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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 57 deg.; minimum, 52. Precipitation,

a trace TODAT'S WEATHER-Cloudy and occasion ally threatening, with showers; south to west

PORTLAND, SUNDAY JULY 17, 1904.

THE MORALITY OF INDUSTRY.

How to bring up our youth so that they shall be self-supporting members of society, and at the same time supporters of society itself, is the problem that concerns all parents, whose chief anxiety is or should be the welfare of their posterity. Unless in the season of youth-ere the mind becomes rigid under the influence of habit, and takes the set it is to bear through life-our most sure to fall below necessary requirements in the efforts of life; and pendents, fall to make their way in the world, and sink at last to inferiority multitudes. It is, it must be, the solicitude of all parents of forethought to make preparation against this unhappy consequence, which only can be averted instilling the principles that will sup-

value to a country, when diffused among its people than all other giftsbe they hills of gold or rocks of diaids-that can fall to its share. Such habit will make a poor country-a country poor by nature-like Scotland, a rich one; but without such habit a country rich by nature, as Spain was, and possessing all advantages of climate, soil and position, as Spain had them, may and will take the retrograde course. What is true of a country is true of the individual units that make up Its population.

siderable part of them, possess not this habit of industry and the ability it creates and is created by it, then it matters not what else they possess-there is a weakness in the constitution of that people and country for which there can be no compensation in other ways. The welfare of a country has two foundations. Right principle is one; the other is industrial habit combined with useful skill. Such is the constitution of man that the two never can be separated without loss or deterioration of

The wealth of a country lies not in the present accumulations of its people, but in these principles of life and these habits of industry, directed by intelligence and skill; for present wealth, however great, would soon disappear unless conserved and renewed. The world could eat up all it possesses, in a very little time, unless labor should renew its stores.

The best equipment for the world that any young person can receive is instruction in habits of industry and in moral and physical; not blessing, but cursing, both him that gives and him that takes. The best and most moral of all aims is work; and if you have wherewithal to employ in useful labor the working aims of a community, then you do a real good. It degrades character, and is most wasteful in an economic sense, to give or receive as gratuity what might have been received as wages. The opportunity to work is all that any one should desire who is fit to live.

To bring up our youth to useful employment, in some field of effort, is the problem, therefore, of those who have in their hands the destiny of our youth and the destiny of the state. Nothing is more false than the saying that the world owes one a living. It owes him nothing, and he will be no good citizen of the world who doesn't realize that he is entitled to nothing that has not

A large number of property-owners in the assessment district affected have remonstrated sgainst the construction of a steel bridge across Sullivan's guich on Grand avenue. The cost of a steel bridge is large and very many taxpayers think a properly constructed wooden bridge is all that is necessary. They have been assured by competent authority that such a bridge will last many years, and as it will accommodate traffic quite as well as the more costly structure, the latter is deemed both extravagant and unnecessary. The

The Oregonium this view may be taken as the prudential one. In the meantime, however, another Thames embankment shall the demand for a bridge or bridges stretch in stately pride and when the across Sullivan's guich is an insistent one, and the delay in building causes daily inconvenience to a large number of people. A compromise of differences on the subject ought to be reached without unseemly and unnecessary delay.

> SOME AMERICAN CITIES. A long block and a wide street will enable a city to recoup itself in dignity for the loss of almost every natural advantage. The narrow street is necessarily a practical obstacle to growth and esthetically a blot; for it is only with a considerable open space before hibitive, and incidentally street-car travel is very slow.

while these are a necessity in smaller cities, notably Kansas City. The reason is that the surface cars are enabled blocks are long and stops infrequent. A trolley-car takes you from down had no possible chance for the nominatown to the World's Fair grounds in tion. And, if the party was for the thirty minutes—a distance that would gold standard, he continued, it would City, because of frequent stops. A in the platform. heavily laden Washington-street car In certain De creasing discomfort and detraction as streets and widen the others.

Few cities make the most, or anything at all worth while, of their opportunities. Buildings that might be disposed with impressive effect upon plained bitterly of the arrangement station, leads him through the depressing districts of the North End. He was right; yet the same thing prevalls in New York, where the incoming voyager, after a sublime entrance past Liberty statue and through one of the noblest harbors in the world, in view of the imposing edifices of the lower end of Manhattan Island, is dumped into the miserable slum regions of West

An inspiring example in this respect is Cleveland, whose jump from tenth to seventh place among American cities was the sensation of the twelfth census. Cleveland has secured a goodly portion of its lake front against the inroads of business, and there the visitor will soon see completed a Custom-House, City young people be taught the duty and Hall, Courthouse, Public Library and the method of self-support, they are al- Chamber of Commerce, all in an advantageous combination and near the union passenger station-which, also, therefore sooner or later to become de- one is fain to hope might be rebuilt in view of the present structure's fierce and losing battle for forty years with and helplessness. Such is the fate of the blackest smoke that ever assailed a wenry passenger's eyes and poisoned his breath.

As the proper study of mankind is man, so the most fascinating aspect of by implanting the working habit and that study is in the crowded centers of municipal life. There is more to see and profit by in New York than in all For the working habit—the mere the World's Fair at St. Louis. The re- which all can stand, and if half the homely ability of working fairly and generated and reconstructed Coney sland is more creditable and more pop ulous than the much-advertised "Pike. There are finer paintings and more fine paintings in the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park than in all the galleries of the World's Fair; and when you have threaded the thronged ways of the East Side, with its ghetto Italian quarter, and have studied for a day what is perhaps the richest and the most interesting street in the world-Fifth avenue-the memory is one you would hardly exchange for all the exhibits that have been crowded into the

gates of the St. Louis Exposition It is a happy thing for Portland that with all the mistakes we have made in planning, or in the absense of any planning, the hills above the city are so largely in the public possession. These eminences must be crowned some day with edifices of stateliness and beauty. Such locations, in all history, have been spontaneously chosen for impressive public adornment, it may be with a military castle-fortress, as on the rock of greatest elevation in old Edinburgh. or temples as on the Acropolis at Athens, the Notre Dame de la Garde of Marseilles, and the wonderful cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, New York, or a park or garden as the Pincian hill at Rome, East Rock in New Haven and the mountain at Montreal, or a Courthouse like the Palais de Justice at Brussels; but in any event we should have on some of these high hills a stately structure of white stone whose columns, pinnacles or towers may inspire the beholder as his eyes leave the turmoli of the street for the serenity of the arching skies; and if the structure could be at the principles of morality. Except to the head of a broad avenue, as the Lawis weak and infirm, aims are an injury, and Clark monument already sits in the City Park, facing Mount Hood, so much the better. There is another thing Portland can

do to impress the visitor favorably, and that is to improve and beautify the river front. Here as on Chicago's lake front a narrow park might run along the east bank at least, with adequate provision, here as there, for traffic by water and rail. In time a more sightly wharf line can be planned, with rallroad tracks and docks at the low-water level, a broad promenade at the street level, and stone and cement taking the place of wood. Unless some of these things are done now at the proper time, future generations will, at the cost of millions, as in New York, raze whole urban districts for the creation of breathing spaces and the enforced entrance of light and air, safety and health. These anticipations of the futureare no wilder now than similar visions of progress seemed in their time in older places. When the canal where now Canal street stands was dug to drain the swamp of Lower Manhattan Island, the thrifty taxpayer growled at the reckless expense, because he knew full well, he thought, that the city would never extend so far north. Portland advanced from sixtleth to fortysecond among American cities between 1890 and 1900. At this rate of progress and with Asia's teeming millions, under the leadership of Japan, imbued with the commercial young men who cast their first vote this

or the unbuilt Lincoln memorial at church work. Washington.

GREAT QUESTION JUGGLED WITH Judge Parker gives it out that he regards the gold standard as irrevocably established, and if elected he will act for the gold standard; but his party is against it.

After tremendous effort during many years to break down the gold standard, of the hidden vileness beneath. the Democratic party, through motives it that any piece of sculpture or archi- of policy, now is silent on the subject. tecture can impress the mind. Wide It has not changed its mind or purpose; streets and long blocks go together in- it is merely trying to sneak into power evitably; for their opposite must spring under cover and concealment. Had from a narrow and constricted view of Judge Parker openly declared for the the city or town that is planned. Here | gold standard, before his name went to in Portland we understand at length | the convention, he would not have been the penalty of narrow streets and short | nominated. But the managers waited doubled and becomes to an extent pro- and then got the telegram from him. Then it was too late for the convention to recall the nomination, or to send the St. Louis has no elevated railroads, platform back to the committee, for

pretty play. But, as Bryan said, after the game to take care of the traffic, because the had been revealed, if Parker had an suffering and expense to the victim. nounced himself earlier, he would have take an hour in Portland or New York | have been honest to put the declaration

In certain Democratic quarters the will consume far more time in stops argument now is that there is no issue than in travel between First street and on the money question. Then why did Willamette Heights. This mistake in Judge Parker bring it forward? He the planning of Portland will be of in- threw the question directly into the convention, telling it, in substance, that time goes on. It would pay us, if it it had omitted a necessary declaration were practicable, to close up half the on the vital issue of the time. He spoke of nothing else, thus showing that he

regarded this one thing as paramount, But the convention, which was actually against the gold standard, had consented to omit the former demands the beholder are scattered about to no for free coinage of silver, merely to purpose either of convenience or keep the peace. It would not, however, beauty. A recent correspondent com- even in the stress and emergency produced by Parker's telegram, declare for which, after putting the tourist down gold; and upon this juggle the party, take care of themselves. at our prepossessing union passenger the candidate and the platform are before the country.

CHURCH UNION.

In Canada a movement is on foot with a view to the organic union of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, and at the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at St. John, N. B., a resolution was adopted indorsing the movement. The Presbyterians wish to go one step farther, however, and have the union include the Baptist and Anglican Churches. The union plan has already been pledged the support of the Methodist Church, and there seems a likelihood that within a very few years three or more denominations in Canada will act as one.

Christian people in this country will watch with great interest the result of the movement across the line. For many years there has been a growing belief that the power of the church is weakened by the division of forces. Christian people have been desirous that a union be formed, but no basis of agreement being apparent, nothing has been accomplished. From any point of view there is much to be gained and nothing to be lost by a merging of the great Protestant Churches, Surely there effort that is made in defending the doctrines of the several de nominations were made in finding this common ground, the union would soon be perfected.

Economy is one reason for church union that appeals to every reasonable man. As an almost universal rule it may be said that every town that has two or more Protestant Churches has too many. In nearly every town the congregations could be accommodated in one-half the number of churches. and in many places one-third or onefourth the number would suffice. But wherever one denomination gains a footing others must follow. The story is familiar in every populous community from the Atlantic to the Pacific One denomination builds a church in a small town and all Christian people attend it. Some small difference arises and the members of another denomination form a church organization of their own. At first they rent a hall and later erect a church. They go in debt for the building, and after years of begging, giving entertainments, holding sociables and church fairs, the money is at last raised and a mortgage is burned, As the town grows other churches are added, and the debt-paying process must be repeated. A minister whose work is supposed to be the salvation of souls gives most of his time to saving the church property from sale by foreclosure. That pastor who finally raises the last dollar is ranked as a more suclarger numbers of men from darkness to light.

It would perhaps be untrue to say that some men are dissuaded from becoming Christians because the maintenance of the church organization requires too much of their time and tian spirit in his character would be a Christian though he supported a church alone or though he never saw a church. Whatever the Lord demanded he would freely give. Yet it is possible that the maintenance keeps some unconverted men away from church and places them to their conversion.

ages churchgoers but starves the preachers. Let the number of Protestant Churches in cities be reduced onehalf and the salaries of the preachers doubled, and there will be a pulpit awakening which will fill many an empty pew. It is to be expected that some one will deny the truth of this. too, for in theory no true disciple of Christ would render poorer service for \$1000 a year than he would for \$2000. Yet the increased opportunities for study and travel and the lessening of outside cares would tend to make him better fitted for the writing of masterful sermons. At any rate, if Christian people undertook to maintain only half as many churches the preachers would give less of their time to raising money and more of it to healing sin-sick souls. But the purely material view is a poor one at best. The great question is not whether expenses can be reduced by diminishing the number of churches, coming November may live to see the but whether more good may be done-

more of the naked clad and more of the Henry and James Otis were the oratori- others who lead sedentary lives, and another Thames embankment shall imprisoned visited. The experience of stretch in stately pride and when the the Canadian churches will shed some park blocks, north and south, shall be light upon this question. Perhaps we lined with splendid structures, the shall learn that the principle "in union equal of the Burlington depot at Omaha | there is strength" does not prevail in | in Spain. Oratory is useful to anarch-

"CELLAR DAMP."

The subsidence of the June freshet has left dank and damp the cellars of practically the entire business district of the city back as far as Fourth or accordingly. Judge Parker therefore is Fifth street. From the rottenness that festers in these places, secluded forever from the sunlight, ill-ventilated, dark and damp, noisome odors arise, telling

"Cellar damp" is the name by which cleanly people who are wont to look well to the conditions of things about their homes from "garret to cellar" designate this half-stifling, unwholesome odor. Within the dark recesses from which this noisome odor arises through the gratings in the sidewalks, or socalled ventilators in the walls, lie the blocks; for the cost of paving is nearly till the nomination had been effected, breeding-grounds of fever germs and of many all too common disorders, more or less pronounced, that make their polson known in the human system by "that tired feeling," which too often is more specific statement. It was a the precursor of physical collapse, temporary or permanent, as the case may be, but attended in any case by much

To be plain, what is needed in this city at present more even than surface street sweeping, street sprinkling, the extension of cement sidewalks or even a new system of collecting and disposing of garbage, is a thorough inspection of cellars within what is known as the "flood district," followed by a peremptory order from the proper authorities

to "clean up." Every cellar in this city into which water from the June freshet oozed, whether the depth was measured in inches or in feet, is now, and will be until it is properly cleaned and disinfected, a breeding-place for a low order of organic life known under the general name of disease germs. We are too greatly inclined to rely upon our healthful location, incomparable climate and Bull Run water to give us a clean bill of health and to leave the ninor details of intelligent sanitation to

Civic improvement societies are worthy of commendation and encouragement, but bare telegraph poles and clean cellars are more to be desired than are poles adorned with vines or glittering with fresh paint, and cellars the unspeakable vileness of which is announced half a block away by "cellar damp" rising through street gratings. True, it may be said that these things we ought to do and not leave the other undone. Ready assent may be given to this statement, but The Oregonian literary hammers there is not a single wishes to go on record here and now with the declaration that if there are not whitewash and civic pride enough however, for the illustrations of most to go around the cellars should be novels care little for the text or the treated to these before the electric light | spirit of the story, and in many inpoles, and that back yards should be made clean and sightly before the parking which flanks the sidewalks is set good man is given the commission it

with a profusion of rose bushes. Let the basements in which "cellar damp" is being generated and from ance to the pictures that a catalogue which it is being diffused upon the air of downtown districts be thoroughly Such is the work of Christy, for examdrained of stagnant water, ventilated ple. In his illustrations to "Her Inas far as possible and treated with a finite Variety" he has made several liberal dressing of lime. Whitewashed | slips, due to carelessness, as Miss Gilwalls, a generous sprinkling of lime upon basement floors after the muck and ooze of the waters have been removed, and a deposit of chloride of lime the odor of "cellar damp" that offends the nostrils of those who pass along our business streets. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us here—a is a common ground somewhere upon the odor of "cellar damp" that offends condition that will continue to prevail only through official negligence, individual carelessness or public indifference.

THE POWER OF AN ORATOR.

It is clear from the detailed reports of the St. Louis Convention that Bryan was easily the supreme orator of the lows." W. L. Alden, discussing the occasion. It is the testimony of enemies as well as friends that he displayed rare power over a vast and tumultuous audience. Bryan is the greatest convention orator of our time. Walter Wellman, in the New York Herald, confesses that Bryan was splendid in his last hours. The brilliant John Sharp Williams tried to mouth epigrams through a megaphone, but Bryan, a man of fine physique, handsome face and trumpet voice, is a born orator. Chairman Williams could not still the tumult of the convention; but when Bryan took the platform, the moment he raised his hand the tumult was of drivel, it is enough to spoil the restilled. Why? Because everybody wanted to hear him talk. That great assembly recognized the difference between a man who was an orator and a man who was a mere perfunctory talker. When Bryan raised his match less voice the great audience felt and acknowledged the power of the orator. As an apostle to the multitude, Bryan

is without an equal in our country cessful minister than he who turns the This supreme talent is the source of all his success, and does not deserve to be treated with contempt. He is not a statesman, nor a scholar, but he is a born orator of remarkable ability, and his great natural talents. Mr. Bryan is a man of upright personal character. noney. This would seem necessarily and his financial errors are due largely untrue, for a man who has the Chris- to his imperfect education, but his oratorical talents are so superior that his political foes can afford to award them praise. Such men as Mr. Bryan, who statesmen, have not been rare in hiscontinual demand for money for church tory. Burke was surely the greatest statesman who prosecuted Warren Hastings, but Sheridan, a comparativeoutside the influences which might lead by cheap man, was the greatest orator of that famous trial, for he was an A multitude of churches, where a less actor by profession and knew how to potato crop last year was due to the number would suffice, not only discour- bring to his service "elocution's artful

Lord Chatham owed the largest part of his influence to his power of voice and his magnetic manner. Fox was a was able and pleasing, but never eloples of men of great oratorical talents only by his speech in favor of the Jay treaty. Thomas Corwin is recalled only Sargent S. Prentiss has nothing but an oratorical fame. The great magnetic orators of our country have seldom been statesmen. Henry Clay was both an orator and a statesman, but Webster was not an orator in the sense that Clay was an orator; he impressed as the staff of life in American homes the reason of his audience, but not their | Dictarians oppose their use three times imagination, as did Clay. The great orators of this country have

the dress of women. Miss Gilder mentions also the illustrations of "The American Prisoner." Mr. Shepperson, "whose frontispiece represents the heroine lying 'where the grass made pleasant cushions amid the granite boulders, in his eagerness caught the word 'cushions' and has depicted the young woman in a bathrobe on a heap of fluffy pilsame subject in the latest copy of the New York Times' Saturday Review

in which three ships were sailing in three different directions before three different winds. Such slips are amusing, but there is as a rule, more to be said against the illustrations than that they are inaccurate in detail. In most instances the lliustrator falls to catch the spirit of the characters, and while this does not matter much in the yearly 1850 volumes maining nine that possess more merits than an absence of bad grammar. On

the whole, it may be said that illustra-

tions may help a bad but harm a good

novel.

tells of one artist that drew a full-

of another that showed a naval battle

rigged ship to represent a schooner, and

THE DEGENERACY OF THE POTATO.

The menace of drouth is over the po tato crop in this section, and the good housewife joins her lamentations to those of the grower at the sorry prospect. Last year, as is well remembered, was an off year for potatoes in the Willamette Valley. Not that there was his political foes can afford to admire a great scarcity of potatoes, but the quality of those offered was not firstclass, and, owing to an increased demand for shipping as well as for home consumption, prices were high, adding to the unsatisfactory situation so far as consumers were concerned. In fact, during the past year, for the first time have been matchless orators but not in the history of farming in Oregon, good potatoes have been practically unknown in this market.

Growers were warned early in the season by those in authority-agriculturally speaking-that the disappointment in the quality and quantity of the fact that change of seed was necessary if the best results in potato culture were to be obtained. It was cited that even the reliable old "Burbank," which in former years turned out from each great debater; Burke was always able- hill a full quota of large, smooth tubbut never eloquent; the younger Pitt ers, white and sound, had literally "run out" by being seeded over and over quent, like his great father. English again upon the same ground, and exand American history is full of exam- change of seed potatoes with neighbors living some distance apart, or, better who have never risen to the level of still, importing potatoes for planting statesmen. Fisher Ames is remembered from an entirely different section of the country, was strongly urged. This advice was followed to a considerable exby his speech against the Mexican War. tent by progressive farmers in various sections, and the hope of the grower and housekeeper for a good crop of good potatoes would no doubt have been realized this year but for the long "dry spell."

Potatoes, next to bread, are regarded a day as unhealthful; assert that their nutritive qualities are absurdly disproduty of scrimping and pinching for the day when a new St. Paul's shall rise been men, like Bryan, who did not rise portionate to their bulk; that they are bition ticked benefit of posterity has its limits, hence from Council Crest, when along the Christlike, more or the sick healed, to the level of statesmanship. Patrick indigestible to children, students and local pride.

are valuable only as they occupy 'stomach room," or, in other words, help to fill the stomacha of laboring as witness what a failure Casteiar was men. Notwithstanding all of this and much more, they hold their place on the daily bill of fare in nine-tenths of American homes, and if from any cause they are omitted the inquiry "Where are the potatoes?" goes round the

cal forces of our Revolution, but they

were not its statesmen. Orators do not

count for much in great civic affairs;

ists because it is inflammatory, but ora-

tors are useless to good government be-

cause every popular orator is presump-tively an anarchist or a demagogue.

NOVELS AND THE "SILLY SEASON."

ing of our million presses. The torrent

of new books is abated, and the gasp-

breath before the sluicegates are lifted

for the Fall trade. In England last

year 1859 new novels were published-

more than five every day. While the

exact figures for America are not avail-

able, we know that a country of double

the population is certain to have beaten

that record by hundreds and hundreds.

As these innumerable volumes are

bunched together in the Fall and Spring

seasons, it is no wonder that when the

torrent is at its height no reader, au-

ther or critic has time to do anything but skim and skip. When the blessed

silly season comes there is a little rest.

Novels are then published rarely, and

only when there is some unusual bait

to entice the public mouse between the

covers of the publisher's trap. A novel

that really is a novel, or one that is to

be sold at a low price, or one with col-

ored illustrations-such are the allure-

ments to catch readers, perhaps buyers

would be more accurate, in the Sum-

mer. And the mention of illustrations

recalls that the readers and the critics

-two distinct classes, the members of

one not necessarily belonging to the

other-are making use of their breath-

ing spell to discuss the value of pic-

In the discussion it is observable that

the poor artist is the one upon whom

readers, writers and critics all "jump with both feet," an expression that a

recent pretentious work notes with ap-

proval and greets as a permanent addi-

tion to the language. In the chorus of

inharmonious note. The artist gets it

every time. It is not much wonder,

stances utterly incompetent artists are

employed by the publishers. When a

not infrequently happens that the story

has the appearance of relative import-

of the artist's works might possess.

der points out in the current number of

the Critic. One of the heroines is de-

picted in different gowns, although she

tures to novels.

ing reader is given a moment to recover

This being true, a potato crop short in quantity and inferior in quality be-This is the sweet o' the year that has comes a matter of general hardship. been nicknamed the "silly season," be-Our local market is at present almost cause the public has sense enough to distressingly bare of potatoes that are abandon the polemics of Fall and Winfit to eat. The residue of last year's ter days and to content itself with tales crop-inferior in quality in the first of the sea serpent, the giant gooseplace-is now shriveled, dry and unberry and other matters that pertain palatable. Some at least of the new more closely to our every-day life than crop that has come up from California the art of a dead painter or the lack of to meet an imperious demand are art of a living author. True, this year wormy and generally worthless. the aftermath of two National Convenlong absence of rain has retarded the tions and the "purple patches" in the war news from Manchuria have served growth of Orgon potatoes and the market has been, up to this time, practito distract attention from the serious cally bare of them. As a climax to this affairs of life; but there are signs that situation, all that are offered-small, of July will kill the remaining interest in medium size, wormy and shriveledmatters of such purely academic intercommand prices that have turned a common article of dally food into a There is just now a lull in the roar-

luxury. There is no help for this, though there is still hope that rain may fall in time to benefit the late crop. But so far as it is true that the potato is degenerating-running back to the acrid, dry and unpalatable tuber from which it sprang -through lack of care in selecting seed and solls, rotation of crops, proper cultivation or what not-its degeneracy can be stopped. The question is one that is serious enough to engage the attention of agricultural scientists and set the most easygoing farmer to thinking.

The annual meeting of the Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone Park has become the occasion of the Summer outing of many families. It combines the pleasures of camping-dear to those who do not have to work around camp -amusements that are unexceptionable as to morals; life in the open air for a fortnight, which is a tonic with which no medicine can compare in efficacy; the renewal of old friendships and the formation of new acquaintances, and, last but not least, an opportunity for study and literary development that could come in no other way to very many who attend the meeting. The weather of the past few days-so pleasing to the farmer-has proved a disappointment to many campers on the grounds, but those who are well equipped with tents and other convenlences for camp life have suffered but little discomfort, and are cheerful in the hope that this week will bring fine weather. The financial success of the meeting depends somewhat upon the fulfillment of this hope. Its popular success was assured when its remarkably fine programme was published.

Low fares across the Atlantic seem to encourage travel in both directions. The steamship Teutonic, which sailed from New York last Thursday, was obliged to leave behind over 150 steerage passengers after filling her secondcabin accommodations with passengers who had originally purchased steerage tickets, but were willing to pay the advance in order to get across the Atlantic by that particular steamer. The rate from New York to Europe is now #15, compared with \$10 from Europe to New York. If all that is being printed about the class of people coming into this country is true, it had no time to change her dress if the out the presence of many of the people who are moving out under a \$15 rate. and if the steamship companies restore the rate and shut out some of the \$10 passengers, they will never be missed.

There are now six Presidential tickets in the field. Debs and Handford, of the Social Democratic ticket, were the first out, their nomination taking place two months ago, which is long enough to make the present announcement of their candidacy an item of news to the took little or no interest in it in the The Prohibitionists were first place. Carroll as standard-bearers, while later out for a beating. the nominees of the Populists at Springfield and the Socialist Labor party in New York joined the procession of candidates. These, with the regular Republican and Democratic nominations, complete the list of Presidential tickets up to date. When it is 13,901,556 in 1900 all but 393,597 were cast extend what Kipling said of one-"living. electors, it is easy to estimate the small shall be its soul." figure that the four minor parties will cut when the grand tally is made up in November.

The Leavenworth Times predicts that Paul Morton will find even the arduous duties of a Cabinet official easy as compared with his recently attempted work of adjusting freight rates so that they would be satisfactory to the Kansas shipper. Perplexed and hotly besieged. traffic agents of transcontinental roads running to and through Spokane and other inland points and on to Pacific shipping ports, will doubtless appropedate the force of this remark and sigh that there was only one Cabinet posttion to which our strenuous President could transport a man whose strenuous life contains an invitation to come up

Though the State of Oregon is strongly Republican and every county in the state now shows a Republican majority, the Democrats have succeeded in electing guite a number of their candidates for county offices. There are 33 counties, each with a full set of county officers. The Democrats have 16 County Judges, 13 County Clerks, 15 Sheriffs, 7 Treasurers, 7 School Superintendents, 11 Assessors, 8 Surveyors and 5 Coroners. Each county has two Commission ers, and out of the 66 14 are Democrats. Only ten of the countles have Recorders, as separate officers, and only one of these is a Democrat.

Now is the time to spray hops. Necessity for spraying and exact figures as to the expense are set forth on another page by an experienced grower of Polk County. Whether prompted by the purely selfish motive of gain or by pride and public spirit to maintain Oregon's reputation, spraying should not be neglected. Last week's rains have given pests of the hop a good start.

Public Opinion mentions "I. H. Amos of Connecticut," as one of the candidates for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket. This is a blow to our NOTE AND COMMENT.

Served Him Right. The following are curious plays on cities and the abbreviations of states in which they are located: Where does Seattle Wash? What did Jackson Miss?
A Boston Mass.
What does Dallas Tex?
A Dittables Dis A Pittaburg Pa.
What made Chicago Bi?
A Manila P. I.
What brings Portland Ore?
A Little Rock Ark.—Nashville News.

> Paul Kruger. Facing upright the flercest blast, He knew not how to bend; The oak, uprocted, falls at last, Unyleiding to the end.

And what did the judge do? Fined Nash-

ville Tenn.

Judge Parker now gives a negative to all requests from photographers.

July, no matter who preaches or beseches, it's the peaches to the beaches.

The Dowager Empress of China believes in the evil eye. And probably the evil I

Pretty soon the Russian ships in the Red Sea will be getting themselves dis-

Citizens of Pe Ell are about to incorporate the town. The name might also be incorporated into Pell. We sincerely hope Admiral Togo is not

be saying he has went. It's wonderful how the Liberty Bell retains its popularity, considering the

dead. Because if he is, all the papers will

amount of poetry it provokes. A Seattle man thinks he owns hell. That's nothing-lots of people up there

act as if they'd bought the town. From the outcry in Seattle one would think that fault had been found with the booze supply instead of with the milk.

Each sex of grief has got its part. Each sometimes seems a glution; for woman often breaks her heart, And man his collar button.

The story from Spokans about the socalled "French ball" should bring a number of Spokane wives post-haste from the seazide.

Lives of strikers all remind us We can join the striking rank, And, departing, leave behind us Just a plain, unnoticed blank.

Fitzsimmons has been arrested for stealing a lion. After taming so many puglistatic lions, Fitz probably thought a change would be pleasant. Since reading about Judge Parker's be-

ing photographed in his bathing suit, several women have begun to think it a shame that the President must be a man. There are some persons that are not

worth listening to. Their only reason for

talking is that they'd burst with their

own emptiness if they didn't say something. Even if the Japanese get licked in fighting, they have made their reputations as unrivalled in the burking of news. It's a cold day that a scrap of information gets abroad unless it is to Japanese interests

to have it known. The following amusing error in the Post-Intelligencer, was dug up by the Scattle

Argus: The boat was christened by little Miss Nata lie Fieber, daughter of the late Major Evan

Denials of press reports are becoming altogether to common. Numbers of persons lately have denied that they were dead, and now Senator Daniel denies that he is ill, although his friends have all been reading that his condition was seri-

ous. A Parisian woman complains that men are losing all sense of gallantry, because a stranger whom she mistakenly battered with her umbrella was not courteous enough to conceal his surprise and feeling vast majority of American citizens, who of mortification. In the circumstances, it would have required an unusually polits Parisian to present a countenance showsecond in the field with Swallow and ing unmixed gratification at being singled

Cecil Rhodes rests in the Matoppos, his dreams of empire forgotten. Paul Kruger is to rest in the land to which he trekked when the darkness of Africa was unbroken beyond the Vaal. Their struggles over, the two strong men are at peace remembered that out of a total vote of in the "great spaces washed in sun." To for the Republican and Democratic they were the land, and dead, their souls

> Consul Ayme, who is stationed at the Brazilian port of Para, makes an interesting report on yerba mate, which is much used in South America as a substitute for tea and coffee. "Yerba mate," says Mr. Ayme, "has a peculiar, bitter smoky taste, which is usually considered unpleasant." In view of this recommendation there should be a great market in the United States for tea. If a thing only tastes had enough, you can persuade the great American public to use nothing else. People will think it's doing them good.

> Julius Chambers, who writes a New York letter for a syndicate of newspapers, has made an important discovery. When J. Pierp. Morgan landed in New York the other day, he had what might be described as a rum look about the legs. It took several minutes for Mr. Chambers to perceive the cause of the rummines. At last he noticed that Mr. Morgan's trousers were creased at the sides, instead of at the back and front. This, it appears, is the latest London fad, and Mr. Morgan's tailor had pressed the great man's trousers in accordance with the latest eccentricity. As Dr. Brougher came over with Mr. Morgan in the Baltic, we shall await with interest a view of his legs in church this morning.

> When we are told how the President apent the night on the Long Island shore, "with the sky for his tent," and how he cooked his breakfast in the morning, and recognize that the campaign is fairly on, and that Judge Parker will have to do something more picturesque than make a ahivering plunge into the Hudson every morning. Camping out, as the President does, is a certain way to obtain pic turesque effects. Every city-bred man that has missed his store camping kit and burnt his fingers in his efforts to get an egg into a pan and fry it, will at once hall the President as a man capable of holding any office. It looks as if Judge Parker might make more use of his cattle. Why can't he get up at 4:30 to milk the cows? That would impress the city people even more than cooking a camp breakfast.

WEXFORD JONES.