, beer on wine: whisky, beer, wine, on top, in the middle or underneath -mix 'em any way you please, the result is always the same. Feel frisky, eh? Makes you feel like hell, and that's all there is to ft. I know, for Twe been trying for a week to find out by practical experience. KATZENJAMMER.

KATZENJAMMER. Toronto, July 16.

To the Editor of the Sun:-Sir: The sen-

sible man's version: Wine on beer, or beer on wine? Why argue? None of that for mine. Beer on beer and wine on wine. The morning after, feeling fine.

Old Advice-Laugh and Grow Fat

Cleveland Leader.

Cleveland Leader. Mental worries are fatal to hearty faughter. The man who broods over real or imaginary ills seldom laughs. That's the reason worry makes people lose fleah. And the moral to all this is don't worry. Join the frivolties of the silly season. Go to farces, to vaudeville, hump the humps and shoot the chutes, Get into crowd that is ugh and join in their laughter. It is easier to laugh heartily in a crowd than alone. Never mind the heat-four wort notice it when you laugh. And you won't get too fat-you will acquire the amount that is necessary to perfect health. Yos cannot be happy unless you are healthy-and you cannot be healthy unless you are happy. happy.

Courteous Miss Smith.

Manistee Times. I wish to state through the column your paper that the persons who dia to have seen nuds pictures made by or at my place of business are both and blackmallers. And the truth is in them, as I would not make such tures. It only originated from a blot is a disgrace to mankind, and only ti consider the cur beneath and only ti consider the cur beneath and only ti tures. It only to mankind. And only is a diagrace to mankind. And only consider the cur beneath me I would cer-tainly horsewhip him as he deserves. It is such as he who compete people to have town who would be a credit to Manistee. Courteously, JENNIE E. AMITH.

