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EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICES.

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Washington, D. C .--- Ed Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ava., N. W.; Ebbitt House Nows

YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem ure, 84 deg.; minimi

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, lowed by threatening weather; cooler. mostly northerly.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904.

A STORY OF EXPANSION.

Mere territory, however great, can not constitute a nation, but the spirit of a people; and if the spirit be great, then the nation has need of great room to bustle in. Of modern nations England has overcome her narrow limits by command of the sea and by extension of colonial power. Russia has found immense contiguous territory for expansion, swallowing nations upon her march. Twice in her modern history France has lost vast colonial posses sions, and is now doing what she with indifferent success, to establish colonies once more. Germany, since she came to act as a practical unit, is trying to found a colonial empire, with what success the future must deter mine.

Nearly the whole of the vast continent of North America-Mexico and the Central American States being the exceptions-has come under the control of expansionists of the original English colonies. Omitting British Amer ica, let us trace briefly the steps of the expansion of the United States, from the date of the Revolution.

In 1776 the territorial claims of the thirteen colonies extended from nearly the present northern boundary of the State of Maine to the southern boundary of the present State of Georgia, and westward to the Mississippi. In the region of the Northern Mississippi River and of the Great Lakes the line cut nearly through the middle, east and west, of the present States of Michigan

reaching north to the British line, was which states were successively formed. About 1810 the name of the Louisiana District was changed to the Territory of Missouri, and in 1812 Louisiana be came a state. Indiana followed in 1816; Mississippi in 1817; Illinois in 1818; Alabama in 1819; Maine in 1830; Missouri in 1821. The pext state was Arkansas, in 1836; then Michigan, in 1837; Florida and Texas in 1845; Iowa in 1846, and Wisconsin in 1848.

At this time the movement to the Far West had actively begun, and the Territory of Oregon was organized. At. this time also the vast Mexican cession was added, extending from the northern boundary of Mexico of today to the southern boundary of Oregon, and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. When the early settlers of Oregon were crossing the plains they passed through the Territory of Nebraska, which extended from the southern boundary of the state of that name northward to the British posses

sions, and was bounded on the west by the Territory of Oregon

The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 was the next acquisition, after California This was not important, as it was mostly arid territory, having an area of but 36,000 square miles. It is divided be tween the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Acquisition of Alaska in 1867 was the next step in expansion. This vast territory, destined to a de velopment that could not be foreseen at the time of the purchase, added to our National domain an area nearly as arge as that claimed by the thirteen colonies or states at the close of the Revolution. Of the later acquisitions Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines mention only will be made here They ntroduce new problems in our National life, to which some of our people say we are unequal; though we are in fact

meeting them very well. From an area of about 700,000 square niles, at the time our National independence began, expansion has carried our domain to an area of 3,771,000 square miles. There have been tweive additions to the original territory of the Union, and the whole population including that of the insular possessi approximates ninety millions.

APPORTIONMENT IS WRONG.

The late United States Senator Quay did not leave behind him a record of beneficent public achievement. But his name has nevertheless been coupled with a plan to promote equitable appor tionment in Republican National Conventions by reducing to a correct basis the overwhelming prominence of the delegations from the Southern Statesoverwhelming in view of their importance, or want of importance, to the party in National elections. At the Philadelphia convention in 1900 ther was a definite movement on the part of many delegations' from Republican states to resolve the representation from the Democratic South into some thing like fairness. It found expression in a resolution introduced by Senator Quay, and it was received with no little sympathy among the Republicans who provide the votes at National elections and whose activity is not confined chiefly to pestering the President and hounding his Cabinet and department heads for Federal jobs. Senator Hanna s held responsible for the death of the Quay resolution, for it never saw the ight of day. But it ought to have been adopted. The present arrangement is a most inexcusable injustice to states which furnish the bulk of the Republican votes and elect Republican Presi-

Let us examine some of the figures At the recent Chicago convention there were \$62 delegates, exclusive of territories. The basis of apportionment is two delegates for every member of Congress. That is to say, no matter what the Republican vote in a state, the representation to a party convention is based on population, and not on the is a direct violatio of the rule that obtains in every other party convention whatever-state, county, pity. Suppose, for example that the Oregon Republican State Convention were to have its apportionment made up on the figures of the last census report. The Democratic County of Baker would very probably have a greater representation than the Republican County of Lanc-a manifest wrong. As it is, there are six Southern States that have each more delegates at Chicago than the State of Oregon, and each cast fewer votes for McKinley in 1900. Here is just how the matter stands, the following table showing the vote for McKinley in 1900 and the representation in the Chicago convention: Dele- Rep. Vot sorgia: uislana 14,223 orth Carolina uth Carolina 138. 121,104 130,641 115,960 Tirginia 34 667,23 46,326 Analysis of this table will disclose ome astonishing inconsistencies. Thus eleven Southern States that never since the days of the carpet-bag and the kuklux cast a single electoral vote for any candidate for President have nearly 30 per cent of the entire convention. and more often than not hold the halance of power in naming a Republican candidate for President. Out of an aggregate of 7,219,101 votes for McKinley se eleven Democratic states contrib uted 667,234, or less than one-tenth. The great Republican States of New York. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, with total popular Republican vote of 2,414,-638, have 222 delegates at Chicago, or eighteen less than the solid South; and yet these four have fourfold more Re-

of Ohio and the Mississippi River, it will press itself on the attention of licans at some future time. Orecalled the Territory of Indiana, out of gon has a pitifully small voice in th National Convention, considering its value to the party at large; and it ought to have more to say than some Southern politicians who can benefit the Republican partly only by getting out of it.

> NOBTH PACIFIC EXPOST TRADE. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer criti-

cises the Oregon delegation to the Na tional Convention for opposing the platform declaration for subsidizing Amercan ships. It attempts to explain the Oregon opposition to the subsidy scheme on the grounds that Oregon has no American shipping and is content to let foreigners do our business. The Se attle paper presents some unexplained figures which tend to show that the American tonnage from Puget Sound is greater than that of New York and Boston combined. The explanation of the Scattle paper concludes with the following: Puget Sound is a great American port, Jeading port of the United States in the p portionate volume of its trade carried American ships, Portland has no ships, ne expects to have any, and takes its cue in s ading port of the

from the only shipping interests wi hich it is in touch, the agents of the foreig seels which carry its trade. Washington heartily interested in the subject from American point of view. Oregon is at opposed, from the viewpoint of the fo settlement which controls the shipping of the fore

Ignorance, not only of the shipping o Portland, but of Puget Sound as well, is the only excuse that can be offered for such mieleading statements as the above. With no desire to enlarge further on the inignities of the subside scheme at this time, The Oregonian will merely present some unadorned facts for the consideration of the Seattle paper and of the public. The foreign trade out of Portland and Puget Sound onsists of the export of lumber, grain and flour. These are the three great odities which practically fill all of the ships that leave our shores for foreign ports. Shipping men classify them as follows: The grain fleet, the lumber fleet, and the Oriental fleet, the latter handling nearly all of the export flour business out of the ports. Now as to the "foreign settlement which controls

the shipping" of Portland. Taking the fleets in the order named by official records we find that since January I Portland has dispatched fifteen grain vessels and Puget Sound has dispatched eight. The vessels all salled under foreign flags, and of the Portand fleet Kerr, Gifford & Co. dispatched five vessels; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., five; Portland Flouring Mills Company and Portland Grain Company two each, and the Northwestern Wareise Company one, From Puget Sound Balfour, Guthrie & Co. dispatched three vessels; Kerr, Gifford & Co., two: Northwestern Warehouse Company two, and the Portland Flouring Mills Company one. It is thus evident that

the "foreign settlement," whatever that term may mean, controls Puget Sound grain trade as well as that Portland. The foreign lumber fleet since January 1 has been much larger than the grain fleet, and the ten big ports on Puget Sound dispatched 76 cargoes while Portland alone dispatched 22 This foreign fleet from Puget Sound included 28 American and 49 foreign ships while Portland's fleet was made up of 15 American and 7 foreign vessels.

oma, Seattle and Blakeley combined dispatched but 13 American ships with lumber, or two less than were cleared foreign from Portland. American ship ping, instead of being scarce, was s plentiful that five out of the sixteer vessels which loaded at Vancouver Chenamus and Victoria, B. C., since January 1, were under the American

fing. In the flour trade twenty-five steam ers have been dispatched from Puget Sound since January 1, and eight from Portland. Of the Puget Sound fleet fourteen flew the American flag and

Seattle,

cargo.

many of these pistols have already found their way into juvenile hands. It may reasonably be supposed, however, that more than one anus will be developed through the agency of these miniature infernal ma chines, hence it may be assumed that the Medical Journal's presentment of the pathology and treatment of this dis-

will be of interest. In the beginning a table is given from which it is found that 406 deaths from tetanus were caused by Fourth of July fireworks in 1903, while but seven recov erles from this disease, induced by same cause, were recorded. Other fig ures are given showing an appalling number of injuries, more or le ous but nonfatal, which resulted from the senseless, indiscriminate placing dangerous explosives in the hands of oys and other irresponsible persons Other figures are given bearing upon the subject, but these are sufficient to show that the demand for the suppres sion of the toy pistol and for properly restricting the sale of Fourth of July explosives is a legitimate one.

An exhaustive presentment of subject shows clearly the nature of the disease known to medical science as tetanus and to the public as "lockjaw The bacillus of this dreaded disease 1 traced from its presence in street dirt its introduction into deep wounds by subjects the famous text from the Ko means of the dirty wad of the toy pistol or the cartridge that is exploded in the street to its fatal occupation of the motor fibers of the spinal cord, and on to the final result.

While all of this is interesting, and : eedless public needs the information that it conveys, for its simple enlightenment upon a matter that has becom one of vital importance, it is not practicable to go into details more fully here. Rather let us say with the au thority quoted that the most desirable way to put an end to all of this source of mortality is to prevent the wound: that begin the trouble. Abolition of blank cartridges and giant cracker her periodical attacks she was a perfrom the carnival of dirt and noise, fright and foul odors would have re superior practical and literary ability. duced the number of deaths due to the Lamb gave up his life to her; she sur Fourth of July epidemic last year to vived him and was given his pension less than twenty. If there is any rea-And yet this man, who all his days carson why an intelligent community ried this heavy cross of domestic sorshould not arise in the simple might of common sense and prevent the sale of that the plays of the Restoration these twin abominations, that reason has not been given. They could be into a regionabolished and still the children-small "Beyond the diocese of the strict con or of larger growth-could find plenty of instruments of distracting sound to voice the peculiar type of patriotism which they boast.

Display fireworks, such as Roman candles and rockets, are relatively the lovely stanzas to "Hester" harmless. So far as could be learned and the inquiry was a searching one, no tetanus affections resulted from paper caps and the small firecrackers. Surely these harmless forms of explosive ought to be sufficient for the entertain ment of children and for "instilling patriotism" or at least equal value with the toy pistol and the cannon cracker.

NOT ALTOGETHER SANE.

Charles Lamb is one of the most lovable men in literature. In his lifetime he was on terms of affectionate friendship vith men totally unlike in temper-Hazlitt, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, De Quincey. Words worth, a great egotist not much given to praising anybody but himself, said "If there be a good man, Charles Lamb of human experiment. is one." Lamb's lovable nature shines between the lines of everything he wrote that in 1848 Thackeray, a man word farmers. With the labor and the not given to gush, elaculated "Saint Charles!" after reading a letter written in 1824 to the little daughter of his they are wholly unacquainted. Philanthropists are guilty of the grossest of Quaker friend, Bernard Barton. Thackblunders when they try to give people eray had never met Lamb in life Thackeray, while a whole-hearted man, what they do not want, and what, when was in no sense a sentimental man, and forced upon them, they do not appreci-ate and will not use. The history of yet Lamb's nature shining through his social, political and economic effort private letters or his books served to touch Thackeray's tender spot. big with the record of failures in this The line, and upon no other point has a Irish poet Lionel Johnson caught up this phrase of Thackeray into a poem, score been made so often with results

sanfty of his sister, Mary Lamb, who mon sense is off guard, but it is dealt mother in one of her parox with in the main as the unreality that ysms, is well known to all persons of it is, and refused the indorsement of legislative bodies to which it appeals intelligent reading. An admirable criti-

in the New York Evening Post dellfor sanction and funds. cately intimates that there are certain It is therefore not a matter of su signs in his (Lamb's) literary work as prise that the scheme for colonizing well as in his personal life that suggest Jews in South Africa has failed to rethat his genius was not without a taint of insanity. He was a frail, little man, ceive the sanction of the British Com mons. The desire to give a consider but he was fond of the exhilarating able number of people something in the cup; he was not like that King of the name of philanthropy that they do not Sandwich Islands whom Mark Twain want is an American rather than an said "never got drunk because he did English characteristic. As often as this not hold enough"; he could not take desire is transformed into an attempt i more than a glass of wine without becomes wasted effort. Voluntary im showing it, but he invariably took it, migration that undertakes to better its and he took enough to make him disr own conditions, selects its own route gardful of social good manners; he and proceeds to its chosen destination shook Wordsworth gravely by the nos is one thing; directed immigration that after gravely shaking hands with the

is set in motion by philanthropy and the company. When a bishop goes in droves to a designated location asked him how he learned to smok is quite another. The one is the free such pipes he replied: "Sir, I toiled for movement of responsible individuals Hi the other the blind movement of an unprepared mass, set in motion by a

purpose which is neither understood nor Cards & cold mutton in Russell St. on Fri ay at 8 & nine. Gin and Jokes from 14 pas appreciated, and which, in the very nature of things, is devoid of personal He could jest in an essay over his responsibility. The one represents what drunkenness; hanging and the stocks its subjects want and want to do; the were to him a subject of laughter; love, other what they do not want, but acsickness, death, friendship, were a sub cept merely because it is offered to ject of jest. The critic of the Post cites

them. The position of honor at Willamette University, which was for many years accorded to the late Father J. L. Parrish, has been assigned to General H. Odell, who has resigned the office of

And yet this man, who impresse president of the board of trustees. In Carlyle as nothing but an aged and de recognition of his long and faithful sercayed punster, a senile tippler, had vice, especially during the years when known the tragic and sorrowful side Willamette's survival was in doubt, he of life to its fullest extent. When his has been elected honorary president, sister in a fit of insanity killed her while the active work will be conducted mother she was given her freedom from by younger hands. No page in the hislifelong restraint on Lamb's pledge to tory of that institution will be read be personally responsible for her be with greater interest in future havior. To execute this pledge he gave than that which tells the story of the up his cherished thoughts of marriage perseverance and loyalty of the steadand watched over his sister; between fast friends who could be counted for willing service at all times upon fectly sensible and efficient woman of and in all places.

Governor Black's nominating speed will make splendid campaign material, and the voters should not be permitted to forget the eloquent words of his row, wrote with half-conscious irony faithful characterization. In that speech were and those which followed it were clear to him because they carried him summed up the arguments upon which this campaign will be fought, and every Republican who intends to do effective to the vision of that "pageant where we hould sit as unconcerned at the issues, for fe or death, as at a battle of the frogs and work for his party should become familiar with those clearly expressed reaons why Theodore Roosevelt should be And this same paradoxical man wrote elected. The addresses were not shallow impromptu talks. They were stud-

My spritely neighbor, gone before To that unknown and slient shore, led productions from the minds of America's greatest public men, and Shall we not meet, as heretofore, every one of them is worthy of more than a temporary place in the records When from thy cheerful eyes a ray of American oratory.

sful

That charming Moroccan business man, Raisull-whose name, by the way, is Uli, "Rais" being an honorific prefix UNPROFITABLE EXPERIMENTS. equivalent to "boss"-has now success-The proposition to establish a colon fully completed his greatest undertakof Jews in South Africa, which has ing. If he can only manage to hold on been recently discussed in the British to his gains among the turbulent fac-House of Commons, has proved very tions of his native land. Raisuli will be

a true captain of industry, and in view inpopular. Both from a political and of the present tendencies of the magaeconomic standpoint the question is considered impractical, and to urge it zines we may expect Ida Tarbell, Linforward would be merely to launch an coln Steffins or Thomas W. Lawson to other unprofitable venture upon the sea be assigned on his case. It would make story at least as interesting as that The people whom it is proposed to of Standard Oil or Amalgamated onize are not in any sense of the

Mr. F. A. Seufert, Mayor-elect of The methods and the thrift necessary to Dalles, is a man of modesty and of bright visions. In a letter recently

published, addressed to the citizens of The Dalles he says: "I want to con gratulate you on the splendid result of our people at the polls in the city election." Pass the crudeness of the expression and of the grammar. Again: "I hope our people will learn from our city election results, in the future, how to vote." Pass this to the account of the modesty of Mr. Seufert.

Unhappy Mr. Tyner! Aged, feeble and burning with indignation, he threatens to bring a libel suit against the-President on account of the published indorsement by the latter of the charges of criminality for which he was recently tried and acquitted in the courts of the District of Columbia. The counsels of prudence will probably dispel this intent, especially if they come to him with the whisper that the present occasion is not the first in which he has been called upon to "explain" his official conduct.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In a Port Arthur Barber Shop. "Heavy firing this morning, sir." 'Umph.'

"Think the Japs will attack today ?" "Umph."

"How long do you think we can hold out? 'S razor hurt, sir? Close shave? No; all right."

"Ow-w-w

"D-n this rasor, sir? No, sir-that was a piece from a shell, sir."

Generals Kuroki and Oku sound O. K.

How would the Old World exist without American ransoms?

The Claisop County Jail is haunted. Ghosts are evidently careless about the mpany they keep.

These short-sleeved Summer shirtwaists prove that all Portland girls are plump, or the thin ones are aestivating.

The salmon run is something like the peach crop-to be good, it must fall a couple of times every season.

London is not such a bad place, after all. Dowle was chused out, but the Salvation Army delegates are welcomed.

Russians accuse the Japanese soldiers of stimulating their courage with brandy. Why don't they get some of the same brand?

Seattle is trying to have all the hillboards in the city torn down. As the city itself looks like a billboard, this action eems unkind.

The worst thing about a picnic is the difficulty of whispering sweet words to a girl and slapping at the mosquitoes simultaneously.

War correspondents are progressing. They have been received by the Emperor of Corea at Seoul, which is less than 400 miles from the area of war.

It's about time the Atlantic Coast came over here to school. A 17-year-old Callfornia girl has been showing the National lawn tennis champions how to play,

Life in Port Arthur is not so different from life in Portland, Port Arthur quakes under the fire of heavy guns, and Portland shakes from Morrison-street bridge blasting.

Countless editorials are being written to explain "Why the Japanese Win." Boiled down, most of them account for the Japanese victories by showing that the Russians lost.

Circumstantial evidence is proverbially dangerous to rely upon, but, all the same, there are lots of people that regard the presence of "wrigglers" in their milk as ufficient to convict the milkman.

To the mere man it seems that, if he were a woman, his Summer clothes would be so light he'd have to be looking at himself in a glass all the time to make sure he hadn't forgotten to put them on.

Destroying our nice, new blue and white street signs, indeed! To the deepest dungeon with the boys that would be guilty of such a thing. Goodness knows the signs are wanted badly, and goodness knows they were long enough in coming.

Poor old Russian fleet! It was a bad day for the sailors of the Czar when they succeeded in nushing the cark out of Port Arthur again. Bottled, the ships may float. And, by the way, we note a new adverb in the description of the fight. A picket vessel, we are told, observed the sally and informed Admiral Tozo "wirelessly." Fine word, and one that supplies a short-felt want.

Do kings and emperors wink at one another when they meet? When King Edward, arrayed in a German uniform, meets Emperor William, arrayed in a British uniform, do they exchange grins, or do they carry out the whole scene with grave faces? To say nothing of the bother of getting into all the strange clothes, and the tremendous difficulty of having a strange uniform correct in every detail, the whole business seems full of flub-dub Why not let the monarch of the United Kingdom appear in a British uniform and the German Emperor in a German? The intended compliment would be as well expressed. If not, when Mrs. Juggins, who oks a fright in pink, goes to visit Mrs. Buggins, who wears nothing else, she should sacrifice her appearance to courtesy and wear the detestable color.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JUNE 25, 1904.

killed her

rest of

ran

that time to 12?

it as some men toll for virtue."

invitations to his card parties read:

in rebuke of all this trifling on serious

The heavens and the earth, and all that

Some Summer morn

Hath struck a bliss upon the day A bliss that would not go away, A sweet fore-warning?

make an agricultural colony succe

them, think ye we have created then

and Wisc in. North of this line considerable portions of these states, together with a part of Minnesota, were still British territory-outside the thirteen colonies; but by the peace treaty of 1783 this district was ceded to the United States.

But the divisions of the territory from the Allegheny Mountains to the Missis sippl River, between the various colonies-or rather the boundaries claimed by them-wear a singular look upon maps or diagrams made for illustration of the history. Certain areas, especial-ly in the Ohio Valley, were claimed by more than one of the colonies. Boundaries intersected and overlapped each other, and there was much trouble to adjust them.

Virginia claimed the territory from the western boundary of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River, embracing the present Virginias and Kentucky, and the southern one-half of the present States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The north half of the three states last named was territory claimed by Connecticut. Massachusetts claimed the southern half of the territory occupied by the present States of Michigan and Oregon 8 Wisconsin. The western part of North Carolina included territory out of which the present State of Tennessee Was formed; to which, however, was added (to Tennessee) a strip on the south, claimed by South Carolina. Georgia claimed westward to the Mississippi; and out of her territory was made the greater part of the present States of Mississippi and Alabama. The southern portion of these two states was, however, formed of a strip extending from the west line of Georgia to the Mis issippi, ceded by Great Britain to the United States, at the close of the Revolution, and of another strip acquired later from the Spanish domain of Florida, which then also extended westward to the Mississippl. How the adjustments to the present boundaries of all these states were made would be too long to tell here. West of the Mississippi, to the Rocky Mountains, was first French, then Spanish, and a little later French territory again. Acquisttion of this territory was the first after the treaty of peace with Great Britain

More familiar, because more recent, and especially more familiar to the inhabitants of the Pacific States, was the acquisition of the Oregon Country, followed by the annexation of Texas and the conquest and purchase of Califor-This has been written so often in nin. recent times that it may be passed over now.

In 1804 the Territory of Orleans was created out of the southern part of the Louisiana Purchase. It extended to the northern boundary of the present State Louisiana. The remainder of the vast territory (west of the Mississippi), extending north to the British line and west to the Rocky Mountains, was designated as the Louisiana District. At

publican votes than the eleven. Take the case of Florida, with 10 delegates and 7419 McKinley votes-about 16 per cent of the Oregon vote. It has the same representation as Washington with 57,456 for McKinley. It exceeds Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon. Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

Look at Mississippi, with 20 delegates and 5753 votes. It holds equal voting power at Chicago with California, with 164,755, and Kansas-the great and important Republican State of Kansaswith 185,955. It exceeds Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska and West Virginia_

Virginia, always in the Democratic ranks in Presidential years, equals New Jersey and exceeds Minnesota. And Texas has more than any Repub lican state-except New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois,

The question did not come forward prominently at Chicago, because there were no issues among the delegates

even were foreigners. The Portland fleet were all foreign ships. The foregoing figures, which can be verified at Port Townsend, Portland or any other seaport on the Pacific Coast

Ta

prove conclusively that the export grain trade of Puget Sound is handled by exactly the same class of vessels and by

the same men as that of Portland. They also show that in the lumber trade, which uses more deep-water tonnage than is required for any other traffic in the Northwest, Portland is clearing a larger percentage of American shipping than is cleared by any other port on the Pacific Coast. In the Oriental trade as in the grain trade our flour shipments go forward by the vessels that will carry them at the lowest rates, thus enhancing the value of the

The invincible objection to ship subsidy is that it proposes to tax the producers of the country for further enrichment of those who are already rich -or at least rich enough to own ships and operate them; thus taking away by taxation money from the greater numher, always poor, to support the demands of those who are already rich, or who would have the Government make them rich by taxation of the general ndustry of the country to put money in their own pockets. The object is to use the law to make a wealthy class at the expense of the general industry of the country. The ocean is an open field on which there is world-wide competition. Why make a law to aggrandize greedy American capitalists, on the highway of mankind? The people of the United States never will do it.

"FOURTH OF JULY TETANUS" AND NOISE.

The Journal, published by the Amer can Medical Association, has a timely article on the "Prophylaxis and Treatment of Fourth of July Tetanus," to which it is proper to call special atten-

tion. The writer proceeds upon the as umption that toy pistols and other dangerous instruments of noise will b placed in the hands of reckless boys on the coming anniversary, as has been done in the past, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by municipal authorities in many cities, including our own, to place these death-dealing, nerve-racking abominations of sound and smoke under official ban. This assumption seems here at least to be justified, since The Oregonian is informed by a leading physician of this city that a few days ago he noticed in passing a show window of a wellknown Japanese store that it was filled

with toy pistols exposed for sale at attractive prices. He warned the proprietor that sales of these pistols would be in violation of the law, and was informed by him that he had a license to fireworks from the city, and had

not been notified of any exception to the sale of any of his ordinary stock in trade. He may be informed later, that time the region between the State | sither as to candfliates or platform. But | but there is no means of knowing how

nt Charles! for Thackeray called thee so Saint, at whose name our fond hearts glov See now, this age of tedious wos.

which includes the lines;

That snaps and snaris! Thine was a life of tragic shade: A life of care and sorrow made; But naught could make thine heart afraid, Gentle Saint Charles!

Of course there must have been a finpersonality in this man Lamb, to wir the praise of both the eminent men who met him in life and those who, like Thackeray, felt the touch of his vanished hand and the sound of his voice when it had been forever stilled. And yet there is another side to the picture of Lamb, a side that has been most powerfully and repusively painted by that great literary artist, Thomas Carlyle, who, when he first came to Lon don, met Lamb and his sister frequent

ly. Here is Carlyle's terrible picture of Lamb in his fading years; he died in his 59th year:

Insuperable proclivity to gin, in poor, old Lamb. His talk contemptibly small, indicat-ing wondrous ignorance and shallowness . . in fact, more like "diluted insanity" (as I defined 10) than anything of real jocosity. "humor," or semility. He see the "humor," or geniality. . . He was the leanest of mankind, tiny black breeches but-toned to the kneecap, and no further, sur-mounting spindle legs, also in black, face and head fineish, black, bany, lean and of a Jew type rather; in the systs a kind of smoky Spe raiser, in the eyes a kind of smoky brightness, or confused sharpness; spoks with a stutter; in walking tottered and shuffled; emblem of imbedility hodily and spiritual isomething of real insanity. I have under-stood), and yet something; too, of humane, in-genious, pathetic, sportfully much-enduring. Poor Lamb! He was infinitely astonished at my Wife; and her guitet esconter of his too my Wife; and her guiet encounter of his to ghastly London wit by cheerful native ditte Adleu, poor Lamb! And this is the latest picture of the

man who had commanded the friendship of men of genius all his days; who was not only a delightful humorist, who will be read when Addison is neglected; a man of the type of Montaigne and Sir Thomas Browne. This is all that Carlyle could see in Lamb just before his fading lamp of life was extinguished forever. It is easy to say that Carlyle was a sour-minded, cynical Scotchman, but Carlyle was in his prime then, un der 40 years of age; it was when he wrote his beautiful essay on Burns and had much of the spirit of manhood's prime in him; it was when Carlyle was one of the pilgrims to Highgate to hear

the last eloquent visionary deliverances of Coleridge. There must be some truth in this dreadful picture of Lamb's de cay. A man of more humanity of spirit might have hesitated to set down this estimate of Lamb, but in the main it is probably painted in the colors of truth, although the brush is clearly not wielded by a friendly hand. It will be observed that Cariyle here suggests that Lamb had perhaps Jewish blood in his veins; he says that there was evidence of chronic alcoholism; a suggestion not only of imbecility, but of real insanity.

It is quite possible that Carlyle was right, for there was insanity in the family. Lamb was confined in a hospital for the insane for several weeks of his fist year, and 'he periodical in-

more uniformly discouraging. The negro question has been at proached from this standpoint, often with results that have been scheduled as dismal failures, if not actual disasters. Jewish colonization also has falled in this country to the extent that it has not met the expectations or justified the expenditure of the money em ployed. The cause is not far to seek. The intended beneficiarles of a large and impractical scheme have not riser to meet the desires and purposes of their proposed benefactors. Homesick ness and discontent and unthrift have formed a combination powerful enough to defeat the earnest purposes of those who have pledged money and influence and given personal effort without stin to the support of a cause which did not appeal to those whom it proposed to assist as at all worth while. Our In dian problem contains many factors of this kind-factors that cannot by any degree of cunning be used in its solution. We have, for example, tried to make Indians plow, who preferred to

hunt or to fish; to make them sit upon chairs when they preferred to loll at full length or squat upon the ground; to induce them to use knives and forks in feeding themselves when they preferred to convey food to their mouths with their fingers; to sleep on beds when they wanted to lie upon the ground; to live in houses when the tepee was dear to them, and to wheaten loaves baked in ovens when

in their estimation bread much more palatable. We have failed in these attempts, of course. We have also, and for similar reasons, failed to imbue the Russian Jew with the bellef that the American way of living, of labor and of homebuilding was superior to the methods of life and its ordering that are his heritage from the generations of antiquity He would rather be let alone, in squale and abject subjection in his native land than to be transported free to the United States, given lands and implements of husbandry, taught how to use them and be instructed in the ways and given the privileges of American citizenship.

There is no reason to suppose that the attempt to colonize the English Jew of the type that appeals to the philan thropist as a fit subject for this effort in South Africa will be success-ful. It is not what he wants Land and stock and thrift do not appeal to him. The people who by this process would become his neighbors look with suspicion upon him. Wel come does not await him, and he is foredoomed to discontent and the unspeakable misery that springs from being utterly out of touch and harmony with his surroundings.

Colonization as a dream of establish ing a helpless, thriftless, alien people in strange land with peace, plenty and contentment as their portion, has had many a rude awakening. It is still indulged in moments when practical com-

Charles W. Fairbanks is the son of a farmer, and, though born in Ohlo. sprang from old Vermont stock. The thrift that lies behind his large accumulations may be accounted for in his ancestry, which runs back in New England to 1636, only a few years after the Mayflower came over. This is worthy of record only because of the characteristics that have sprung out of it, which make the man and have made for him a place in the political and financial world.

A Philadelphia man proposed twenty times by letter to a girl in Sweden, She refused him each time. Then he went over to Sweden and proposed personally. The girl accepted him right away, Cleveland has written many letters dashing the hopes of Democracy. Persucculent roots, braized in a primitive haps if the convention should make a personal matter of it he might act like mortar and roasted in the ashes, formed the Swedish girl.

> Chairman Cortelyou has been charged by some newspapers with having been a Democrat. But he wasn't, so all is serene in political circles. We know here in Oregon how difficult it is for some Republicans to forgive a Democrat for helping to elect McKinley in 1896 and trying to identify themselves thereafter with the Republican party.

Governor La Follette has reached the unexpected determination to roll up in Wisconsin the largest majority for

Roosevelt any Presidential candidate ever had. The La Follette slogan appears to be coals of fire for Roosevelt and a knife for Spooner.

Salem people seem to be a little afraid that some of the proposed electric lines will be constructed chiefly of hot air. Perhaps as long as there is nothing more material in evidence they will as sist the enterprises with hot-air subsidies.

Now that Perdicaris is safely restored to his family, and Secretary Hay has vindicated the axiom that an American is shife anywhere (if he is worth a fat ransom), all will be forgiven if he keeps off the lecture platform.

Juror Simmons made a great deal more noise in the Circuit Court than Candidate Simmons ever made in the late Congressional campaign. Apparently he bas at last found his vocation

An order against filrting has been issued by the directors of the Cunard Company. Of course, it applies only to the officers of the liners, for no steamship company, however powerful, could stop flirting on the part of the passengers. Acqualntances are made at sea even more easily than at a Summer hotel, and the waves, clouds, moonlight and zone are so provocative of flirting that no normal girl may resist; that is, if she doesn't suffer from seasickness, which makes life, and much more, love, seem a thing of no moment. The game, however, will lose one of its most agreeable features, if the fair passengers are convinced that no glimpses may be expected of blue-coated and brass-buttoned young sailormen. Even without orders, the officer of an Atlantic liner has not much time for anything but work. Watch and watch is no joke, especially in such responsible positions. The poor officer can do little more than envy the luckler passengers who have all the time in the world to make friends with the girls, and vow eternal devotion to deities that they will have forgotten ten minutes after the ship has made first.

WEXFORD JONES.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Cholly Brokeleigh tells me his ances ere early settlers here." "Yes? Well, Chol-isn't. I'm his tailor."-Philadelphia Press. "Bobby, won't you kns me?" "Naw." "Well, Bobby, may I kiss you?" "Yes, if you kirs me easy on top of my head."-Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Mrs. Wedderly-Yes, we've been married fiv years, and my husband is still in love. Miss De Flypp-And aren't you jealous of her, dear. -Chicago Dally News.

-Chicago Daily News, "I always pay as I go," remarked the re-former, "That's where you're foolist," said he practical politician, "I always get a max"-Philadelphia Record,

Lahoring Man-I want to renew my loase. Landlord-Well, the new scale of reni for your flat will be \$18 instead \$15 for a month of 25 Gays instead of the old number.-Jungs.

"Have you heard about the latest insurance company?" "No, what is it?" "Why, it's one that promises to pay alimony to both parties, in case the marriage proves a failure."-De-troit Free Press.

"Would a newspaper correspondent accom-panying a track team date his reports 'With the Fleet'?" 'Well, he might, although most people who go to a track meet expect to see a squad run."-Harvard Lampoon.

"I shall make you love me yet." declared Mr. Stinjay, determinedly. "I shall have no stone unturned." "Ahi that sounds something like!" exclaimed the fair girt, "I the stone weights not less than a carat and is pure white you may iploregi sue,"-Chiladniphia Press.