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PORTLAND, FREDAT, AUGUST 4, 1905

THE JAPANESE TERMS OF PEACE.

All present discussion of the terms of pence which Japan will propose to Russin must be based solely upon probabilities. Excepting the Japanese court and the Mikado's envoys, nobody knows what money indemnity will be demanded, what cession of territory she will require, nor what fortified cities she wishes changed to open ports. Even among those demands which Japan will be likely to make, it is impossible to say, as yet, which ones she thinks essential and which she is prepared to forege. If the island empire proves unreasonable in her requirements, it will not be for lack of good advice from friendly newspapers nor of warnings from Russia. M. Sergius Witte, being Pacific Coast port at which it is loaded. malefactors are so rarely caught. The a diplomat, repudlates the interview in

the Aslatic coast from Port Arthur to the mouth of the Amur, with free mavigation of that river. This is essential to Japanese safety and national development, while to Russia it is relatively tory elsewhere, and her natural commercial outlets are upon the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, not upon the Sea of Japan. Russia made a great strategic blunder when she gave up the fight for Constantinople and turned her energies eastward. Moreover, having abandoned her troublesome and useless possessions facing Japan, Russia will have little use for a naval force in the Pacific. Demand to limit her Oriental fleet to a

few small vessels she can grant without dishonor or much disadvantage. has learned how useless such a fleet is for attack or defense, and she has enough to do for many years to restore her naval power at bome These, then, may well be the Japanese

onditions of peace; a moderate indemnity, control of the Asiatic coast inclos ing the Japan Sea, and a very small Russian fleet in Eastern waters. By granting them Russla would lose nothing that is essential to her honor or is vital to her national existence.

A SAMPLE LEAK. The Executive Board asks the City Council to appropriate \$500 for the entertainment of "fire chiefs" who are to visit this city next month. The Council nmittee on ways and means has the request under consideration, purely as a matter of form, since it is not doubted

that it will be granted This is a sample of the leaks that are pened by official authority in the city treasury from time to time, and for which the public gets no return whatever. To be sure, the "entertainment" may be returned to our own fire chief when, for his own pleasure, he goes visiting, by wining and dining and taking

him about, but why should the taxpayers of the city stand for such bills and outings! These men, each presumably worthy

of his hire and able to pay his way, will come here, he paraded around the engine-houses, given more to eat and drink than is good for them, pay our city and the fire department some compliments, and depart hence, and a warrant for \$500 to pay for their "entertainment" will be drawn on the city treasury. Possibly at the very next meeting of our municipal governing body a request for an appropriation to meet some legitimate expense for the protection or convenience of the public will be disallowed on the basis of neces-

sary economy or lack of funde. Thus municipal economy becomes a byword and "graft" an accredited term in our official vocabulary.

PORTLAND AND CHINESE BOYCOTT.

On account of the rank discriminaion practiced against Portland by the Harriman lines, this city has had very little of the trade in colton and Eastern manufactured goods, en route for the Orient. The division of Oriental traffic between the Hill lines on the north and the Pacific Mall on the south has forced this city to depend almost solely on the efforts of our own exporters to supply cargoes for the steamers leaving this port for the Far East. This naturally has been a serious handlcap as with a fair amount of cotton and Eastern merchandise to make up a part of a cargo, the transportation company could give a much more frequent service than is possible where all of the breakers, wonder why the police take cargo must be picked up at or near the so little interest in their cases and the

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1905.

Unquestionably this opinion is based

as a windfall-as an accidental oppor-

tunity and only chance. One of the

most discouraging features and facts of

opens to many a man the door to the

United States Senate and keeps him

there. These things are not said under

the impression or belief that there in

any remedy. They are facts, merely, of

our political life-verified, or verifiable,

The organ of the holy plutocracy of

Forty-nine days are entirely too short for incoment, What Portland really needs is in

"raise the standards of this commu-

Again,

by every observer.

here, tells us that-

-

north.

standards of this

of many a distinguished politician.

accurate and sound knowledge,

Japan to demand absolute control of stand the strain of the boycott than passed and enforced because the passes our neighbors on the north and the south. It is highly advantageous to have two big transportations systems like those of either Mr. Hill or Mr. Hargained from abundant experience with officials, and especially with members riman pulling for a port, but Portland of the Legislatures-great numbers of unimportant. She has plenty of terri- had no such assistance in the days. whom (though not all) use the position as "a private snap." Few of them exwhen 'everything came easy for her rivals, and she will not suffer as much pect to be returned, and what they can now that the Chinese boycott promises get out of the legislation of the session, to knock out one of the main props of Seattle and San Francisco trade with out of the election of United States Senators, and out of the railroads, is taken the Far East.

A HINT TO SECRETARY WILSON.

It is estimated that inoculation of the ground with Professor Moore's bacteria would increase fivefold the yield of every field now planted to clover, beans, She peas, alfalfa and similar crops. The Department of Agriculture has had possession of the wonderful secret of producing these bacteria on the large scale for many months, and demands for the substance from farmers have been numerous. Nevertheless, very little, almost nothing, has been done to supply these demands. The energies of Secre-

tary Wilson's department have been devoted in the meantime to the collection greatness, while Japan would gain what of those remarkable statistics of the wheat, cotton and other crops with which he astonishes the country periodically. The money used to collect, tabulate and publish these worthlese sta-

tistics would have inoculated vast areas with Moore's bacteria. It is generally useless to regret any bling that is not fostered sufficiently waste of the public funds. Simple and in this city. More of it is wanted, to obvious utility must so frequently give way to pompous folly that the public

has become subdued to what seems un-"sin" to which numbers of our "best avoidable, and seldom complains. But people" are much addicted. this is a case where silence is almost since the racetracks are out in the subcriminal. Secretary Wilson, if he had urbs, the "meet" promotes collection of been the man for a great opportunity, car fares mightily, and "advertising" would have turned all the resources of cars are run daily, to induce people to his department to the development of go out there and bet their money. It this beneficent discovery. Nothing that seems to be highly moral to bet your he has done or could have done is to be money on horse races, but not on some ompared with it for a moment in imother games. Let us have a "continuous portance. Nevertheless he has allowed performance"-opened every day with it to be half forgotten while his graftprayer by the pastor. ing subordinates have been collecting

their ridiculous statistics. Surely some thing better than this might be made out of the Department of Agriculture.

RAISING DETECTIVES' PAY.

The City Council, by a vote of eight companies on the route, with three to seven, has raised the pay of city dedaily boats, and a third company is tectives from \$90 to \$115 per month. coming into the field. Meanwhile the What for? For standing in with confirailroad has built up and is moving a dence men? For failure to pursue freight and passenger traffic many times greater than that handled by the crooks, thieves, pickpockets or other malefactors with vigilance, unless they boats in the palmiest days of their mosee something in ht? For quarreling nopoly. The advent of the railroad on constantly among themselves? For the Lower Columbia has by no means treating their superiors with insolence ruined the steamboat business, nor will and contempt? For constant refusal to the time ever come when the route will subject themselves to discipline or rebe without steamers. straint of any kind? It must have been

for one or all of these things, for it could have been for nothing else. men in Eastleigh last February, Lieu-The Portland detective force is, and has long been, in a disgraceful condition of disorganization and inefficiency. It is a very mild statement of the truth that the detectives do their duty when they feel like it. They laugh at the charter provision which requires that they shall receive no compensation above their salary, and their whole the-

ory of correct police practice is to look out for the "fat" things and let the lean ones take care of themselves. People who are unfortunate in having their houses broken into, or in being held up by highwaymen, of in having their property stolen, or who have otherwise suffered from the depredations of law

OREGON OZONE.

ing derelict upon the ocean of life.

our system is that large numbers of the The story of his undoing is a study members of every Legislature make the n pathos. most of their opportunity for personal Be it known that the J. Rockford advantage. It is the key to the success

home which was one of the beauties of Butte. Their bank account ran inte four figures. Their income was calculated to make them take life easy.

takes it so hard. If the Johnsons had lived in a Mary

various centers of self-righteousness their door every morning before break fast, they would be measurably happ; yet; for Mrs. J. Rockford would no continuous performance, for surely there is have found the opportunity to gratify nothing to equal the more for raising the a certain fad of hers and thereby shat ter the iron constitution (or copper, no So we have here a variety of gamforgetting Butte) of her husband.

Mrs. Johnson, though a lovely lady was a fiend-of the genus Souvenir. The Johnsons had been so husy making nity." For several reasons. This is a money and trying to make ornamental shrubbery grow in their front lawn that they had not attended any of the big expositions. An exposition, kind never will forget, because if you see it you want it, and you will carry home with you the greater portion of it as a souvenir collection. The exposition is the seventh heaven of the souvenir fiend's delight.

Fair. As recorded by J. Rockford in

the week went thus: Monday-This day opened bright and handled by one company, and one boat balmy; felt fine and dandy; went out Scotland ; per day each way was sufficient to to the Fair with Susanne with high move it. Now there are two steamboat anticipations. Susanne wanted to stop at one of those dinky little souvenir stands outside the gates and buy a souvenir to take home, but I told her that no doubt we could get one inside. "Fine idea!" she said; "then we can say we bought it at the Fair, can't we?" We bought tickets and went inside:

buy a souvenir programme. "Buy a dozen," pleaded Susanne; "we can send them to all the folks and keep one for ourselves; don't overlook any souvenir opportunities, Rockford." I bought a dozen. Next fellow had a table spread tenant Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil with blue-goggle glasses to keep the sun from hurting the eyes. Susanne

leader, of the British Admiralty, was made me buy half-dozen pairs, for quoted as having said that in the distribution of her naval forces England souvenirs. Passed under the colonnade had not so much need to keep her eyes and saw some fine, big buildings. Suon France and the Mediterranean as to sanne stopped at another table where look toward the North Sea. He advised souvenir post cards were on sale; made that the fleet be so distributed as to me buy 30 dozen, so that we could write enable the Admiralty promptly to deal to all our friends and tell them we were with any danger that might arise in doing the Fair. Finally got into a big that direction. Recent occurrences put building filled with fruits and products. the seal of prudence, if not of prophecy, but Susanne caught sight of a young woman presiding over a souvenir counupon these words. It is pretty safe to say that England will be there when ter. She began to balk-Susanne did. maneuvering for position begins up Made me buy three steins, holding a quart each, for my den; two burnt

leather pocketbooks, five clay Indians The bicycle seems to be again coming and a plaster bull pup weighing nine European The bicycle seems to be again coming and a plaster bull pup weighing nine European nations, and recalling the in new York, there are state soci-into prominence. It is stated that 50 pounds, Load getting heavy, but I days of 20 years ago for those counwheels have been stolen in this city managed to get a glimpse of the Lane tries which later fell backward in the

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration of the past fiscal year nto the United States has been unprece dented. The figures just published show an inflow for that period of 1.027,421. Never

before has immigration within a year passed or reached the million mark. The earest approach to this previously was and Clark Exposition. made in the fiscal year 1908, when \$57,046 immigrants arrived. The present figure further compares with \$12,870 in 1904, 648.with 785,992 in 1882, when the high record of all time previous to the present was 80s the average yearly immigration into the United States was \$20,000; during the Johnsons possessed of this world's next decade, which included a long period

> the recurrence of "boom" times, the average has been 712,769 a year. Since 1820 the number of immigrants admitted to the country reaches the remarkable total of 22,332,995, and about one-fifth of this total have come here within the past six years. This vast exodus has

lows:	## 101-
Great Britain	
Germany	3,187,094
Germany Italy	2,000,252
Austria (all since 1861)	1,971,431
Scandinavia	
Russia	
France	426,804
China (mostly between 1833 and	
1883)	201.455
Switzerland	1.4.0 2.00
Netherlands	
Japan (all since 1893)	38,900
All other countries	2,059,636
Ireland of course, has been the	heaviest

contributor from Great Britain, with England next, and those countries led in the great movement of population westward. Then came Germany, whose emigration to the United States was heaviest in the early 90's. Now it is the and constant reader, is a thing you Southern and Southwestern Europe which lead the procession.

> . . . The arrivals by principal cost origin compare as follows for the last two

fiscal years:

Austria-Hungary erman Empire 184,897 145,141 England 52,945 16.077 8,142 11.002 Total Europe .. 074,258 767,903 otal Arla 24,817 26.306 26,186 All other countries. Grand total 1.027.421 \$12,570

All other countries, including the West Indies, which sent 16,641 here the past fiscal year, Canada 2168, Mexico 2641, Aus tralasia 5091 and South America 2578 2576 Some 29 immigrants were entered last year from the Philippines,

. . .

Nearly two-thirds of last year's im-Eugland to the United States fell beof 64,732 to the United States in a sin-gle year is the largest of record since 1889; Ireland's of about 53,000 has been but three times exceeded previously in

15 years, but prior to 1850 Ireland's outflow this way frequently rose above 70,000, and in 1883 reached 81,486. The

These comparisons are enough to show that the rush to the United States is quite general, affecting nearly all the newcomer to be a set of the States the newcomer to the new to

ONE VIEW OF PORTLAND.

World's Work (Lewis and Clark Number Portland is the oldest and (when ou are outside of Seattle you may say) the largest of the Northwest cities. The characteristics of its people are admirably shown by the Lewis They decided, without much parley, to have a Fair to commemorate the expedition that opened all this new world to the American people; and they subscribed record of recent years was made, and a generous sum. The enterprise has from the beginning been managed with modesty, good sense and good taste, established. During the decade of the and it was opened without a dollar of debt. They did not undertake to do "the biggest thing in the world," but they have done well what they set out to do.

It is a rich city, for three working generations have been successful there. They had won financial independence before the era of railroads began; and they have never looked to the East for help, with money or in other ways, as much as most Western cities have naturally done. They built their city and fixed their habits of thought when they could reach the rest of the world only by water.

These habits their neighbors times call slow. You will hear Port-land spoken of in some communities on the Coast as if it were as old as Rome, but you will observe that these same persons speak of it as if it wero also as substantial as Rome. It has passed the boasting cra. Its principal newspaper is the most influential jouron the Coast, and it does not feel the need of big headlines Neither does the city. When it advertises itself it does the task handsomely by building an attractive Fair.

But it is an active city. The com-merce, the flour mills, the lumber mills, the trade, coastwise and across seas the great jobbing houses, the very good hotels, the strong banks-the facts and figures that tell the tale of these activities would fill long lines of numerals far down a long page.

Yet the life of the people does not eem as strenuous as we think that all life in the "West" must be. They have a social life that they cultivate and enjoy with the ease of matured civilization. They have heautiful hor and the commonest cottage will be They have beautiful homes. with rambling roses to the roof. When a city has come to its own-has de-veloped its character, and as good a character as Portland has-It is absurd. if not impossible, to write about II. for its life is very like life in any other city.

But it is Western for all this. Here is a Commercial Club, a Chamber of Commerce and such organizations, all active, in the Western fashion, in making known the attractions and advantages of Portland and of Oregon. But if there are towns whose clubs and chambers fling broadcast charming pamphiets that promise fortune, Port-Nearly two-thirds of last year's im-migration came from Southern and tions loudly. But from many docu-Southeastern Europe, but aside from ments you learn of cattle ranch, those countries the noteworthy feature sheep ranch, rich valleys, orchards, of the list is the suddenly increased im- wheat, lumber-it is a land of pienty. migration from Ireland, England and The bounty of it meets you everywhere. Scotland. There was a time less than Everybody seems to live well. The ten years ago when emigration from people you meet, the clubs you are invited to, the hotel at which you staylow 10,000 a year, from Ireland below all these give the impression of a peo-30,003 and from Scotland below 2000. Pie who live in a fertile land. The Indeed, England's present emigration gardens of Walla Walla and of the Wilgardens of Walla Walla and of the Wil-lamette Valley send a fruitful flavor over the region; and the waters are as bountiful as the soil.

And there are great chances here, too. That is the most interesting fact that presents itself A man who can 70,000, and in 1883 reached \$1,486. The present Scotch emigration of about 17,-600 has not been exceeded since 1889, and but four times previous to that year. These comparisons are enough to all communities. For the many, open eyed opportunity is here; and men help find it.

vania Society, the Virginians, and the County apple exhibit before night over- movement. Germany seems to be least like, and these induige in local patriot-

Too Much for Johnson. When the J. Rockford Johnsons came

to see the Lewis and Clark Contennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair-don't miss any of that name, please-Mr. Johnson was one of the healthiest, heagtlest and happlest citizens of Butte, Mont. When they departed for the homeward journey, J. 743 in 1902, 229,299 in 1895, when the low Rockford was a total wreck, a wornout hulk of humanity: a desolate, drift-

goods an abundant sufficiency for all of hard times industrially, the average practical purposes. They owned a was only about 381,000. Since 1859, with And that is why J. Rockford now

Ann cottage instead of a Queen Ann Portland, of Dr. Edgar P. Hill, and of mansion, and if the wolf had howled a

The Johnsons spent one week at the

his diary, up to the moment when the listy pencil fell from his nerveless fingers. Sweden Before completion of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad the traffic between Portland and Astoria was all

man in brown uniform yelled at us to

which he predicted the failure of the ne gotiations with such astonishing frankness; but he does not repudiate the sen timents he then expressed. Clearly, if he gave his real opinions to the reporters, he has little hope of peace.

But Russian diplomatists are not in the habit of giving reporters, or anyody else, their real opinions. What M. Witte thinks of the outlook for peace is just as much of a secret now as before he was interviewed. If he talked for any purpose besides concealment, It was to influence public opinion in America and to warn Japan not to ask too much. "Too much," in Witte's estimation, has a double signification. It means terms which Russia would rather go on fighting than grant; it means also terms so excessive that American opinion would condemn them. In either case, the negotiations would fail. American condemnation of Japan's propositions would so encourage the war party in Russia that peace would be out of the question. Concessions beyond a certain limit would be more disastrous to the Czar than any military losses the Japanese are likely to inflict. M. Witte probably wishes to urge his opponents not to propose conditions which would make peace impossible, and he does it in this indirect manner.

Like all that can be said upon the subject now, this is a guess and nothing more; but it is reasonable. M. Witte is sincerely desirous of peace. He has steadily opposed the war from its beginning. He knew then that Russia was in no condition to fight Japan, and and will not feel its loss at this time. he knows now that she is still less prepared; while her enemy is stronger both upon land and sea than when the war broke out. There seems to be little other country that can supply that doubt that a statesman of Witte's cali- stuple to such good advantage as the ber will negotiate a treaty of peace if can, his country's circumstances bly certain that our large and rapidlybeing what they are; but he has a growing lumber trade will not suffer strong war party at home to reckon greatly through the boycott. For the with, and, of course, he is aware that, immediate present the Orientals are yond a certain limit of concession, Russia would lose less by fighting than four. They have become accustomed by yielding. Hence his indirect warning to the Japanese to be moderate, and the Viceroys, it will continue to be appeal to American public opinion.

Few in this country would think an indemnity covering the war expenses of Japan an unreasonable demand. Such American millers have recognized the demand is usually based upon the handwriting on the wall, and have possession of conquered territory, of known that the exploitation of the which Japan holds little; still, she can probably convince Russia that it would ally have a serious effect on the debe advisable to yield the point. Notwithstanding a persistent belief to the contrary, Russia has enormous interests almost at the mercy of her enemy. Her cities, railroads and colonies in Central Asia represent half a century of lavish expenditure of men and money; they are of vastly greater strategic importance than anything she has held upon the Japan Sea; and they cannot well be defended against an attack from the east. With Japan in moral the milling industry on this Coast. The control of China, these possessions are extremely vulnerable. Russia can afford to pay a heavy indemnity rather than risk losing them, and it is here, almost certainly, that Japan would strike her next blow. A naval expedition to the Baltic is out of the question, while the road to Merv is open and that Portland has ever handled in the easy.

reason is that the detectives do not try, This discrimination against Portland unless it happens to suit their pleasure has resulted in a large amount of business being diverted to Puget Sound and and convenience, which its rarely does unless the crime is peculiarly flagrant, San Francisco, the wheat and flour shipments from this port to California and a reputation is to be made through newspaper notoriety, or some secret for the fiscal year just closed, reaching an aggregate of more than 2,000,000 arrangement for remuneration is effectbushels. This wheat and flour could ed. Besides the victim of some picknot have been required for food and pocket's or burgiar's or confidence man's or highwayman's operations, if home consumption in California, for during the period in which it was moving, San Francisco exported more than 1.000.000 barrels of flour and nearly 2.000,000 bushels of wheat. Much of it was sent south because the California. millers, with vasty superior Oriental force steamer service, are better prepared to handle the Oriental trade than our own millers who have such an infrequent service that much of the time they are forced to depend on tramp steamers. The refusal of the Harriman lines to provide steamship facilities is not recent. The trouble began years ago and larger pay. It has placed a premium asked in Los Angeles. If that is all n insubordination, vulgarity, idleness, continued until a good portion of the flour trade from east of the Cascade inefficiency and graft. Mountains has been weaned away from this port to Seattle and Tacoma, where so much Eastern freight is handled that there was always a frequent service for

the flour-shippers

used.

Coast.

Portland views with regret the pres-

and the Orlent, but the situation pre-

freight trade to amount to anything,

in commercial development in the Ori-

Pacific Northwest. It is thus reasona-

But even this trade has been in a

which will result in wonderful indus

that the Oriental demand would have

been unnecessary. As matters now

stand, it is needed, and its curtailment-

will affect both the wheatgrowing and

Orientals can secure their manufac-

measure insecure for some time.

uation in Portland, is loath to call with a complaint at the station, where he is are permitted to stand still for a time. liable to insult and humiliation by some obscene blackguard on the detective After the exposure made in the Police Court Tuesday of the close and harmonious understanding between leading lights of the criminal world and the detective force of Portland, it seems

A SETTLER'S TRAGEDY.

A pitiful tragedy of the settler's home on the border was enacted near Tabos Idaho, a few days ago. The father and mother went out to drive in the cows ent Chinese boycott, which promises to in the evening, leaving three small chilcripple the trade between this Coast dren, one an infant, at the house. The elder children built a fire in the yard. sents no such alarming features for this which spread to the light dwelling, and port as it has for San Francisco and the babe was burned to death before Puget Sound. This port never had the parents returned. enough of the cotton and Eastern Only people who realize nothing of the conditions of life that attend an attempt to hew a home out of the wilds,

Every power on earth that is interested which taxes every energy of both husband and wife and leaves the children ent will need lumber, and there is no that come early and often into its poor, shelter to shift for themselves, almost from birth, will censure parents for a tragedy of this kind. Of course, it may be said that means of starting a fire should not be left in the reach of young children, but in the humdrum details of life it is possible and certainly not unalso very much in need of American pardonable to minimize the danger from this source and neglect to provide to its use, and, despite the edicts of against it.

It is not for the hapless babe whose went out in this horrible manner that pity urges its strongest claims The The sufferings of the child were brief even terror at its approaching doom was incking, since he could comprehend nothing of his peril. But the toiling Manchurian wheat fields must eventuparents, suddenly brought face to face with the awful tragedy that destroyed mand for American flour. Had the child and home, are entitled to the most present struggle, the culmination of sincere plty, and to such material as sistance as will enable them to provide trial expansion in the Far East, been another shelter, even if a poor one, for deferred a few years longer, the home themselves and their remaining chil consumption demands of the Americans. dren, before Winter sets in. would have increased to such an extent

A railroad manager, quoted by the Wall-Street Journal, declares that free passes to legislators and high public officials are necessary, for these reasons, viz:

If every railroad corporation in the State of New York at noon today would cut off every annual pass that it has issued to people in tured goods and even their raw cotton through British and Gorman agencies, but the flour and lumber. for the presubite life and discontinue its trip passes, h ent at least, must come from the Pacifie fore another year had passed there would not be a train running faster than 20 miles as hour, and it would cost one-third more for op-These two commodities are about all Again, it would be reasonable for ingly, in a much better position to

since July 1, and that a regularly organized band of thieves is engaged in running off the silent steeds. The bicycle has lost so much of its popularity that it was generally supposed to be early for the Fair. Got past the souhardly worth stealing, but the bunchgrass cayuse was suffering the same humiliation a few years ago. Now the ing full of Japanese curios. Wanted to cayuse is in big demand at high prices, and bloycles are again being stolen. All he knows anything about the police slt- of which proves that hobbies which are overriden get their second wind if they

In a speech at a dinner of railway

The Californian who is in Portland looking for a site for a theater, to be conducted in connection with one in Los Angeles and one in Seattle, says he will build here unless real estate is held at too high a figure. In proportion to the population, real estate is available strange that the City Council should in this city at about one-half the price seek to reward such detectives with asked in Seattle, and one-third the price that stands between the Californian and his proposed theater, he might as tures of Forestry building burnt on well get busy with his plans and contracts. There is nothing of the "holdup" nature in present prices of Portland real estate.

> A water-level rall line from Iowa to the Gulf of Mexico is the proposed capitalists. Practical railroad men are be plenty of capital available. Waterrallroads are spending millions in reducing grades which were left before fully appreciated. Object-lessons in this line of industrial economy are not missing in the Pacific Northwest.

By an error in pointing, The Orego nian yesterday was made to say that of the population of Oregon 3.52 per cent live in Multnomah County. It should have read 35.2 per cent. And. since emendations are in order, let us say that the article printed yesterday on the editorial page entitled "Uncle Joe and the Ice Pitcher" should have been credited to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Henry Watterson, who has just returned from Europe, is of the opinion that the European aristocracy 18 SUperior to that of this country. Nevertheless, the vallant Southern journalist has in the past mercilessly lampooned American heiresses who held the same opinion and backed it with their hand and fortune.

Practical people, disposed to take things as they are in the official world, are not looking for the dawn of the millennium just yet. Hence the general surprise felt at a resolution to withhold the warrant for the salary of a municipal servant until it is shown that he is making at least some effort to earn it.

The particular mosquito that propa gates the yellow fever bites usually in daytime, seldom at night. Looked at through the microscope, he is dressed like a dandy; and it is encouraging to know that he has gentlemanly instincts and scorns to disturb humanity during

took us

Tuesday-Left our souvenits in one of our rooms at the hotel and set out venir-programme man and the bluegoggle merchant, but entered a buildlook at the pretty girls behind the rose to 258,630. counters, but Susanne kept me busy buying souvenirs. "Jap things are all the go," she declared. Bought 17 Satsuma vases, nine sets of tea things, 14 sugar bowls and a hand-carved cabinet nearly as big as a rolltop desk; also three kimonas and a hand-painted

dragon. Went home and filled up the other room. Wednesday-Was tired, and started out late. Got into the Fair about noon and struck the Forestry building. Was

looking at a fine slice of polished fir from Curry County when Susanne espled a souvenir stand. Made me buy one dozen red cedar shingles with plothem, four assorted specimens of Coos Bay burrel maple and a cross-section of a myrtle tree, eight feet in diameter, for a table top. Hired a dray and rode to hotel on top of table top.

Thursday-Was able to get to Fair

by 2 P. M. Struck the Manufactures scheme of Chicago and other Western building and wanted to know how hats were made while you wait, but Susanne behind the project, and there is said to saw the souvenirs and pulled me along. Bought three pounds more of post cards level routes are more in favor than ever with Portland pictures on them, one before, and all over the United States dozen Indian baskets in assorted sizes. and 56 pin trays-aggregate weight eight pounds. Also one plaster-cast the merits of the water-level grade were buil pup to keep the other company. Also six gunmetal matchsafes and a burnt leather Indian-Chief Dog-Eater. Hope he'll eat those two bull pups. Hired another dray.

Friday-Stayed in bed and thought. Saturday-Complained of stiffness in muscles and Susanne called the house physician, who said I was suffering from a dread disease now prevalent in Portland, called souveniritis. Chief Dog-Eater and the pair of bull pups quite amiable.

Sunday-Back to Butte.

Here ended the diary. As J. Rockford was carried aboard the train, he murmured to the nurse in attendance: "After I recuperate I'm going to come back to Portland and h-h-hit the will Portland. T-T-Trail."

"Yes, dear," cooed Mrs. J. Rockford "and I'll come along to take care of you; and, Rocky, dear, you know they have such lovely souvenir stands on the Trail!"

Whereat J. Rockford's eyelids twitched feebly, and he managed to whisper, huskily, just before he swooned away: "Won't you buy that Indian a tomahawk and turn him loose among our souvenirs before those bull pups grow ROBERTUS LOVE. up?

> Bad Habits of the Country. Salem Journal, X-Rays,

The grasshopper chews tobac The quail gets out his pip pipe. The fish hawk is so awful poor He has to hunt a "snip

The rooster has his cocktail, The orchard gets plum full, The onion squanders every scent And the radiah has a pull -"Songs of the Santiam."

affected by the present revival. The ism once a year each at a dinner; and present arrivals from about double what they were from 1896 their ways for another year, provin to 1901, are less the past year than in clais become cosmopolites. In Port-the previous year, and are very small and also there are men from every almost 200,000, and in one year (1882)

We shall dear a great deal about the undesirable churacter of the the present immigration-the illiteracy,

poverty and troublesome nature of the ncoming Italians, Hungarians and Russians; but where else should we look for that great extra supply of the hewers of word and drawers of water made essential for carrying along this era of industrial prosperity? Perhaps the mater should be viewed with serious apprehension, but, so far as the Italians and Hungarians are concerned, it is to he said that work has called them here, that they will give no great trouble as long as work is abundant, and that, when work is not to be had, they will be found at the steamship piers in thousands seeking passage home for a temporary or permanent vacation on the money sarned and saved in America. Such is the cheapness and abundance of ocean transportation that these people come to think little of a trans-Atlantic journey; and these facilities have given rise to a large international tran-

Jeers From Our "Sister Cities."

Portland now knows how Echo, Adams and Pilot Rock feit this season when

Each of these thrifty little places ex-pected to have twice as many people

110.560; she feels just like Pilot Rock felt,

returns. She makes business, noise and

disturbance enough for a city of 150,000, and that is what counts. Echo didn't sit

down and mourn because she had counted more noses than were to be found by the

sleuth of a census enumerator. Neither

Treasury's Fans Stopped.

Brooklyn Eagle.

away for the lack of a few dollars to keep

tric fans in the treasury building.

Secretary Shaw was notified on Monday

registered as the enumerators fou

Pendleton East Oregonian

the census returns came in.

8.0.4

tion problem.

she feels short.

lars.

sient labor supply which was absent from the immigration of earlier years. fertile slope of the wor westward toward the East. which is to be considered as a new and modifying element in the immigra-

School Building in New York.

Boston Herald. The superintendent of school build-ings in New York, in his semi-annual report just issued, says that 72 elementary schools and five high schools are now in course of construction, while plans are ready for 24 more buildings that will soon be under courract. The buildings in process of construction will provide sit-tings for 97,100 pupils, and the 34 buildings ind and so were disgusted and disappointed at the small population credited to them. Portland has boasted 130,000 to 140,000 which are soon to be contracted for will rovide sittings for nearly 20,000 more, 'total of 126,910 sittings, of which 60,000 people, and now a look of utter disgust beclouds her face, when the returns read will be ready for use before the end of the year. The cost to the city on the general contracts already made will be or Adams or Echo-just as though she had lost something but didn't know what; nearly 150,000,000. These figures give some idea of the vastness of the school building operations in the metropolis, the new But the vim and activity in Portland make up for all deficiencies in the census buildings under way and projected accommodating several thousand more children than the whole number attending the Boston schools.

Wanderer's Song.

Clinton Scollard in the Outlook. There wfli be, when I come home, through the hill-gap in the west. The releady smile of the sun on the fields that I love best. The red-topped clover here, and the white-wholled daisy there. And the bloom of the wilding beiar that attars the unland air:

- of this week that the treasury deficit was attars the upland air; There will be bird-mirth sweet-(mellower \$30,254,556, whereupon an order was at once issued to cut out the use of the elec-
 - of the vireo;
- course, this order was not given with any hope of preventing further inroads on the of the virtue. Pleasant gossip of the leaves, and from the dawn to the gloam The lyric laughter of brooks there will be The lyric laughter of l when I come home, Federal treasury. It was issued because
- the local appropriation for the use of the treasury department was practically ex-hausted. An electrician went around the There will be, when I come home, the kind-
- building and removed a carbon from every electric fan in all the rooms except those liness of the earth-Ah, how I love it all, bounteous breadth and
 - girth! The very sod will say-tendril, fiber, and
- of the Secretary and the Assistant Sec-retaries. So the clerks have been sweiter-ing in the humid heat ever since. "Here is our foster-child, he of the wander-ing foot.
- "What a shame it is," said one fair wo-man typist, as she mopped the perspira-tion from her brow. "Here we are melting Wele el welcome!" And. lo! I shall pause
 - at a gate afar That the leaning liacs shade, where the honrysuckies are: I shall see the open door-O farar over the
- the fans running, and we are within 29 or 30 feet of the vast vaults of the treas-ury holding hundreds of millions of doi
 - foam. The ease of this hunger of heart there will be when I come home!

then these country, folk in town go compared with the early 'Sos, when the state, and they, too, have societies. almost 200,000, and in one year (1882) rooms where newcomers may make acquaintances and get information and ome to feel at home.

Nature is not only bountiful but beautiful here also. Up and down the Columbia River, from Astoria to The Dalles, are famous scenic wonders. It would be hard to find a more attractive panorama than the city and the river and Mount Adams, Mount Hood Mount St. Helens when the air is c seen from the elevation behind the city city itself, spread in the valley The before you, shows its solid qualities by well-huflt blocks, its beautiful homes, trees, shrubbery, roses every-where; in the distance the ships are in the docks; and the chimney-stacks tell the story of industry. This par ticular Summer the added spectacle of the Fair is there, which is made up of evidences of the bounty of the land --of Oregon, of Washington, of Idaho in particular; and you are reminded by the foreign exhibits of your nearness to the Orient. Portland is, in fact, a rity where the Yankee, without losing the stuff that makes him successful has been softened somewhat by thi world that leans