The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter.
REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance)—
Daily, with Sunday, per smonth. 5
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year 9
Daily, with Sunday, per year 9
Sunday, per year 9
Sunday, per year 1
The Weekly, per year 1
The Weekly, J months. 1

To City Subscribers-Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c POSTAGE RATES.
United States, Canada and Mexico:
to 14-page paper.
to 55-page paper.
Foreign rates Couble.

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertise to the control of the contr tieing, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 45 Tribune building, New Fork City; 510-11-13 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Executed Assessed.

Epecial Agency, Enstern representative.
For sale in Ean Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal-ace Hotel news rand; Goldsmith liros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1908 Market street; th Bros., 236 Butter street; F. W. Pitta, 1905 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Perry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street. For sale in Loe Angeles by R. P. Gardner. E50 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 305 for Portur street.

Eo. Spring street.
For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News
Co., 429 K street, Sacramento, Cal.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Ca.,
217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonaid.

53 Washington street.
For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612
Farman street; Megcath Stationery Co., 1808
Farman street. For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street.
For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey &
Co., 28 Third street fouth.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo... by Hamilton & Kendrick, 506-512 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co.. 15th and Lawrence street; A. Berles, Sixteenth and Cur-

TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness possibly followed by showers by Sun or Monday morning; cooler. Northerly winds

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 93 deg.; minimum temperature, 60 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10.

THE BRITISH THRONE.

Fixed as it stands in the organic life and the traditions of the nation and in the affections of the people, the British throne does not escape challenge as to its right of continued existence. Utilitarian and unimaginative statecraft lets no occasion pass to question the practical usefulness and the right to national support of an institution whose participation in the government of the realm is little more than perfunctory, to decry it as a relic of medievalism and an outworn survival of times and conditions before Englishmen were free men, to sneer at it as spectacular, trivfal ridiculous. This attitude toward the British throne is not uncomm America, where the stability of our National character and the unexampled prosperity of our National and popular life are pointed to as illustrations marking the practical superiority of popular as compared with traditional systems

and institutions. But no conservative Englishman, no thoughtful American who has ever lived in England, no student of the world's life and affairs has ever been heard to voice these opinions or anything akin to them. And so far as England herself is concerned, it is certain that a serious proposal to abolish the throne, if submitted to the popular judgment, would, outside the ranks of avowed socialism and anarchy, meet with universal and overwhelming protest. The throne is the foundation stone of British national sentiment, the universal object of affection and devotion. There is bound up in it every sentimental in terest and feeling which marks the English character,

No thoughtful man will consent that an institution so related to the patriotic sensibilities of a whole people is a thing to be regarded lightly. From our National point of view it is a uscless thing and in truth, something of an absurdity; from the broad rational standpoint it is a fiction, merely typifying political dignities and powers which it no longer holds' in fact; but being all this, it is a thing of commanding power, for it still reigns with undimin ished sway over the imagination of the English race, and to a very great extent of the whole world. And, though its effective participation in affairs of etate long ago ceased, it is still, as the English mind is constituted, a thing of practical political use, for it serves to lift the patriotic sense of the country above the vulgar level of partisanship and factionalism. It has this extraor dinary value, that it gives to the political life of the Nation an exalted, definite and patriotic ideal, which, while it may not control political action, reacts upon the sentiments to which political conduct must finally appeal for approval. We have in our higher political literature-in the Declaration of Independence, in the Fare well Address, in the greater speeches of Webster, in the immortal phrases of Lincoln-something of the same sort, but it is not in such as to be impressively and constantly before the public. It lacks the effective and continuing power which attachee to the British throne with its various and constant appeals to the public attention under conditions which emphasize and magnify its ideal sug-

It is, however, in the social spherea sphere vastly more important in an old country like England than in a new one like our own-that the powers of the British throne are greatest and most conspicuously displayed. How efwisely exercised has been illustrated by the career of the late Queen in many throne the princely and aristocratic world of England was, broadly speaking, a world of debauchery. Every vice that can be named decently, and some that cannot, flourished under the sufferance if not the avowed protection of fashion. What changes were wrought by the example and the influence of this pure woman exercised through such powers as attach to the throne needs not to be recited, for they are part of the familiar history of the last century. Through these changes the domestic virtues were made fashionable in England, while the force of English royal example spreading to the courts of the Continent and from the courts to the ranks below, did more in a few years for the moralization of conduct than all the preachers of all the sects had been able to do in a generation.

Valued and revered as the British throne is, it has no assurance of perdefinite function essential to the ca-Princes continues, so long as the throne The latter are to blame in this case if regardless of everything save conduct tious and luxurious. The most indom-

remains a source of pride to the English people and no obstacle to their puroses, it will stand unquestionably. But let there come to it a race of shamelers and intriguing Princes of the Stuart type, let the throne take stand in opposition to some fixed national purpose, and there may happen something that will recall the misfortunes of Charles I and of the ill-starred James II. The English race, where privilege is concerned, is slow to wrath, but it has shown and shown again how terrible its wrath may be and how little, when its flercer mood is once thoroughly roused, it cares for the restraints of tradition, how little it respects the

princely rank. Any political institution whose hold upon existence rests upon tradition and sentiment, which serves no real and timely purpose, and which has no inherent powers of self-protection, is in British throne. It is not in danger in any immediate sense, for it rests secure in the undoubted affection and patriotic devotion of the British people; but cirwhich this foundation stone of a great nationality would be swept in an hour into the limbo of departed grandeura,

CATHOLICS AND FRIARS.

The convention of Federated Catholic ocieties at Chicago did not act wisely in rejecting the resolution of Mr. Keating that the delegates dismiss the friars and the Philippine school questions with a mere expression of satisfaction with the manner in which the subject is being handled by the Vatican and the Administration, Mr. Keating's resolution said all that was necessary to say. The resolutions which were substituted contain a good deal of verbiage without saying anything in particular that was necessary to say. Archbishop Ireland a few days ago said that the pope has a better understanding of the whole subject than even those who "will insist on telling him how to handle it." He is ready to proceed with the negotiations at Manila, 'over which," he told Judge Taft, "I will watch personally." The pope has agreed that the friars shall not be sent back to their parishes, "where their presence would provoke trouble," and has promised that he will gradually introduce into the Philippines Catholic clergy of other nationalities, especially American. The act relating to the government of the Philippines includes this provision:

That no law shall be made respecting an esrant no execute the relation of prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and exjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever allowed.

The interests of the Catholics are fully guarded by the act. The lands to be acquired from the friars under the right of eminent domain are to be paid for, and the Vatican notified Judge Tail that "the apostolic delegate soon to be sent to the Philippines" will enter into relations with the authorities concerning the acquisition, and the Vatican, through Cardinal Rampolla, proposed that "the Philippine Government shall buy the lands of the four religlous orders concerned, the holy see acting as intermediary." These facts show that Archbishop Ireland was right when he said that the pope has a better understanding of the whole subject than "those who insist on telling him how

The question of the friars and their relation to the peaceful establishment of our authority is a question of fact can, which has intelligence and diplois a great statesm the peaceful establishment of our authority is as important to the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines as it is to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The pope as a rule stands by the powers that be. Even in France he deprecates opposition to the

A Roman Catholic priest writes the New York Sun that the opposition of the Filipinos, Catholic and non-Catholic, to the Dominican and Franciscan fathers is largely a case of landlordism and tenancy; that the Filipino people are firmly attached to their native priests, to the Jesuits and to any and all Catho lie clergymen who do not belong to the landlord wlass. The Filipinos cannot forget that the Dominican and Franciscan friars have for a century acted as the political agents of the Spanish

Government. Even the secular clergy of the Philir pines clamor for the withdrawal of the Spanish friars. The Rev. Father Hart, now military chaplain at Fort Meade, South Dakota, after having served two years with our forces in the Philippines, says: "The native priests are in tensely opposed to the members of those orders, for the special reason that they are never intrusted by the friars with responsible positions. All the hishops of the Islands were members of the religious orders. The orders had a monopoly of religion, and, however well intentioned the directors of a monopoly are, it will always, in the long run, and necessarily so, induce opposition and

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Members of the Oregon Humane Soclety should be on the alert these days The tendency of the inconsiderate and the brutal to overload horses is not checked by the heat, which reduces greatly the animal's powers of endurance, nor do such men take into consideration the increased thirst induced by hot weather, except to quench it in fective these powers may be when themselves by increasing their beer supply. It is one of the most common sights at this time to see horses standways. When Victoria came to the ing at the noon hour in the blazing sun, their harness on their backs. munching their oats from unventilated gunny bags, stamping and fighting files, while their drivers are lolling in the shade hard by, their coats off, restfully partaking of their noonday meal. This represents the most inexcusable care lessuess of the comfort of horses, and, from the standpoint of economy in force, it is wasteful. It requires but a few minutes to remove the harness from the tired, panting, perspiring brutes, and where shade is so abundant there is no excuse whatever for exposing them to the hot sun while they are resting (?) and eating their noon oats. Ventilated nosebags are a necessity for noon feeding, if the comfort of the animals is to be regarded. These are little things, but they contribute largely to the sum total of comfort for heavily worked horses in hot weather. Owners are more apt to regard these little petuity because it has no real and things in the care of horses than are teamsters hired to work a street con tional life. So long as the succession tractor's plant, or woodhaulers driving of respectable, presentable, complaisant | teams belonging to their employers

members of the Humane Society to walk abroad with their eyes open, to the end that these details in the care of workhorses are not overlooked during the heated term, and that suffering teams are not overloaded. It may be hoped that all of the members of this organization are not absent on their vacation, since there is but one other in behalf of dumb creatures are so greatly needed as in midsummer; that, of course, is at midwinter, if at that time heavy storms prevail. The members of the Humane Society have proved that they are earnest and charitable men and women. Possibly their efforts have not received the financial support that they deserve. It would be well if the sympathy of other men and womer ome danger. This is the case of the who have not yet been attracted to the society could be enlisted. The surest way to do this is to call public attention to the need of vigilance that will at once instruct the indifferent in the cumstances may easily be imagined in | care of animals and compel the cruel to observe the law of kindness in their

SAVING BOYS FROM CRIME.

A question which confronts the wise men of the present age with great sericusness is that of preventing turbulent boys from becoming criminals. This question is one of growing importance in every urban community, wherein idleness combines with evil associations and too often with lack of home example and training to lead boys into mischief, then into skulking misdemeanors, and so on into crimes of greater or less magnitude, of which, for the protection of society, the law must take cognizance. What to do with boys up to the age of 18 or 20 years, who are haled before the preliminary courts upon charges of theft, of defacing buildings, of stoning Chinamen, of brutality to boys younger than themselves, upor all of which charges lads under the ages mentioned have been before the minor courts in this city within a few months, is a question that it has perplexed magistrates, distressed parents and taxed the resources and power of the Boys' and Girls' Ald Society to the atmost to solve. As yet no regular plan has been formulated which promises satisfactory solution, even in a majority of cases. Every suburban section of the city has its "gang," composed of boys ranging in years from 10 to 20, members of which are not infrequently arrested for malicious mischief or petty crimes. The utmost vigilance on the part of the police is required to locate these inciplent criminals, who are in training for the convicts' ranks. Arrest and conviction secured, what then? The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society assumes charge of the younger and less flagrant cases; the Reform School and the Penitentiary yawn for the older and more flagrant, but with all that has been done-seemingly with all that can be done-along present lines, the "gange" thrive and their members multiply.

New York City, after struggling in a desultory way with this problem for many years, at last settled down to the parole system as furnishing the best results in dealing with juvenile offenders who are on the high road to criminality. Humane, reformatory, at once scientific and sympathetic, the workings of this system are profoundly interesting. On a specified day in each month the Court of Special Sessions hears the reports of the parole class from Mr. which has been presented to the Vati- David Willard, who, as special agent of the court, has them in charge. The matic skill ample to guard every inter- class is summoned one at a time to New England clethra, which whitens est of the Catholic Church. The pope listen to the reading of the reports. the thickets of New England in July, -each made out after personal investigation by Mr. Willard-depends the renewal of the paroles, the suspension of sentences, or imprisonment and punishment for the misdemeanors for which the lads were originally convicted. Each tad as his name is called comes forward and takes his place at the bar. There are always three of the five Judges on the bench. In cases where the parole has lasted two months with conduct satisfactory to the boy's employer-employment being a necessary feature of the parole-the court suspends sentence and the presiding Judge gives the lad his freedom and his chance to become an honest citizen. In cases where one month's parole shows satisfactory results the term is renewed for another month, with the promise of freedom at its end. In such cases the lad is counseled by the presiding Judge in earnest tones to remember how much depends upon himself. In cases where the reports show boye to have been idle, thriftless and chafing under restraint, admonition in words suited to the case is given, the court becoming at once a counsellor and guide and impressing upon the lad the fact that he is being kindly but firmly helped to help himself. There is shown here, not stern justice, inexorable in its mandates, but a wise and benignant principle that cares more for the welfare of humanity than for the technical enforcement of the law. It is only when the boy has refused to work, has been stubborn and bent on evil ways, that he is conducted from the court by a policeman under sentence for a term in prison or in some penal institution where he may be said to enter upon a life of perpetual criminality.

Mr. Willard is authority for the statement that as a result of this system out of 130 cases brought up for trial 165 will be kept out of prison. Out of this number, at least 85 will prove themselves worthy and will enter upon a self-respecting career. The other 20 will go to jail. The saving to the state of boys with good possibilities; the saving of boys to themselves, the ultimate making of good citizens, are the prime

The substitution of prevention for unishment is the far wiser course in dealing with the young. Beyond a certain age that varies in individuals ac cording to temperament and early asso ciations, prevention is not possible and resort must be had to punishment. At this point, followed by the association in prison with older and more hardened criminals, hope may well abandon the field and leave the young man to the estraints and penalties that the law, for the safety of society, must impose

There is no color line in St. Thomas Intermarriage between the whites and blacks is very common. The Dance do not appear to have any strong prejudice against intermixture of whites and blacks. The "color line" is much fainter in these islands than it is in Cuba or Porto Rico. One of the most cultivated Englishmen on the Islands has a wife of mixed blood. In social relations color makes no appreciable difference. People choose their friends

their teams are not provided with feed- and intelligence. The majority of the liable, energetic soldier of antiquity, ing bags and their proper care in all Colonial Council is black, and are, of Hannibal, was born and bred in North respects insisted upon. It becomes course admitted to Government House Africa; the most energetic, athletic and levees and dinners and dances. Intelligence, manners and money fix a person's place in St. Thomas society. The census takes no account of white or black, but only of male and female, in making its classification. There are some exceedingly well-educated young black women whose father is the son of a negress and a Brooklyn Irishman, and period in the year in which their efforts is so white and so charming in his manners and character that nobody would suspect that he was a half-blood. This man and his family, and others like them, are under present conditions in St. Thomas just what they would be if they were white. If we should finally purchase these islands, the "negro problem" now absent would probably appear.

THE OREGON SUMMER.

The Springfield Republican, in a recent issue, had a beautiful article descriptive of the peculiar charm of the New England Summer. It was written by one who possessed not only the poetic temperament which is quickly apprehensive of the outward beauty of Nature, but who had a field botanist's knowledge of the wild flora of the Atlantic Coast. It was an attractive and accurate picture of all that is charming to the eye of the tourist who spends the Summer months in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, the Green Mountains of Vermont, the White Hills of New Hampshire, or the woods of Maine, And yet to an Oregonian who is familiar with the finest scenery of his own state, this tale of the charm of New England scenery, its mountain outlook, its beautiful wild flora, that illuminate its dark bogs and decorate its fields and forests, would seem chiefly to remind him that Oregon was better endowed in all these respects by Nature than New England.

We have often talked over this ques

tion of the beauty of Oregon scenery

and the blandness of its climate, com

pared with the best and brightest pic-

tures of New England's face and cli-

mate with Eastern born and bred men,

and they have without exception admitted that every mountain-born or hill-bred young man from New England hails the sight of our peaks after crossing the plains as a thirsty traveler halls water in a desert land. From Chicago to the Rockies and the Blue Mountains of Oregon the country is flat and treeless, but when the Eastern tourist reaches Oregon he finds the hills of New England swelled to impressive mountains; he finds the trees of New England grown to giant forests; he finds the Connecticut a feeble mountain stream compared with the mighty Columbia; he finds the Catskill Hills of the Hudson lifted to the dignity of the Cascade Mountains. If he comes in July, he finds no Summer days and nights made wretched and reposeless for humanity by the torrid temperature that is common in July in the North Atlantic States; if he is an angler, he can find trout without being wrapped in a cloud of mosquitoes as with a garment; if he is fond of mountain climbing, the beautiful snow-white peaks of Hood, Adams and St. Helens are a perpetual challenge, If he is a hunter, he can soon fill his bag; if he is a botanist, he will find hundreds of beautiful wild plants new and strange to a collector from the Atlantic Coast. He will miss some of his favorites, but their absence will be more than made up for by the presence of quite as beautiful representatives of the same tribe. He will not find the but he will find a far more beautiful shrub in our spiraea-ariaefolia; he will miss the purple bog orchids of New England, but he will find an orchid culte as beautiful in the habenaria leucho-stachys; he will not find the same wealth and variety of goldenrod that is found in New England, but he will find an army of wild lilies that surpasses the coarge wild field lily of

New England. So charming is the cool Summer of Oregon and so mild is its short Winter that more than one Eastern critic after granting all that was claimed for its natural attractiveness of climate, soil

and scenery, said: "Yes, all that is claimed for Oregon is true, and sometimes I think it is a pity it is true. Your Summers are cool; your Winters are short and mild; your climate and soil permit the easy culture of all the vegetables, grain and fruit of the temperate zone; you are in easy reach of the California market and its semi-tropical fruit; you have plenty of timber and fuel; your woods are full of game, and your waters, both inland and marine, are full of excellent food fishes; you are too well 'fixed,' too fortunately furnished by Nature for your own good. You need a harder soil, a more difficult situation, to make you develop into a very energetic, pushing, adventurous, ambitious, people."

This criticism is specious, plausible but not profound. The States of Oregon, Washington and California are on the rim of the circle, and of course no such rapid development can be expected of them as of the great states of the Middle West and the North Atlantic seaboard, that are close to the great trade heart of the country. No man as a rule works any harder than he is obliged to; the Pacific Coast States have always risen to the level of their opportunity, and it is not their fault but the fault of the East, that the Isthmian Canal is not yet built. When that canal is built something of our disadvantage for catching a fair share of the world's trade will be removed The promptness with which the people of Oregon and Washington braved the perils of goldseeking in the Klondike s proof that they are as hardy, as daring and adventurous as the people of the East.

We do not believe that the bland cli mate of Oregon and the comparative case of existence indicates any deterioration in the stock of its people. When the Civil War broke out it was freely predicted that the Northern soldler would not endure the Summe heats of Louisiana and Mississippi, and that the Southern people would be deficient not in valor, but in manufactur ing energy and mechanical, inventive Experience proved that the Northern soldier fought as well in July at Port Hudson and Vicksburg as did the Confederates, and that the South was as energetic in war and as much distinguished by inventive, mechanical skill as the North. Today the children of the listless poor whites of 1860 are industrious and energetic cotton factory operatives. There is no clear proof that mild climate, a fertile soil in a land well timbered and well watered ever made its inhabitants indolent, unambi-

Africa; the most energetic, athletic and gallant race in South Africa are the Zulus. Climate, easy environment, does not destroy the native force of a vigorous race; they always rise with their

opportunity.

TAKING ACCOUNT OF LOSSES. In taking account of the losses incldent to the coal miners' strike, the dam-

age to the collieries, more or less permanent, but in all cases calling for extensive and expensive repairs, have not until recently been included in the estimatea The report of William Stein, State Mine Inspector, gives in detail upon this point conditions and figures that are appalling. He finds that five mines in the Shenandoah district have been rendered useless by flooding and permanently abandoned by the companies. These mines have approximately a value of \$1,500,000. In case the strike were ended tomorrow, only fourteen out of the thirty-six mines in his jurisdiction would be ready to resume work at once, while the five above noted are, for all practical purposes, permanently disabled. This latter fact alone means that at least 2000 miners would have to seek employment elsewhere, which it would probably be very difficult for them to find. This situation illustrates forcibly the familiar proverb about killing the goose that laid the golden egg. It confirms the belief in certain quarters that a full resumption of coal mining will not, under the most amicable and speedy settlement of differences, take place this year.

This showing aside, it is stated that the cost of the strike for the first eleven weeks was about \$60,000,000. Of this vast sum, \$27,000,000 is assessed to the operators in loss on coal that would have been mined during the idle period and nearly, \$13,000,000 to the men to cover the wages they would have been paid, had they kent at work. These are monstrous sums, and they represent estimates that are largely problematical. It is certain that the loss is enormous and that it falls heavily on all concerned, including consumers who, sooner or later, will have to make good

at least the operators' share of it. A feature that promises some relief is the migration of many of the strikers, large numbers of whom have gone from the anthracite to the bituminous fields, and at least 15,000 of whom, from the foreign colony, have returned to Europe. This is a feature of the situation that deserves hearty encouragement. The departure of idlers simplifles the problem of distributing relief. It conduces also to peace and order in a region where heretofore labor disagreements have led to grave infractions of the law. That large numbers of men are able to seek work elsewhere speaks well for them, for the operators and for the public. It should conduce materially to the early ending of this expensive struggle.

Some confusion has arisen in the public mind as to the purposes of the Washington Pilot Commissioners in their operations at the Columbia River bar, and through somebody's interested activity it has been given out that the outcome of the Washington movement is to be a close combination among pilots, with rates higher than before. The Oregonian has reason to believe that this prophecy will not be fulfilled. In the course of a recent talk with an Oregonian writer, Governor McBride said that his interest in matters at the bar was purely to promote the service. To that end he had put one Board of Pilot Commissioners out of office and substituted a new one; "and," added the Governor, significantly, "If one change fails to bring the right result, it will be easy to make another." The Governor stated with special emphasis that the fact that an old statute allowed a rate higher than that charged by the Oregon pilots would not control in the operations of the Washington men. The whole purpose of the Washington movement, he declared, was to aid the commerce of the Columbia River, in which Washington is as directly interested as Oregon.

The growth of the sheep industry in the Rocky Mountain States in the past quarter of a century has been enormous. It has, in fact, been created in that section within that period, this being especially the case in Montana, which state, as will be shown by special reports econ to be published by the Department of Agriculture, now leads in sheepraleing and the production of wool. About twenty-five years ago the first band of sheep was taken into Montana, and this small flock has increased until now, according to the department's figures, there are over 6,200,000 sheep in the state. In the year 1901 8,000,000 lambs were added to the flocks of Mon. tana, and 14,000,000 pounds of wool were produced at an average of 13.48 a pound. Prosperity speaks in facts like these. They are wholly outside of the domain of politics, except as any intelligent people may be expected to recognize and approve by their votes at the right time a National policy by which expansion of industry is promoted and prosperity is assured.

Vermont begins today her celebration of "Old Home Week," from the 10th to the 16th inst. Up on Stratton Mountain, near the spot where Daniel Webster spoke to a mass Whig convention in the famous Harrison campaign of 1840. a memorial celebration will be held. The event will mark the 50th anniversary of Webster's death, and initial steps will be taken to erect a suitable monument on the spot where Webster

A careless camper, whose name, fortunately for himself, is not known, who did not extinguish the embers in his campfire before moving on, is responsible for the alarm, the hard work and the damage that has resulted from the fire that has run wild in the woods and undergrowth near Milwaukie in the past few days. It is a pity that he cannot be apprehended and brought to proper punishment.

Goldwin Smith, who took a first class both in classics and mathematics at Oxford, who won both the Ireland and the Hertford classical scholarships, and who was made regius professor of modern history at Oxford, does not hesitate to say that in his opinion as good an education is obtainable at the best American universities as at either Ox ford or Cambridge.

visdom born of experience in such matters when he urges our people to be up and doing in the matter of the Lewis and Clark Fair. There is no time to lose, yet in his judgment valuable time

CONDITIONS IN CUBA. New York Commercial-Advertiser.

The failure of a well-known exporting was evidently caused by the failure of a Havana firm with whose business it was closely connected. Under ordinary circumstances such a failure would not excite unusual comment. The general stagnation of business at Havana is, however, in a peculiar sense the concern of Americans. In this case, according to report, it was not a sugar firm in that city that failed, but as sugar and tobacco are the staple industries of Cuba it is fair to presume that their precarious condition is largely responsible for that of all other industries dependent upon them. Besides, whatever business connections New York has with Havana and other Cuban cities must suffer from the parely-sis of trade and commerce which is rap-idly overtaking the Island. What would be under ordinary circumstances a busi-ness incident not calling for special notice is in this case, we repeat, a symptom from which additional failures in the near future may be inferred. The reliable and abundant testimony as to Cuba's industrial condition has

obviated the necessity of adding instances. With the planters selling at a loss, the collapse of practically all business activity there is assured as firmly as if the United States had con-spired to bring it about, an event which this country alone has the plenary power to do. The refusal of reciprocity is, therefore, once more emphasized from the point of view of the heipless condition of Cuba. As to the responsibility for this, there is just as much need now for fixing it accurately as there was when the struggle between beet-sugar Senators and Congressmen and loval Republicans was at its height. Senator O. H. Platt in an article in the August North American Review tries apparently to convince his readers that the people of this country began to entertain suspicions about Cuba, as if the beet-sugar legislators had gathered their inspiration from a popular revulsion of feeling against our political ward. Nothing could be more emphatcally contradicted by the mere facts. Senator Platt doubts whether I per cent of our people, before the assembling of Congress, would have tolerated the idea of neglecting Cubs, but says that there developed during the Winter and early Summer a sentiment, founded on misap prehension and prejudice, which was strong enough temporarily to defeat rec-Developed where and among whom? Simply at the resort of beet-sugar men, whether in their offices, inctories or the Congressional lobby, and no-

Senator Platt is sound enough on the question of public feeling in regard to Cuban reciprocity. But he has no right Cuban reciprocity. But he has no right to say that public feeling veered for a moment from the true course. What has it done upon the first opportunity? Turned down four Congressmen in Michigan, affirmed the President's views in severa state conventions, and in one or two cases has unsettled the political prospects of those who in Republican districts have tried to stand by the letter of the beetsugar interests. Mr. Platt can say therefore, with unwarrantable assurance that the people will let their voice be heard when the betraval of Cuba com to be voted on this Fall, and that the pledge of the United States is not to be violated either in letter or in spirit.

SAYS CHILDREN NEED SLANG. College President Declares It Aids Them to Become Fluent.

"Boys and girls need slang. It's good for them. Let them use it. It keeps them from becoming tongue-bound. If a young-ster tells you of a 'hunch,' or a 'straight tip,' or a 'pipe,' don't correct him and give him a stiff substitute. He has found

Five hundred prim schoolma'ams and masters gasped with astonishment when these words were spoken by Professor G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, in an open lecture to the Summer school at the University of Chicago recently. He is considered one of the foremost educators in America. Nearly all the Summer students are teachers. They stopped taking notes and waited for the

speaker to explain himself.
"Stang aids the young man or woman of 14 to 19 years of age to acquire fluency," asserted Bresident Hall, "When the emotional side of a boy or girl is being developed during adolescence, way between the period when speech of slowly and they lack the power of expres sion, and the time when they begin to express themselves more freely and easily, the use of slang is essential and ought to be allowed free play."

Young men and young women during the

period of adolescence have greater nowers of perception, according to President Hall, but what they gain in perceptive power they lose in the ability to express what they see and feel. A new world opens before them, and they have no words with which to express themselves of most use. It helps growing boys an girls because it provides them with an easy means of expression, and at the same time a very emphatic means.

Parents, teachers and ministers are charged by the speaker with paying too little attention to the child at this period. "How a nation treats adolescence," he said, "is the best proof of its civilization. The use of slang at this time by the boy and girl is natural. Ret them use slang. It is valuable to them.

Many of President Hall's listeners recalled the fact that the use of slang is not unknown, even in the college class room. Professor Oliver T. Thatcher is one of se instructors at the university find that they can impress facts upon the minds of their students by using slang-facts that would otherwise fall from the lips of the teacher unobserved.

Chicago Record-Heraid. The people of this country have her tofore regarded Kentucky as our greatest Colonel-producing state, but the census bulletins show that the honor now belongs to Georgia. Unofficially, of course, every man in Kenticky is a Colonel, but when we consider those who actually possees the title, Georgia easily stands first. Governor Candler's staff consists of 69 Colonels and one Brigadler-General. These Colonels the Governor has appointed all by himself since he went into office four years ago, and it is expected that he make material additions to the list before his present term expires. Turning from Kentucky, therefore,

readily acknowledge the greatness of the staff of the Governor of Georgia, as far as the mere number of Colonels on it is concerned, but when it comes to splendor we must insist that both of the state named are left far in the rear by Illinois To the best of our knowledge and belle Governor Yates still has the most brilliant, the most gorgeous, the most resplendent and altogether the most lovely staff of Colonels that the eyes of mer have ever gazed upon.

London Telegraph.

British returns show that the export of coal has been greater this year than las so far, despite the shilling a ton duty. scientific workers as a body could be poll it is pretty certain they would not only vote for the continuance of the tax, but for its increase. Thus general is the awakening to the fact that, so far as this country is concerned, the exhaustion of its coal is a matter of the deepest con-cern. Mr. Dixon, of Glasgow, presiding over the Institution of Mining Engineers the other day, estimated Scotland's output of coal at 2,756,600 tons, at the same time remarking that the waste of fuel at the collicries themselves was terrible. By the application of inferior kinds to generate electricity by high-pressure steam and im-proved engines. from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons a year might, he calculated, he saved But when the best is done we get out of coal not more than 10 per cent of its heat-ing and power-producing capacity.

THINGS LOCAL AND OTHERWISE.

At the corner of Morrison and Lownsdale streets the Scottish Rite Masons and commission firm of this city yesterday are building a temple that will ornament the city as well as serve the special purpose of its erection. But it is situated where it will not "show off" as it should to the observant stranger. Was it by design or did it just happen that all the public and semi-public buildings in Portland, except three, were placed where they do not naturally attract the attention of visitors? Did Portland's proverbial conservatism influence private citizens, business concerns, religious organizations, secret societies and public functionaries against taking advantage of situation to make architectural display? Are we always going to put handsome buildings where they will be half hidden? St. Vincent's Hospital, the postoffice and High School are the exceptions to Portland's rule, and, stretching a point for illustration, the Children's Home in South Portland, St. Helen's Hall on King's Heights, and Columbia University down St. Johns way.

> Not one visitor in a hundred, unless his attention is specially called to it, knows that Portland has the second finest Federal Building west of the Missouri. It cost a million and would attract more than a glance in Paris or Rome. They put it on Park street at Flanders, or is it Everett? Maybe it is Davis or Glisan. I asked several men about town who told me they had, never seen the building. Only residents know of the existence of the First Presbyterian Church, a stately edifice of stone that embodies the best in cathedral architecture, a perfectly proportloned structure that will stand for centuries. The City Hall is a handsome building in anybody's town, yet visitors who are whisked by the rear "front" as they ride to Portland Heights have small conception of its interior beauty. There's the Marquam Building with its 200 feet frontage, nine stories high, and the only way to see it is to stand at the Morrisonstreet side of the Portland Hotel and bend your head back as far as you can. Its environment on the same block is not impressive. The little beauty of the postoffice is soon to be spoiled by "Improve" ments." Unless he should inquire the visitor will not know that we have a beautiful house for our library.

Where the ground is level and the streets are narrow, opportunity for "display" is limited, but great height gives a building prominence. None of the skyscrapers fail to attract the stranger's observation and all visitors inquire after a big brewery situate in a hollow because it has a very tall smokestack painted red. With the notable exception of the new Custom-House, Portland in putting up her buildings made utility the paramount consideration and did not, like Seattle, for example, have in view the strangers' admiration. At the Puget Sound metropolis the imposing public houses are set on hills. To reach the Courthouse from the business district you take a cable car to an elevation equal to the last turn at Portland Heights.

The observant stranger, if he has visited Seattle first, notes that Seattle looks "livelier" than Portland, though Scattle's opulation is smaller and her business far as. There are crowds every evening on the two level streets that constitute the principal retail district. Ten idiers are to e seen there where one is seen in Portland. This is accounted for by the large proportion of men and women who live n rooms and lack the wholesome attraction of the round table and the evening lamp. At this season of the year after sundown in the two retail streets with their broad sidewalks, there is a jam of pleasure-loving, happy-faced youth, together with roughs. No line of demarcaion between the decent and the semi criminal "loafing grounds" like Ankeny street, east of Fifth, exists. Portland's after-dinner idlers scatter over a dozen or more streets, the "tough" element generally confining itself to the tenderioin as they say in New York.

Another reason why Portland's business streets are not ordinarily crowded of an evening is that two-fifths of the population have homes on the east side of the river. If the retail district of Portland were embraced in three-quarters of mile on, say, Fifth and Sixth streets, and all the "promenading" folk on both sides of the river assembled there, the sidewalks could not accommodate the pedestriane. To see assembled crowds on Portland streets one must take them on Fourth of July. In Seattle, it's the Fourth every day. Ed Lyon remarked on his return from a trip to Puget Sound at the time of the first Klondike boom: "In Portland when a man makes a half dolfor he lays low and makes another half. In Seattle when a man makes a half, be gets out on the street and hollers."

J. J. Montague has carried his talents to a larger field-the largest in the country. So fiattering an offer came from the New York Journal that he could not decline it and he will join the staff of that paper this week. He did not make a permanent engagement, but limited its term to six months with implied promise for its indefinite extension provided "things suited him." I predict that he will stay in New York. He is only 29 years old and has just begun to grow. His success here did not disturb his poise and he wears the same size hat now that he did when he was the "cub" reporter of The Oregonian seven years ago. He is a natural humorist and all his work is spontaneous. Many things that he has written in prose and rhyme are worthy of permanent remembrance. A large and goodly company of Oregonian renders, I feel sure, will join me in regret at his going and well wishes for new laurels.

A Bachelor's Confession. Philadelphia Press.

At twenty I most deeply loved A maid whose witching way Captured my heart completel As she couched me at croquet.

Alasi She's now a grandmother With snowy pompadour, Who, through her lorgnette, watches me Glide o'er the dancing floor.

I felt at thirty in my heart A deeper feeling dawn For one with whom I constantly Played tennis on the lawn.

A matron dignified is now This early flame of mine I still admire her fervently, Her dinners are so fine.

At forty on the golfing links,

A pace quies often breathless, I followed one for whom my heart Beat with a passion deathless. This later love is married, too,

And grown a trifle stout, Who, when we meet, most tenderly inquires about my gout. At fifty now my heart is still in perfect preservation, Although the doctors claim it has

Fatty degeneration. But yet it feels the self-same thrill Which it has known so long, When she, the very youngest bud, Is teaching me ning pong.