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Eastern Business Office—The S C Beck with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48 50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510 512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1910. THE PIONEERS.

Pioneering in the forties of the last century was a very different experience from what it is now. Perhaps the gold diggers who travel to Alaska may find things somewhat primitive if they go back far enough from the coast, but the Iowa and Dakota farmers who think they are leaving the world behind them when they strike out for the Alberta region make a grand mistake. There is no genuine pioneering in the Canadian Northwest. Nobody has to wear gunny sacks for trousers in that region or hew punch eons for his kitchen floor from a sixfoot fir tree. The railroads and the kindly government have changed all that. No more prairie schooners drawn slowly onward day after day by patient ox teams across the sands and over the mountains. No more hunger and illness by the way. No more gravestones set up where somebody grew tired of the journey and took a long rest. In the Canadian country the pioneer finds a good house ready built when he arrives, and, if he likes,

the government provides a team for him, furnishes machinery of the latest pattern, plows the land and plants the

first crop. All he has to do is to wait for the harvest and gather it in. The romance is all taken out of it and nothing left but bald commercialism for the Canadian pioneer. He goes to make money, not because he loves adventure. It is dollars which draw him onward, not the lure of the faroff mountains and the murmur of the mysterious rivers winding down to untraveled seas. It is was not romance alone which attracted the Ore-gon pioneers, but it played a great part in the game. They, too, sought land, crops, new markets and an easy big crops, new markets and an easy life in a country which seemed wide enough for the whole population of the world to inhabit without crowding, but more than that they sought the novel and the unknown. The fathers of the Oregon ploneers had been adventuring into new lands for two centuries when the Applegates and Nesmiths went out from Missouri with the emigration of 1843 and the spirit of the wilderness was part of their life. They abhorred the humdrum. The tame routine of a settled career wearled them. They must up and away to try their fortune in a land which offered the excitement of dan ger and the charm of hardship. Their children look back upon the privations of ploneer times and wonder how it was possible to enjoy life in such conditions, but it was possible. It is an open question indeed whether what we proudly call civilization has increased the happiness of mankind. It has given us more to worry over, but are we more faithful to our friends

gleefully than they did when Jaso

under the primeval fir trees?

The genuine pioneer will tell you sadly that people have no such good times now as they had fifty years ago. Civilization has fallen like a somber cloud over the old, joyous life. It has brought wealth, railroads, books and newspapers, but it has taken away the imple true-hearted trust between man and man which compensated for many deprivations and made the scattered population of the new country seen like a single family. After all, Tolstol tells us, the best thing in the world is loyal love, the kindliness of brother to brother, and when that is gone whatver takes its pace rings hollow. Still, nobody could have stayed the coming of civilization and probably nobody in his heart regrets that it is here. may be that the old times are better to look back upon than they were to The mellow light of memor is upon them. They call with the enchantment of irrecoverable youth. At any rate they are gone and with them has gone the last chance the young men of the country will ever have to go pioneering like their fathers. There never another wilderness on the face of the earth where fortunes wait for the taking and the gold adventurer can slake his thirst for excitement and danger. The world is all populated, or if any vacant territories remain, they pelong to greedy kings who will not give them up. What then shall the young man do when he hears the voices from the far-away calling to the deeps in his soul? Shall he say that they are siren voices luring to destruction and stop his ears against them? That would be sad, for there are plenty of mountains and deserts yet

to cross, and beyond them lie Willam ette Rivers with banks more verdant than those where Anna Lee was laid to rest. But they are not material regions. They lie in the realms which poets dream of and prophets see in their visions. It is to these lands that the young men of our day and the times to come must go pioneering. There they shall try their strength with gruesome dangers and build them homes for the inheritance of coming generations. The spirit of adventure will not be lost. The call of the disant and the unknown will not be disobeyed. Our youths shall journey away as heretofore, and beyond the comnwealth which their fathers founded they will discover a w rld ruled by ustice and illuminated with Christian love. Now that the problem of living has been solved, we must attack the more difficult one of living as becomes the inhabitants of a promised land and bold adventurers must fare forth on perilous journeys to discover how it may be done.

in Clackamas County many years, until the Republican party revolted and cast him out, Mr. George Brownell is now fighting assembly-convention in

that county. The arguments he uses cite his own kind of convention abuses, which would have been unknown in his county but for his own machine politics. In those days party primaries were held before the Brownell besses got in their work, and therefore the people had no recourse within their own party. But now the people are to have their party primaries after the assembly-convention has done its work and named candidates; that is, they will accept or reject assembly recom-mendations as they see fit. Under the conditions it is evidently precarious for Mr. Brownell to participate in the assembly convention; the people would refuse in primaries to accept his style of politics.

THE TROUBLE AND THE REMEDY. Mr. Chamberlain was hardly the

eople's choice for United States Senator. Only 6327 Democrats nominated him in the primaries of his party, while thousands of other Democrats, voting in Republican primaries in a close factional contest of Republicans, nominated a Republican whom the Republican party refused to elect. Although Republicans outnumbered Democrats in the state registration nearly three to one, and would naturally be considered the ruling political element of the people, they were unable o elect a member of their own party to the United States Senate owing to the upset of free-for-all primaries, plurality factionalism, and invasion of Republican primaries by Democratsall this under guise of Statement One and "people's choice." But it is queer people's choice when the majority element of the population is thus defeated and forced to accept a Senator of

a minority party. Truth is, there can be no consistent, purposeful concert for a majority par-ty under such system. Under it majority party will constantly find its efforts thwarted. Assembly will go far to prevent this upset and disorder, the only remedy and it is a wholly proper one.

MORE INJUSTICE FOR OREGON.

Oregon is about to receive another old "hand-out" in the conservation land-withdrawal bill in Congress. Under the reclamation act this state is entitled to more than \$2,000,000 additional allotment of the reclamation fund for irrigation work. But as the means committee of House of Representatives has fixed up the bill, Oregon will stand to lose both that money and also its share of the proposed \$20,000,000 bond fund.

The reclamation act requires ex-penditure of at least half the sums, accruing to the reclamation fund from sales of public land, within the respective states where the sums are derived. Oregon has added close to \$8,500,000 to the reclamation fund, yet has go back for irrigation projects in Klamath and Umatilla less than \$2,500,000. This state, therefore, is some \$2,000,-000 short of its fair and lawful share of the reclamation fund. It is the only state that has been treated in this manner; allotments of California and New Mexico are short of the requirement of the law, but only in small way. Officials of the Reclamation Service and heads of the Interior Department have promised again and again to rec-

tify this situation in Oregon's favor, but they never have done it. Finally they alleged shortage of funds and consequent inability to carry out their Now comes the conservation bill in

discrimination against Oregon. amended by the House committee on ways and means-Payne chairmanthe bill repeals section nine of the recthe major half of Oregon's contribu- west of the Mississippi. tion to the reclamation fund within this state. Oregon is blighted in many conservation bill would enact into law are wives and husbands more loyal to One-third its area is now barred from each other, do children play more settler and capitalist. In addition to all this injury, its lands are to be de-Lee went picknicking with his bride nied their fair and proper share of the reclamation fund.

Oregon has but two members of the House to fight for its interests against 396 others, but it has two members of Senate against 90 other Senators. And since the champions of those Senators in Oregon are fond of making much of their prowess, it would seem proper for them to point out the present emergency and tell them to get

Further, it is worth noting that Oregon is continually getting the worst of this conservation business wark of its defense should be its representation in the United States Senate. But its voice there is so faint that its claims for justice and fair dealing are scarcely heard there

PANAMA EXPOSITION WARMTH

Completion of the Panama Canal i still five or six years in the future, but the contest between San Francisco and New Orleans over the location of the great exposition is on at full swing. The New Orleans Picayune assures its readers, that the Californians must be watched constantly, for it alleges that "there is no underhanded and unscrupulous work that they would not un-dertake." In discussing the aspirations of New Orleans, the San Francisco Chronicle says that "For sheer impudence, this was the highest key that quality could reach." In great disdain, the Chronicle asks: "Who wants to go south in Summer? Who wants, of all places, to go to New Orleans in dog days for either pleasure or instruction? Is it not perfectly fair, perfectly logical, to say that a Summer exposition held at the metropolis of the fever belt would hardly induce the New Orleanists themselves to leave their shady nooks"?

This language, the Plcayune decides 'brutal billingsgate and bullying balderdash," and it attempts to even up the score with dire predictions regarding the bubonic plague. dreaded and dreadful Asiatic diseas is the constant menace at San Francisco," says the Picayune, and it im-plores its readers to "think how serious the situation would be when all the Asiatic countries would be pouring their infections into that port with and among the crowds attending a world's fair there. It would be something frightful." In view of the fact that neither the yellow fever in New Or-leans nor the bubonic plague in San Francisco has killed anyone since the respective cities began taking proper sanitary precautions, the necessity of dragging in an argument of this kind is not very clear. The greatest argu-ment in favor of the building of the Panama Canal was that it would open the markets of Europe as well as those of the Atlantic slope to the great empire lying beyond the Rockies and would make accessible the almost

illimitable Orient.

interests of the Pacific were whelmingly greater than those of the Atlantic, and San Francisco as the chief port of the Pacific, was the natural location for an exposition to celebrate completion of the great event. This view will probably be taken by Congress, but even were it otherewise, bubonic plague or other disadvantages which do not exist at this time will hardly promote the interests of either

NEW-COUNTY SCHEMES. Nine county-division schemes are dding for enactment under the initiative, in imitation of Hood River County's success two years ago, and the end is not yet. Here is direct leg-islation gone to seed and disseminating trouble through the fair expanse of

Latest is Deschutes County, presenting a petition to the Secretary of State and asking to be carved out of the northwest part of Crook County. Umpqua, Williams and Nesmih, with verlapping boundaries, seek independence from Lane and Douglas coun-Umatilia County is wrestling with the ambitious schemes of Or-chard and Hudson. Clark desires separation from Grant, Otis fro : Mal-heur and Harney. A strip of Clack-amas seeks annexation to Multnomah. Politicians, office-seekers and ambitious little towns are putting up these county partition schemes. countles will provide additional official places and other patronage. They will also make higher taxes and mor trouble for property-owners.

It is reaching a point in Oregon where the electorate will feel obliged to vote uniformly against all these new counties. The voters cannot inform themselves on the many local details involved, in order to legislate, therefore they are likely to take the view that their safest action will be that of voting "No" on the "whole bunch."

PORTLAND'S RAILROAD PRESTIGE Portland's prestige as a railroad cener is growing more rapidly than ever Recent additions to the Puget Sound service give this city a total of 41 passenger trains arriving and the same number departing over the steam roads every day. These \$2 passenger trains make an average of a train ar riving or departing every 18 minutes during 24 hours. No other city in the Pacific Northwest has such an elaborate service over the steam roads. In addition, there arrives and departs over the electric lines leading out of the city an even greater number of roads. This remarkably fine service

is, of course, the result of competition;

served was not of sufficient impor

tance there would be no competition. Prior to the advent of the Hill lines in this territory the railroad service was so far behind the field it was supposed to serve that it has required an extraordinary number of new trains to take up the overflow that was here when the new service began. But, while 82 passenger trains over the steam roads and nearly as many more over the suburban electric roads make Portiand the greatest railroad center in the Pacific Northwest, this is only a beginning. Next year two roads now rushing work towards Tillamook will add at least eight trains, while the Central Oregon lines will have as many, with electric lines increasing their service proportionately. It is difficult to find any branch of industry Congress proposing to validate this in Portland that has not shown remarkable growth in the past two years, but railroad expansion has certainly led all others. A corresponding growth in the next ten years will make lamation act, requiring expenditure of this city the greatest railroad center

IN A SINGLE DAY

Seven steamers with a carrying capacity of more than 30,000 tons passed out from the Columbia River entrance yesterday, and one of them, carrying about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, towed a log raft containing 7,000,000 feet of timber. In number of vessels and aggregate tonnage the arrivals and departures at Portland for the first six months of the present year will break all previous records for the period, and scean traffic is growing more rapidly than ever before.

Not only is Portland handling more business of this kind than ever before but yesterday lumber vessels were taking cargo at seven different ports along the Willamette and Columbia rivers below Portland. In number and tonnage, the vessels of the lumber fleet now far exceed those of the grain fleet, which a few years ago comprised about all of the deep-water shipping that entered the port.

"The person who wrote the matter must have been thoroughly familiar with the shipping business," testified Naval Constructor Roberts, who appeared before the ship subsidy investigating committee and was discussing an anti-subsidy newspaper article. For that reason Roberts decided that the article must have been inspired by the foreign shipping interests, leutenant Roberts was summoned as a witness because he had written a prize essay on the ship sub sldy question, and the committee wanted to learn the sources of his information. His testimony, like that of nearly every other man who appeared before the committee in advocacy of the graft, was practically all hearsay, and most of it had been taken from the columns of the Amerlean Flag, the official organ of the subsidy-seekers. This testimony, with the pitiful lack of facts to support it, was the strongest anti-substdy argument that has yet appeared, and the sudden collapse of the ship subsidy project is largel, due to the inability of the witnesses before the investigating committee to prove a single one of the many wild charges they had

In his article, Lieutenant Roberts made the direct charge that the for-eign shipowners maintained a lobby and pres bureaus at Washington, an that they controlled le ding newspapers in our leading scaports in order to carry on newspaper campaigns against merchant marine legislation Representative Garrett's question: "As edge at all as to the existence of such lobbies or press bureaus. You never were in one; you know no person associated with one, and you never re celved any communication from any Are those statements correct?" Roberts replied that he did not know of any except what he had read in the American Flag and other subsidy papers.

Throughout the hearing there wa It was an undertaking in which the | not a scintilla of evidence to show that

attempt, concerted or otherwise, of the part of the foreign shipping interests to influence legislation affect-ing the merchant marine. It developed on the contrary that there had been a large amount of money spent and a determined, well organized movement to force the subsidy bill through Congress, It is, of course obvious to anyone familiar with the shipping business that it was entirely unnecessary for the foreigners to spend a penny to prevent the passage of a ship subsidy bill, for the mos generous measure that has ever been proposed would not enable American to compete with the cheap ships of

There is general rejoicing among the people of the Pacific Northwest when wheat, wool, salmon, fruit, live stock and other great staples sell at high prices. We consume such a small pro portion of the total amount produced that the general economic system is greatly benefited by high prices, which bring money into the country. We are somewhat inconsistent, however, regarding another great staple, for whenever the price of lumber advances a profest is heard. This seems hardly fair, for Portland ships more lumbe every month than is used locally in more than a year, and in hundreds of smaller milling stations in other parts of the Northwest more lumber is cut in a day than is used in six months. Just at present our foreign lumber exports are breaking records, and, on that class of business at least, there will be no protest over the high prices except so far as they may affect local Lumber has contributed much to our general prosperity that we should feel willing to see prices advance along with those for products.

Hale and gental; of good appetites and sound digestion, albeit gray and bowed with the frost and weight of years, are the Indian War Veterans who assemble year after year in reunion in this city. The inroads made in their ranks between whiles are scarcely noticeable, so kindly does time deal with them. A little more infirm in step and motion; a little grayer and more bent; a little slower in speech and more dull in hearing some of them appear, from year to Yet time and change have not been able to rob them of the zest of friend ship nor of their vivid memories of the old days wherein they shouldered arms and went out in defense of the homes of the frontier. Long may they enjoy what is given to them to enjoy, and may each one of them, until and including the last June of his life be able to meet his comrades in annual but if the business of the territory

> A quarrel over a card game in a tent saloon on the Deschutes River ended in the murder of a bartender Sunday possibilities of the tent saloon which dispenses vile whisky to railroad workers, it is somewhat surprising that this is the first fatality of the kind reported from the Deschutes country. there is one place worse than another for location of these low doggeries, it is out near the borders of civilization where the new railroad has its "front. The work and the environment tend to promote a feeling of wild freedom and recklessness, and when the blood is fired with the villainous whisky that is usually sold at such places, trouble s more of a probability than a poss bility. It might be remarked incidentally that had the bartender been engaged in honest work on the grade and remained in his bunkhouse at night, he would be alive today.

There was another whirl of excitewheat in Chicago was quoted at 98 1/2 cents per bushel. July wheat in Liverpool was quoted at 94 % cents. The lowest freight rate that has been quoted this year is 8 ½ cents per bushel from Chicago to Liverpool. This means that the Chicago market is 12 1/2 cents per bushel higher than the Liverpool parity and that, until Liverpool advances or Chicago declines, the American market must remain exclusively on a domestic basis. This coundigious wheat-consuming powers if it succeeds in eating all of the wheat grown even in a small crop and no carry-over.

Revolutions sometimes take curious forms. It is as unexpected to hear California pleading for more Japs as it would be to see a child longing for a dose of bitter medicine, but the thing has actually happened. The fact of the matter is that agriculture in Caliornia must come to a standstill unless labor in some form is made mor abundant, and Orientals seem to offer the most practicable supply.

It will cost \$50 to make the voyage in the new German airship Deutsch-land. The fight will be from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf. Perhaps some of the cost is due to the extra large sixed tickets that much be used to get all of that name on.

Oregon pioneers may just as well repress surprise over the skyscrapers erected in Portland since the last reunion; there will be a lot more a year from now in the neighborhood of The Oregonian building and elsewhere.

With a President who preaches economy but sincerely wishes to practice it, the Congressional appropriations have passed the billion-dollar mark. What must we expect in this line when a real booster enters the White House?

Port Angeles, where the precipitation is so great that it is absorbed into the system, voted itself "wet," three Anything dry would be phe-

And, brethren, what do you sur ose Taft's answer would be if he were asked whether an assembly Oregon Republicans should be held?

There is another kissing case in Chico, this time a pedagogue. The other day is was a preacher. Chico should spray for the bug. There is a great shadow placed on the little 6-year-old boy by the mis-

deeds of this Kersh woman. As has been remarked many times and long ago, so it is true today that

the wages of sin is death. These are the days when Secretary Himes is rediscovering Oregon.

The path of joy leads but to death.

ODD PRIMARY IN SOUTH DAKOTA. irred Lawyer Narrowly Escap

The following dispatch from Aber-deed S. D., suppresses some diverting and at the same time amazing his-

paign committee concedes the renomination of Governor Vessey at the primaries, late returns giving him a lead over Egan, Independent Republican. Vessey ran as a Progressive Republican. The name of the Stalwart (standpat

The name of the Stalwart (standpat) candidate, one Elrod, does not appear in this report. He seems to have been a bad third. In the earlier returns George W. Egan, who managed his own campaign, was running easily in the lead, and in Sioux Falls his plurality was estimated at 5000. He called himself an Independent Republican, and there had been no demand for his appearance in the field. He was considered "a political joke." But no candidate in the free-for-all primaries should be overlooked or despised by the others. If the system was not made for the dark horse, it gives him, as the turfmen say, a "look in." Mr. Egan was nominated on petition; that is to say, he hustled around and obtained the rehe hustled around and obtained the required number of signatures, and thus quired number of signatures, and thus qualified to contest the nomination with Governor R. S. Vessey and the Standpatter Elrod. Governor Vessey "pointed with pride" to his administration, and the progressive policies were his platform. Mr. Elrod was a champion of the Payne tariff law. George W. Egan's candidacy was purely a personal matter. He fought for vindication and according to the Chicago lication, and, according to the Chicago Pribune, this was the manner of it: Tribune, this was the manner of it:

Egan came to South Dakota from Logan, Iowa, about three years ago. He acted as special prosecutor at the first trial of Mrs. Emma Kanffmann, who was charged with being responsible for the death of a young servant, and secured a conviction.

Through his connection with the case of Mrs Julia Ann O'Grady, charged with the murder of her husband, whose property he was accused of transferring to himself, he was disbarred from practising law in South Dakota, the State Supreme Court affirming his disbarment.

Lust year he applied for readmission to

Lust year he applied for readmission to the bar after the Supreme Court had been increased by two members, but by a unantimous vote the court refused to reinstate him as a practising attorney. His contest for the nomination, he declared, was made

that he might be vindicated by the people, to whom he appealed.

As it turned out, the contest was between the Governor of the State, whose plurality in the election of 1908 was 18,108, and Personal Vindication Egan, the standpat candidate being "beaten off" or distanced. The people evidently railied to Mr. Egan in great numbers, entirely losing sight of the collical issues of the day. There can be no doubt that his statement of his grievances was plausibly presented, and he must have what is called a "mag-netic personality." For all we know, Mr. Egan in incurring the sentence of disbarment may have been the victim of circumstances he was unable to ex-plain to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, and he may yet prove his inno cence and be restored to practice. It is clear that Mr. Egan could have claimed rehabilitation if he had won the Republican nomination in the prinaries, and he might have been electe Governor in spite of the Supreme Court. He seems just barely to have missed success. The primary system, however, would not have been vindicated had he triumphed over the Progressives and the Standpatters. And it does not

and the standpatters. And it does not come out of the singular contest with flying colors as it is. Mr. Egan's venture tells us that the primary in an emotional community that puts the man above the office may be used like clay in the hands of the potter. The political images that may be fashioned from it are not possible with the confrom it are not possible with the con-vention system under any conceivable ASSEMBLY IS NEEDED IN LANE Party Conference Will Harmonize With Direct Primary Law.

Eugene Register. It is just as essential for party repre sentatives to get together in county and state assemblies and discuss the interests ment in the Chicago wheat pit yester-day and prices shot up more than 3 in National delegated convention to name ever receive so wonderful and universal a Presidential candidate and adopt a platform upon which said election is to be held. Certainly Oregon Democracy expects a National Democratic convention to be held and will send regularly elected delegates to that convention to say wi shall be the Democratic candidate for President. If this is right and proper, why is it not also right and proper for Lane Republicans to meet and adopt a platform and suggest candidates for county offices, especially when the voters have the divine right to accept or any and all of said candidates polls in the primary election if they see

After the county and state assemblies are hold in Oregon and the real purpose of such assemblies is better understoo there will be thousands of voters wi will see wherein the assembly serves a legitimate purpose and one that is not in conflict, but rather in harmony with the

direct primary election law.

At any rate, Lane County Republicans need to get together on some sort of basis and if the assembly is not the right plan the party ought to hit on the correct one for the good of the county.

We can have better county government through organization of both the Republican and Democratic parties than we can

lican and Democratic parties than we can with both parties disorganized. This is a fact every Republican and Democrat should remember when opposing a getting together upon some common basis of the members of their respective parties. If we don't care how our county and state affairs are run and are willing that the old saw of everybody's business being nobody's business shall prevail, we have no need for assemblies or ballot-boxes and might turn conduct of state and county affairs over to any Dick, Tom and county affairs over to any Dick, Tom and Harry who would volunteer to assume the responsibility. In this way we would not even have need for a primary law or any other sort of law relating to political matters.

Need for More Burbankisms

with the new-fangled breakfast cereals want Burbank to devise a mushroom that will yield a superior grade of mush, and they hope that by crossing lemons and watermelons a plant may be evolved that will contain lemonade, just as some varieties of cactus are reservoirs of water. They fully expect that by grafting apples on pine trees he can produce pine ples, and they look to him with confidence to get prunes by properly pruning the hedges. But while everybody wishes hedges. But while everybody wished Burbank would give them the best kind of thyme, some people wish the thyme were shorter and others want it longer. Others object to Burbank's activities in general, on the ground that he is a grafter. It is impossible to please every one.

Mattle Loring in Washington Star.
True, this old world's logic is amiss.
In numerous things, and one is this:
That unchastiv, to be a sin.
Must undoubtedly be feminine.
Since grammar dubs it common neuter,
Why wake our social code dispute her? Why make our social code dispute her? Why make our social code dispute in Why forever truth and justice vex, Giving sin, what it has not, a sex? A sin's a sin, whoe'er commits it, And equal punishment befits it.

Chicago Tribune.

Rose-e-velt.—New York Evening Sun.

Not quite—Rose-e-v'lt.

GRANT'S TOUR AND ROOSEVELT'S ctails of the Great Soldier's Memo able Trip Around the World. Bookman.

A curious and quite harmless illustration of our National shortness of memory is to be found in the popula view of the triumphal progress Colonel Roosevelt. Readers of newspapers, as well as editors of the newspapers, believe that no ex-President ever received so enthusiastic and warm a welcome in foreign lands. But should they have forgotten the journey of General Grant around the world in

It was on the 17th of May, 1877, that ex-President Grant sailed down the Delaware from Philadelphia on the steamship Indiana. Reaching England, he received the freedom of the City of Liverpool, and in London he accom-panied the Prince of Wales to the Epsom races, dined with the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Devonshire, received the freedoom of the City saire, received the freedoom of the City of London, met all the great English statesmen and visited and spent the night at Windsor castle by invitation of the Queen, although the court was in mourning. Then, going to Belgium, he was the guest of the King. Then he proceeded rapidly to Switzerland, where the whole country tuned out to he was the guest of the king. Then he proceeded rapidly to Switzerland, where the whole country turned out to see him. At Paris official honors were heaped upon him from the moment that he set foot within the city, and he was entertained many times by President MacMahon, whose bluff soldierly character resembled that of the ex-President himself.

When he reached Egypt the Khedive when he reached Egypt the Knedive placed a palace at his disposal, a special guard of honor and a steamer to be always at his service. He and Mrs. Grant visited the Khedive. After traveling in the Near East, where he was everywhere greeted with an Oriental magnificance he magnificence, he returned, and the King and Queen of Greece received him King and Queen of Greece received him at an unusually brilliant function. Arriving at Rome his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, passed much time with him (General Grant, by the way, was a Methodist), and the King of Italy also entertained him with banquets and spectacles of various sorts. The King of Holland welcomed him; in Berlin the aged Kaiser was too ill for the personal entertainment of visitors, but Bismarck spent hours in conversation with him, as did other German statesmen and soldiers, among them the Crown Prince diers, among them the Crown Prince Frederick, who was afterward Emperor. Bayard Taylor preserved the glasses out of which the Iron Chancellor and General Grant drank some schnapps

ogether, In the free City of Hamburg the Sen ate especially honored Grant: the King of Sweden pressed invitations upon him of Sweden pressed invitations upon him to visit his majesty at the superb pal-ace of Drottningholm. In Russia the General was received by the Prime Min-ister, and an imperial yacht was placed ister, and an imperial yacht was placed at his disposal, while royal salutes were fired whenever he appeared. A grand audience was arranged for the ex-President by the Emperor Alexander in St. Petersburg. A like function was arranged for him in Vienna by the Emperor Francis Joseph. King Alfonso (father of the present King) gave him a truly Spanish welcome in Madrid, and when General Grant reached Lishon when General Grant reached Lisbon the King of Portugal, putting aside all etiquet, came to meet him. The two had many other meetings, punctuated with receptions and banquets. From Europe and Africa the General

proceeded to India, where he was en-tertained by the Viceroy and by count-less maharajahs. In Siam the King eagerly invited him to the palace, where a state dinner was given and the royal elephants were displayed. In China, almost more than anywhere else he was the recipient of extraordinar he was the recipient of extraordinary honors from viceroys, princes and statesmen, including Li Hung Chang; while in Japan the imperial Cabinet and the Emperor met him and gave him a sight of a military review when few people were aware of Japan's growing power in war. The most picturesque festivals and popular fetes crowded his days in Tokio, where the Emperor at the royal palace gave him a personal the royal palace gave him a personal farewell. Thence the General returned farewell. Thence the General returned across the Pacific to San Francisco, where all California seemed to have assembled in his honor. We cannot go into things in detail; but it is not likegreeting as that which was given General Grant over a quarter of a century ago.

New York Evening Sun. The waiter who bawls out his order to be cook in the kitchen may soon be as extinct as the dodo; but his cries should live forever. "Mutton broth in a hurry," says a cus-omer. "Baa-baa in the rain! Make him run!" shouts the waiter.

"Beefsteak and onlons," says a cus omer. "John Bull! Make him a ginny!" shouts the walter. "Where's my baked potato?" asks a istomer. "Mrs. Murphy in a sealskin customer. "Mrs. Murphy coat!" shouts the waiter. "Two fried eggs; don't fry 'em too hard," says a customer. "Adam and Eve in the garden! Leave their eyes open!"

shouts the waiter. "Poached eggs on toast," says a cus-mer. "Bride and groom on a raft in the middle of the ocean!" shouts the

"Chicken croquettes." says a customer "Fowl ball!" shouts the waiter.
"Hash," says a customer. "Gentleman wants to take a chance!" shouts the waiter.
"T'll have hash, too," says the next cutsomer. "Another Sport!" shouts

"A glass of milk," says the customer.
"Let it rain!" shouts the waiter.
"Frankfurters and sauerkraut, good and hot," says a customer. "Fido, Shep and a bale of hay!" shouts the waiter; "and let 'em sizzle!"

Grange Assembly Selfishness Tillamook Headlight.

We notice that some of the Grangers is this county are still passing the stereo-typed resolutions sent out by "unscrupi-lous politicians" in opposition to the Re-publicans holding an assembly. We don't see what right the Grangers have to hold meetings and pass resolutions if they won't allow Republicans to do the same thing. Things are coming to a pretty state of affairs when Republicans can't run their own affairs like other organizations. Why, the Grangers will be want-ing to put every Republican in a strait-jacket before long, or will dictate to them that they musn't kiss their wives on

Adolescent Wisdom

Baltimore American. Now that the graduation season is in full swing, the world is suffering from its usual dose of adolescent wisdom. But, luckily, the majority of the world is goodnatured and the dose innocuous, so great harm will be done

Democrats and Prohibitionists.

Tiliamook Headlight.

The Prohibitionists held an assembly in Portiand last week, but we notice that the Democrats, who are making a great fuss because the Republicans are going o hold an assembly, have nothing to say about that.

Double Lese-Majesty.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune The editor of the Appeal to Reason calls Theodore Roosevelt and William of Ger-many freaks. Holy Moses! Show us the

Would Please the Fans. What's the matter with getting Mr. Theodore Roosevelt to manage the Giants?

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Discussing the proposed laws against scorching motorists, Raymond Bitch-cock, the actor, said: "It is time to check these men. They It is time to check these men. They are getting quite too reckless. There was more truth than humor in a burlesque dialogue I read in a manuscript play the other night. play the other night.

"If there's one thing more than another I hate to run over,' said a burlesque chaffeur, It's a baby.

"Quite right,' his companion agreed.
Those feeding bottles to do play hob with a tire, don't they?"—New York

Edward H. R. Green, the son of the richest woman in the world, is a bache-

"The reason why I am a bachelor," said Mr. Green to a St. Louis reporter, "is that I'm so big that I can't disguise myself sufficiently to pose as a poor man. In my own person I'm afraid of being married for the wrong reason. "I'm afraid lest, like the lady with the doughnuts, I may be the victim of ulterior and insulting motives. "The lady I refer to, after assisting a tramp, received another visit an hour later from the same man. "Madam, he said, you gave me three doughnuts a while back. Would you mind adding another one to make

'Gladly,' said the lady, all smiles, and she wrapped a doughnut in a news-paper and handed it to him. So you ike my doughnuts, do you. "No, madam, it ain't that, said the tramp. Me and some friends down in the holler wants to have a game of quoits."-Minneapolis Journal.

A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question, and in concluding,

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, Give me liberty or give me death."

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered: "Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was

Noah."
"Noah nothing," replied the speaker;
"Noah built the ark."—Boston Traveler.

A gentleman was standing in the

A gentleman was standing in the lobby of one of Birmingham's leading hotels when someone made a remark about it being so easy to get a little "wet refreshments" in the Magic City. The young man said: "I have been in Birmingham for nine days and I have never found that wet spot yet, and I want to tell you I have looked for it, too." The "nver sleep" negro porter of this hostelry had become interested in the conversation, and, advancing close enough to the speaker to tip his cap enough to the speaker to tip his cap politely, asked this question: "Boss, where is you been stopping since you come to town Birmingham News. town-in de cemetery?"-

It is told that a certain lady of a Western Kansas town desired to show kindness to the captain of the local state militla company and wrote the following invitation: "Mrs. requests the pleasure of Captain."'s company at a reception on Friday even-

ing."

A prompt reply came: "With the exception of three men who are sick with measies, Captain — 's company accepts your kind invitation and will come with pleasure to your reception Friday evening."—Kansas City Jour-

Accident the Engineer Most Fears.

Harper's Weekly.
The great driving wheels on which most of the enormous weight of the locomo-tive rests are connected by massive joint-ed bars of forged steel. The ends of ed bars of forged steel. The ends of these are attached to the wheels about half way between the axis and circum-ference. It is thought these bars-called driving rods—that the wheels receive their impulse from the imprisoned steam. These "rods" weigh several thousands of pounds each. Occassionally one of their fastenings will break, and then every revolution of the wheel to which the other end is attached will send the rod swinging like a Titan's flail, beating down, 300 strokes a minute. Nothing can withstand these awful blows. They tear up the track below and shatter the engine above, especially the cab where rides the pectedly and is so much dreaded as this. Almost invariably it happens when the engine is running at high speed. When a driver breaks it is a miracle if the men in the cab escape with their lives.

Bringing Initiative to Disgrace.

As time passes it is becoming more and more apparent that the long list legislative measures, etc., that are up for the consideration of the voter should be answered by a resounding "No" from all parts of the state at the November election. There are some good measures among them, but with the great number that is proposed the voter cannot become familiar enough with the text of each to separate the good from the bad and the safest plan will be to make the negative vote atrong enough to warn that self-con-stituted body of law tinkers, styled the "Progressive Power League" that they are neither the people of the State of Oregon nor its law-making power,

Henry F. Cope in Chicago Tribune. A man's faith is his real fortune. Love gives away in order not to lose. The more a man hugs himself tha Charity is not made to go far by, spreading it thin. Love lifts up when it does not know it is bending down. You cannot listen to God by turning

a deaf ear to men.

Any kind of thoughtless charity is pretty sure to be heartless. A little sunshiny practice is worth a lot of moonshiny poetry. When plety is only skin deep it is quite likely to affect the lungs.

The Problem of Freedom.

The Problem of Freedom.

Booker T. Washington in "The Story of the Negro."

The negro is making progress at the present time as he made progress in slavery times. There is, however, this difference. In slavery the progress of the negro was a menace to the white man. The security of the white master depended upon the ignorance of the black slave. In freedom the security and happiness of each race depends, to a very large extent, on the education and the progress of the other. The problem of slavery was to keep the negro down; the problem of freedom is negro down; the problem of freedom is to raise him up.

Scaring Delinquent Subscribers

Montgomery Advertiser This is the means by which a Kan-sas editor keeps his subscription list paid up: "You may gather the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry, wipe the nose of a cyclone with a towel, cut off the tail end of a tornado for a keepsake, put the sky in the ground to soak, un-buckle the bellyband of eternity and open up the sun and moon as health resorts, but never be deluded with the idea that you can escape hell and dam-

An Embarrassing Word Catholic Standard and Times, "Then," said the reporter, "I'll

several pretty songs were rendered by Miss Packer."
"Oh, gracious, no!" replied the host-ess, "you mustn't say 'rendered." You see her father made all his money in lard."