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TODAY'S WEATHER. — Showers; slightly warmer; winds shifting to northwest, and diminishing.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 24.

The Methodists, having abolished the time limit on pastorates, might preserve an acceptable equilibrium by transferring it to sermons.

One of the dangers of the canvass is that of Republican apathy in the Second Congressional District. The impression is abroad that Representative Moody has a walkover. The contrary may prove to be the case. Candidate Smith is a far stronger man than Donaldson was, and is making an effective campaign. It is of the last importance that Mr. Moody's majority of 7000, polled in 1898, should suffer no impairment this year. The significance of this exigency lies in the fact that Mr. Smith is making a direct appeal to the silver sentiment in his district, and stands solidly by 16 to 1. No man who adheres to this exploded and pernicious fallacy should receive serious consideration as a candidate for Congress. Upon this question the voice of Oregon should be loud and unmistakable. On this consideration, and on his own record as an active and efficient legislator, Mr. Moody deserves the hearty indorsement of his district. His efforts for settlers and for an open river should be supported by a vigorous vote of confidence.

On one day this month 5683 immigrants landed in New York, nearly all of them from the south of Europe. This exceeds the total Japanese immigration for a month past, and instead of being a sudden influx, as in the case of the Japanese, is the continuation of a steady stream. Most of these immigrants are common laborers of no higher capacity than the Japanese, and more likely than they to disorganize the labor market. Would not some of the attention being paid to the Japanese produce good results if directed elsewhere also?

While oak timber suitable for lumber is not widely diffused throughout the Willamette Valley, there are fine tracts of this timber in various sections that have recently been purchased by millmen of the Middle West, who know a good thing when they see it. Our farmers have been to a considerable extent wasteful of oak timber, estimating its value chiefly from the standard of fuel and fenceposts. The future supply has been heavily drawn upon to meet the demand of "pole oak" for fuel. Fifty or sixty years ago there was the same reckless use of black walnut timber in states of the Middle West. Trees of a century's growth were felled for firewood. When in the vicinity of sawmills a cut or two was used for lumber, the weather-boarding, frames and floors of houses being not infrequently of this now precious timber. Cabins of frontier settlers were ceiled and battened with it, and fires in wide-mouthed fireplaces that beat "the frost line back with tropic heat" during the months of the long Winter were generously fed with black walnut and hickory logs. The supply could not, of course, long survive this reckless usage, and as a result walnut and hickory lumber have long been eliminated from the mill products of a vast section. Oregon oak will meet a like fate unless the timber, young and old, is more considerately treated than it has been in the past. It is not alone that the manufacturers' demand for oak lumber comes here from other states seeking supply. Only timber of a certain grade and status of growth meets this demand. It is the ruthless destruction of young oak trees for fuel, together with the wastage that attends the culling of timber for a specific object, that threatens the future oak lumber supply of the state. But with man's proverbial prodigality with nature's gifts, it may be doubted whether the menace from these sources can be stopped.

Our Washington dispatches this morning show pretty clearly how easy it is to get favorable legislation for Oregon in the Senate, and how hard in the House. To make this difficulty in the House quite insurmountable, it will only be necessary to withdraw Moody and Tongue from their advantageous committee places and substitute new men. If you have a bad man in, get him out as soon as possible. If you have good men in, keep 'em.

Now that the Administration has reaffirmed its position of strict neutrality, there is nothing left for the Boer commissioners to do but to capture the Kansas City Convention, which already displays the white flag. Yet this would be of no practical aid, since all the Democrats can do is to jump up and down and howl, being opposed to the maintenance of an army with which to back up more effective measures.

A few days ago all Germany celebrated with rejoicings the coming of age of the Crown Prince. Today all England and Englishmen everywhere will celebrate another proof of the coming of age upon Queen Victoria. The Crown Prince of Germany, her first great-grandson, was 18 on the 6th of May. The figures of his age transposed represent the length of years of his venerable and venerated great-grandmother. The one stands upon the threshold of life, with its promise of power, full of anticipation; the other abides with reflection in the shadows verging on to its evening. Happy indeed the future ruler of Germany might be if he could see through the vista of the opening years awaiting him honor, peace, advancement and prosperity of his life and nation commensurate with that which, looking backward with dim eyes, Victoria sees crowning her life and the era which it represents to England. A woman whose private life is above reproach; whose domestic virtues are examples to all women; a loyal wife, a devoted mother, a sovereign who has brought dignity to her high station, Queen Victoria, at four-score and one, enjoys the veneration and respect of the world. The kindest wish that can greet her today is that she may record as many more anniversaries of her birth as she can, with full powers of mind and in physical comfort, enjoy.

THEIR "PULL" AT STAKE.

A Republican who directs his every effort to defeat Republican policies is not a Republican. By his very attitude he forfeits every claim to title as such. How, then, can any person who makes a covenant with Silver Democrats to overthrow accredited Republican candidacies be regarded but as an enemy to the principles for which they stand, and which their election will directly promote? Legislative candidates have a definite relationship to party issues. A Legislature is a vehicle through which the will of a political organization is carried into effect. Its most important single function is to elect a United States Senator who has a vote and a voice in shaping the destiny of the Nation. The election of a member of the Legislature is a party matter in precisely the same sense as is the election of a Representative in Congress. When the voter casts a ballot for either, he declares for a certain National policy. He cannot and does not deceive himself in the thought that he is electing the man, and not the party.

Six so-called Republicans in this county have associated themselves on a Legislative ticket with twelve Democrats. All put forth the false pretense that they have no duty to perform as concerns National matters; but they explode their own assumption with the declaration in their platform that "we do not change our views on the great National issues of the day." This is tantamount to a pledge to conduct themselves as partisans on partisan questions. Very good. These six Republicans are using their utmost endeavor to send to Salem twelve Democrats who have not changed their individual views on the "great National issues of the day." They concede the Democrats double the representation they reserve for themselves. As the ultimate of this strange way of expressing their continued devotion to Republican principles, they will give the Democrats two votes where they keep one.

Being Democrats, these dozen candidates believe in the Chicago platform. Their party faith has also been recently defined for them in the state platform. The latter proposes a few addenda to the former noble instrument, for the purpose of bringing it down to date. It may be profitable to review the principles which the twelve Democrats, and the six assistant Democrats, will engraft upon the Nation if they can. The state Democratic platform sets forth, among other things, these advanced doctrines:

Income tax.
A cinch on employers by a fellow-service act.
Anti-expansion.
Independence for the rebel Filipinos.
Protection for the rebel Filipinos against any other nation, involving all the risks for their acts, and no benefits for our own.
An insufficient army.
Sympathy for the Boers, a nation at war with another nation at peace with us.
Against Dingley tariff.
Government ownership.
Free silver.
Free riot.

Here is an elaboration of the immortal modern declaration of independence from law and order and from sound finance adopted at Chicago in 1896. It is a violent and revolutionary conversion of the country's destiny, a square turning around in another direction. These are the things which the Mitchell-Republican machine and the Mitchell-Republican candidates propose to assist.

A bargain has been made between the pretended Republicans and Democrats by which Republican principles are bartered for the United States Senatorship. The half-dozen ex-Republicans care nothing for Republican principles. They care only for the Senatorship. The party might declare what it pleases, so it is an instrument for the McBride-Mitchell graft. They are fighting the party solely because it was not delivered into their hands. To accomplish their petty personal ends, and perpetuate their profitable pull, they have undertaken to sell out every political conviction they ever had, and take the serious risk of fastening upon the Nation the dangerous control of the Bryan Democracy.

A PRIME NECESSITY.

The necessity for young people, and especially, as it would seem, for young men, to acquire the habit of self-control was illustrated in the tragedy at Trout Lake, Wash., last Sunday, through which an estimable young woman was the victim of an otherwise worthy young man's ungoverned temper. It does not appear in this case that Miss Foss, the woman who was killed by Benjamin Wagnitz, was an imprudent or frivolous person, or that she gave her murderer any cause beyond her daily association with him at his father's house, where, as teacher of the district school, she boarded, for urging a claim to her affections. The impulsive nature of the man was not more clearly shown in the act which resulted in instant death to the object of his regard, than in the swift remorse that followed the deed and in supplementing it with self-destruction.

The two lessons the young men of this country should learn, and which they must learn if they would meet the expectations of the age and the pressing demands of National life, are those of self-control and personal responsibility. The boy accustomed in his father's house to have his way, storming, possibly, until he gets it, is very likely to run up against experiences unpleasant to himself and more or less dangerous to the peace and perhaps the lives of others, when he tries to ride rough-shod over the rights, inclinations and purposes of those outside the family circle by his ungoverned will. Well for him and for at least one other, if he learns some lessons in disappointment and defeat before he imagines himself in love. Otherwise a tragedy like that just recorded at Trout Lake is very likely to result, with perhaps the variation of escape from arrest of the self-willed youth, as was the case in a murder committed in a fit of jealous rage east of Mount Tabor a few years ago, or of his arrest, trial, conviction and execution by due process of law.

A GREAT REIGN.

Today, the 81st birthday of Queen Victoria, will be celebrated by our British-American fellow-citizens, who will enthusiastically drink the health of a good woman who has had a great reign of nearly sixty-three years, the longest and most beneficent reign in all English history. In the matter of scientific discovery and its application to the abatement of the asperities and increase of the comfort of human life, the Victorian age is the most blessed period of English history. Far and above all other reigns, it has been the age of scientific advancement and social reform. The year of Victoria's accession to the throne saw the emancipation of the blacks; with compensation to the slaveholders, in the West Indies. Two years later home rule was granted to Canada, fresh from rebellion. The corn laws were repealed in 1846; the use of female labor in mines prohibited; the Jews were relieved of all civic disabilities; the Irich Church was disestablished in 1865; the conditions of peasant land tenure in Ireland have been steadily improved; the purchase of military commissions has been prohibited; the rights of labor have been steadily enlarged. Victoria's reign has greatly extended the limits of English territorial occupation of India, of East and South Africa, and made her the real ruler of Egypt from Cairo to Khartoum. There has been no halt in all this long reign of sixty-three years; the pace has sometimes been slow, but there has never been a backward step taken.

This is the record today, for at this moment the transient humiliation of England's arms through military incompetency in the first months of the Boer War is forgotten in the fact that the brains and energy of an English General have driven the enemy over the Vaal and are driving them to their last ditch before Pretoria. Great Britain stands today completely successful; the South African Republics within the year are sure to become British territory. Gloomy predictions are made that the Boer War has fatally exposed England's military weakness; that henceforth she will be plagued with threats of invasion by France. The recent speech of Lord Salisbury is quoted as proof that he is not without grave anxiety for the future, while loyal Englishmen warn their Government that the British Navy, if tested by actual naval conflict, would be found as inefficient as the military administration which committed the Boer War to the hands of such incompetent Generals as Sir George White and Sir Redvers Buller.

This view is plausible, but not profound. It is as true of England as it was of our own Government during the Civil War that she required the discipline of defeat to convince her that the sword of chief military command should be promptly given to the man who has proved his ability to wield it. Lincoln endured defeat in Virginia under McClellan and men of his caliber for more than two years before he found a General equal to the emergency. England was forced by the sting of defeat to discover and trust Wolfe, to discover and trust Wellington, to discover and trust Lord Roberts, as the man for the hour. The superficial weakness of the British military system has been exposed, but behind it is seen the original strength, vigor and fortitude of the English people, in nothing deteriorated from the day when England fought Napoleon for twenty years until she fought him to a finish at Waterloo.

England has been in the van of real civilization and liberty in Europe, and she is likely to stay there. Within 150 years after the Norman conquest the Great Charter was conceded. Within 200 years the first House of Commons met. As early as the fourteenth century the English people enjoyed a larger share of liberty than any other people, and were of all nations the least disposed to endure oppression. The threat of tyranny started the great revolutions of 1640 and 1688 in England, while France endured 900 years of monstrous oppression before she went raving mad with starvation and torture. This lead in liberty and true civilization that England has always maintained she is likely to retain. Her ancient hardihood is undiminished; her insular situation makes invasion a difficult task, of doubtful and dangerous issue, but most of all in the enlightened selfishness of the great powers of Europe lies England's security. The warring rivalries of Continental politics and trade make union for assault on England impossible, and against any one great power of Europe England could defend herself through her money, her navy and her insular position. Today our British fellow-citizens can afford to recall with pride that it was an American poet, Holmes, who said:

Hugged in the clinging billows' clasp
From seawed fringe to mountain heather,
The British oak with rooted grasp
Her slender handful holds together,
With cliffs of white and bowers of green
And ocean narrowing to caress her
And hills and threaded streams between,
Our little mother-isle, God bless her.

THE SENATE ON TRIAL.

Decision of the Senate to consider the Clark and Maginnis appointments together joins the issue in this celebrated case with precision. Clark is ostensibly on trial, but in reality the Senate is on trial. The country now looks to it once more to see whether it can assert manhood and moral courage enough to keep this unscrupulous and tricky politician out of Congress, in spite of all the technicalities trumped up by his counsel. Happily, the case seems to be one in which law and justice, for once, coincide. If the election of Clark was void from the beginning, there has been a vacancy which the Legislature might have filled and, which, according to the principle adopted in the Quay case, cannot be filled by the Governor.

A confusing complication of the case is that Senator Frye, acting as President of the Senate, has had Clark's name removed from the roll. If his action is final, the Senate is precluded from adopting the report of the committee on elections, as there would be no one claiming to be Senator from Montana whose election could be investigated. In 1815 the Senate decided that a letter of resignation addressed by Senator Bledsoe, of Kentucky, to the Governor of that state, operated at once to vacate his seat in the Senate. This precedent was followed in 1873 in the case of Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas. While Congress was considering the resolution vacating his seat, his resignation was announced, and Senator Morton, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on elections, declared that the Senate was not competent to expel a man who was not a member or to declare a seat vacant that was already vacant by resignation. The same view substantially was accepted when the Senate declined to consider the case of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, who was shown to be guilty of questionable conduct by the House report of the Credit Mobilier scandal, in 1873, on the plea that at the time that the report of the Senate committee's resolution of expulsion was brought up for action, Patterson's Senatorial term had expired.

Nevertheless, the Senate is not bound by its precedents, unless it so pleases, and has often disregarded them. The only salvation of Clark lies in technicalities which the Senate would be justified in disregarding, in the case of a vulgar trickster, as Clark has proved himself to be, on the ground that the appointment is vitiated by the fraud with which it was brought about. A Senator could object to the reception of his credentials by the Senate on the broad ground that the appointment was obtained by fraud; the question could be brought to a vote, and if the objection was sustained, the exclusion of Clark would be definitely accomplished. Or the credentials of Clark could be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and there they would be pigeon-holed indefinitely by that indignant committee.

While the year 1898 was considered to be a phenomenal one for shipbuilding in the United Kingdom, last year was even more remarkable in this respect, the outputs of the shipyards of the United Kingdom representing a gross tonnage of 1,416,000 tons, the largest tonnage ever launched from the shipyards of the nation in a single year. As indicating the change that has taken place in construction, there were only twelve sailing vessels built in the United Kingdom in 1899, these having a gross tonnage of 2000 tons; that is to say, their average tonnage was about 167 tons. The average tonnage of the 714 steamers that were launched was about 2000 tons. Of the craft thus put afloat, Great Britain naturally has taken much the larger part for her own uses; but the next largest customer is Germany, which purchased last year 68,000 tons of merchant tonnage; Austria took 37,000 tons, Norway 28,000, Spain 26,000, Denmark 24,000, Holland 22,000, Russia 15,000, Sweden 9000. In fact, the United States seems to be about the only country in the world whose merchants are not permitted to buy foreign-built vessels and place them under the National flag. The Boston Herald, however, suggests that probably American purchases of English-built ships launched during the year 1899 have been quite as large as the German purchases, only the Germans, having acquired possession, raised the German flag over them, while our ship merchants, when they come into possession, have, in consequence of our absurd and almost antediluvian legislation, to continue sailing them under a foreign flag.

The office of State Food and Dairy Commissioner, if intelligently administered, can do much to foster industry in Oregon. Given protection against the bogus stuffs of the Middle West packing-houses, our fruitgrowers and creameries can become competitors for local trade on a legitimate and profitable basis and exporters of preserves, jellies, butter and cheese. Commissioner J. W. Bailey has been energetic in his efforts to shut out cheaply made "process" butter and bogus jellies, consumption of which by our people not only destroys home industry, but endangers public health. He has made an efficient officer, and should be reelected.

The home of virgin candor is Marion County. Therein resides one A. B. Huddleson, Fusion candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Huddleson made a speech the other day, wherein he said he would, if elected, favor a Populist for United States Senator; but "rather than see the state unrepresented, he would vote for a Republican." The name of that Republican would be McBride. That is the kind of a Republican Populist-candidate Huddleson is; and that is the kind of a Populist Republican-candidate McBride is.

A prominent Federal office-holder from Portland is reported as having given out the information in Salem that several Republican candidates for the Legislature in Multnomah County are in danger of defeat. No danger, if this Republican place-holder and those who think and say and do like him go to Salem again on election day and stay there.

The plan of enlisting the school children in the sale of buttons for the monument fund is an excellent one. The boys and girls feel that they would like to do their share in such a patriotic endeavor.

The Republicans of Kentucky will have a chance to try it again next Fall, and the Democrats will have another opportunity to Goebelize their majority out of existence, should they succeed.

The experts of the San Francisco papers have purified the city by denying the existence of the plague. The Board of Health is trying to do it by vaccination and sanitation.

Uncle Sam has asked the Sultan once more if he will kindly name another date when he can call again.

Yesterday Colorado moved over south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Grave Case of Fright.

Philadelphia Times.

When we remember how Germany finally secured all of the Samoan Islands except one, through a commercial trading company, the eyes of all Americans ought to see clearly what Germany is about in Brazil. We are told that Germany is preparing to run a line of steamers to Desterro Harbor, and that direct cable communication will follow. The Hamburg Hanseatic Colonization Society holds more than a million and a half acres, and the house of Saxe-Coburg has turned over to the Kaiser fully a thousand square miles of territory. This combined area is quite ample on which to build a great and growing German colony. Strenuous efforts are making to induce 10,000 Germans to go there annually, instead of coming to the United States. The official feeling in the Fatherland is declared to be that the hour has come to part company with the German-Americans, who form such a large and worthy part of our population. Secretary Root and Senator Lodge have not spoken a moment too soon. Every shipyard in this land should be set to work making additions to our navy. For a time contracts to build vessels of war for other nations ought to be discouraged. Our boasted diplomacy should be put to its severest test to induce Japan and Russia to turn over to Uncle Sam any contracts they may have with American shipbuilders. If the warning be serious, the United States will need every armor-clad ship she can build or buy.

THE ARMOR SITUATION.

A Government Plant Will Follow the Gun-Making Precedent.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Senate has passed the naval appropriation bill, with the committee's armor plant amendment. This makes part of its enormous appropriation of more than $53,000,000 depend upon reduction in the price of armor for warships by the two private plants. Only the Bethlehem and Carnegie works in this country can make this armor now. They demand $400 per ton for the old-fashioned Harvey armor and $545 per ton for the improved Krupp armor. These differ only in the method of carbonizing with gas instead of coal, which carries the surface hardening deeper and increases the resistance of the plates, enabling thinner ones to afford the same resistance. The committee's amendment gives $345 per ton for armor for the three ships (Maine class) that require it at once. Twelve more battle-ships and armored cruisers have been ordered, which will need armor later, though work on them has not been begun, because Congress at the last session forbade making any contracts for hulls unless contracts for armor could be made at the same time for $400 per ton. The armor for these will cost some $30,000,000. The bill passed yesterday provides that unless the best armor for these ships can be had for $445, the Government shall establish an armor plant and make its own. This will cost about $5,000,000 and take two years of time; but as it takes three years to build a battle-ship, it is thought that some of it can be ready by the time it is needed. Probably it is thought that when the Government has found out by its own experience just what armor-plate costs, it can come to terms with the private companies and maintain its own plant thereafter as a regulator.

This question of armor-plate has disturbed the country for three years, and has grown from a department dispute to a chronic legislative wrangle, and now almost to an international provocation, since it inspired that absurd speech of Senator Lodge against Germany the other day. It began with the discovery that one of the armor companies, in the dull times following the panic, had sold to Russia for $249 per ton Harveyized armor, for which our Government was paying about $500. Congress, in 1897, cut the price to $300 per ton and started the deadlock, which has continued except for piecemeal contracts to prevent stoppage of work on ships already begun, till now. The threat of a Government armor plant always has been in the background; now it is to become a reality unless the private works yield, as the House undoubtedly will accept this amendment.

This will be a Government workshop on a mighty scale and a novel experiment, though not without precedent in this and other countries. All the great guns for our warships and Coast forts are made in Government shops, and some of our warships have always been built in navy-yards, the Maine and Texas among them. Germany and Italy have state shipyards, though most of the naval vessels of the former are now built in private yards. This is the rule of the great maritime powers. Neither France nor England builds warships, and all of these powers buy their great guns from private makers, like Krupp, Creusot and Armstrong. No nation, so far as we know, has an armor plant. The rule seems to be for the state to do nothing it can get private enterprise to do for it.

REHABILITATION OF ILLINOIS.

Chicago Is Rejoicing at the Downfall of Boss Tanner.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The whole country is tossing bouquets to the fair commonwealth of Illinois over its recently announced determination to lift itself out of the mire of Tannerism. Congratulations profuse, hearty and sincere, are rolling in from every section of the Union, from Atlanta to Boston. From far-away Portland and San Francisco come editorial jardiniers full of the fragrance of well-deserved approval.

Everybody, in the language of the politician, is giving us the "glad hand." Even New York frankly owns up that the state of Lincoln and Grant is bright with the glowing promise of a final deliverance from the blight of Altgeldism and the shame of Tannerism. States that have looked at us askance and held their civic nostrils whenever the wind was from the direction of Springfield are saying nice things about us and are giving many evidences of a desire to renew our acquaintance. Having washed our face and hands and put on a clean shirt, there is a disposition on the part of Indiana and other adjacent states to allow us to play in their back yards.

All of which is highly gratifying to the decent people of Illinois. After four years of Altgeldism and three years of Tannerism, the state was beginning to lose self-respect. The state had reached that point in political degeneracy where nothing but a political upheaval could start it on the upward grade toward the standards of Yates and Oglesby and Cullom and Palmer. The upheaval came. The bosses were overwhelmed and crushed, and the people will distribute the chloride of lime in November.

After the popular fumigation and deodorization in November people may come in from other states without holding their nostrils. It will take some time to clean out the odorous accumulations of eight years. But it will be done in due time, and Illinois will again occupy a front bench among the sisterhood of states.

The Issue Clearly Understood.

New York Mail and Express.

Fortunately the fundamental general issues involved in the Oregon canvass cannot be mistaken by any intelligent voter. A vote for the fusion ticket will be generally regarded as a vote for Bryan's weak and dishonest 16-to-1 policy, and a vote for his anti-expansion policy, which is a stumbling-block in the path of the progress of the Pacific States. How can any loyal son of Oregon bring himself to afford aid and comfort to either of these indefensible schemes? A strong expansion sentiment has shown itself in the Democracy of the Southern States, sagacious Democrats of that section arguing that the success of anti-expansion could have no other practical effect than to retard their material progress. We take it that a majority of the electors of Oregon, Democrats as well as Republicans, are equally far-sighted.

Senators by the People.

New York World.

The Minnesota Republican Convention, following the example of several other conventions of both parties, adopted a resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Now is the time to press to a passage an amendment to the Constitution securing this change. The Clark case, the Quay scandal, the vacancies in Delaware and Utah, and the election by bossism and bribery in other states of men who could never have passed the ordeal of a popular vote, emphasize the need of this change.

When Legislators are relieved of this duty they can be chosen with an eye single to their character and ability as lawmakers. If both National conventions will favor the change, the Senate may be led to approve the amendment already passed by nearly a unanimous vote in the House.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The little makeshift "emergency" river and harbor bill that was prepared by the House committee on rivers and harbors gave rise to much ill-feeling, and very little satisfaction. In the first place the real emergency fund, being divided up so that no place could get over $10,000, was really of little benefit, for the various emergencies demanded much larger sums, and many of them more than the total appropriation. As a matter of fact, this bill was not drawn up for the good it would do, but rather to pacify the clamor of the people in certain vicinities for immediate appropriations, and in this respect the bill was an utter failure. The people are not to be humbugged in any such way. Another cause for much regret was that the committee some time ago drew up a bill for surveys in various parts of the United States, but withheld it until this emergency bill should go in. Then when they came to face the facts, many of the surveys previously promised were cut off, and members who had been promised appropriations for such work were deeply disappointed. There was a corresponding disappointment over the way in which some available and appropriated funds were released for use, and for the same political reasons this distribution was unjust and unwise, and in cases against the best judgment of the committee. So on the whole, while the bill was drawn to pacify voters who were aroused, it rather worked to the contrary, and served only to stir them the more.

Needs of the Columbia.

Great needs, like misfortunes, never come singly. This is the case with Oregon. At the present time there are three great and crying needs in that state in the way of river and harbor improvements. First and foremost is the necessity for a deeper channel at the mouth of the Columbia. Second, and closely allied to this, is the need of a channel of at least a 25-foot depth all the way from Portland to the sea; and, third, and lastly, is the need for some practicable scheme for surmounting the obstructions in the Columbia River from The Dalles to Celilo. It is generally conceded that a portage road at this point would accomplish little good. There is a great deal if hesitancy about constructing a boat railway, as such a scheme would be more or less of an experiment, while the only other scheme, a ship canal and locks, is conceded on all hands to be the only thing that will make an open river. The argument is made against this project that it would cost more to construct and take a longer time to build than either of the others, and while this is true, it must be recalled that this is not a project to be of momentary benefit, but to last for all time, and that while it would be expensive now, it could be operated at a very slight cost; whereas the boat railway, costing less to inaugurate, would always be a heavy expense to operate, and require continual repairs. The portage road, because of requiring two loadings and unloadings of cargo, would be expensive to shippers, besides establishing the precedent for Government ownership of railroads, and is, therefore, not serious considered as a way of getting around this difficulty.

Speaker Would Not Yield.

Both the members of the Oregon and Washington delegations recognize the need of an improvement at this point, and have been striving incessantly to secure some recognition from Congress to have relief afforded. When the emergency river and harbor bill was reported to the House Representative Moody went to Chairman Burton and to Speaker Henderson, and pleaded and argued with them, endeavoring to have them permit an amendment to authorize a survey with a view to constructing a canal from The Dalles to Celilo. Chairman Burton said he could readily recognize the necessity for some improvement at this point, and would be very glad to make such a provision in his bill, but Speaker Henderson had announced in very firm terms that he was oposed to any kind of a river and harbor bill, and his committee had therefore been obliged to leave out such a provision. Speaker Henderson would not give in to Mr. Moody, but stood firmly by his former announcement in antagonism of such legislation.

An effort was made to have a part of the $300,000 now held up, already appropriated for the boat railway, diverted and used for making this survey and estimate of cost, but even that was turned down, on the ground that the canal and locks would cost $6,000,000 or more, and this would be looked upon as exorbitant and more than was demanded by the commerce involved. It was utterly useless to try to convince the Speaker that while there was no commerce from the upper to the lower river at this time, the very opening of the stream would build up a river traffic and open up a vast section in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. But the Speaker is set, and would not give in, and in spite of the efforts not only of Moody, but of Cushman and Jones of Washington, and Wilson of Idaho, the amendment could not be inserted.

Figures of Prosperity.

If there is any doubt about the prosperity of the United States at the present time and the strides that have been made during the present Administration, it will be at once removed by a glance at the following statement of deposits in National, state, savings and private banks and trust companies on or about June 30, 1893, and yearly thereafter, up to and including 1899, together with the amount of exchanges of the clearing-houses of the United States during the years ending in September, from 1893 to 1899. It will be seen that the figures as applied to the years of the McKinley Administration show remarkable gains, while those of the previous Administration at times show retrogression. But the figure speak for themselves:

Date.	Deposits.	Clearing-House exchanges.
1893	$4,535,906,584	$58,880,082,455
1894	4,715,574,368	45,018,406,746
1895	4,900,440,670	50,975,155,046
1896	4,898,773,447	51,535,651,733
1897	5,111,126,229	54,179,546,039
1898	5,741,023,872	65,924,839,769
1899	6,768,658,361	88,909,651,776

Life in Havana.

Baltimore Sun.

American visitors to Havana, as has been repeatedly pointed out since our occupation of Cuba, cannot expect all the comforts of home during their sojourn there, or not, at least, until we have substituted our own conveniences for the inconveniences of the old regime. To those who go there either for business or pleasure, it may be well to recall this fact, that they may not expect too much, and that they may be able to make arrangements for supplementing deficiencies in certain lines. A letter from a Baltimorean in the Government service in Havana to a brother in this city amusingly describes some of the drawbacks to life in that city. He says among other things: "I changed my lodging-house the past week, as the one I had last year was almost unbearable last Summer on account of the heat, and last fall the mosquitoes had a feast on me. In the language of 'Chimmie Fadden,' they 'didn't do nothing to me.' My room now is quite cool, and is on the third story. They told me I would be troubled with no mosquitoes on the third floor; that they did not fly so high, but I find they are mistaken. They have the most inconvenient rules in the new house. They turn off the gas at 10 o'clock, and if you want a candle to use during the night you have to furnish it. They furnish the room and keep it clean, and that's all. It costs me $29 United States currency per month. They furnish the bed linen, but I have to pay for laundering it, and the same with towels. There is no bath in the house. I kicked for a foot bath, and I got one, but had to buy it myself. They are a funny lot, sure."

In time Havana life will, doubtless, reach the standard of American comfort and convenience, but at present those who go there must be prepared to do without many things to which they have been accustomed, or to provide them for themselves.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The next note to the Sultan ought to be without grace.

The St. Louis trolley is still off in a thousand places.

If the trusts go to war, let us hope that it will be a fight to a finish.

We seem to be counting our Vice-Presidents before they are nominated.

Dewey has been kissing children. Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.

A recent report says that the earth swallowed a lake. This was not in Kentucky.

Now Greece says she has a grievance against Turkey. Well, there's always room for one more.

Talking matches sometimes generate a good deal of heat, but they never throw any light on a subject.

They have had some pretty hot times in the House of Representatives, but they never elected any bishops.

If Colonel Baden-Powell ever comes to this country there will be a great rush to lock up the barns when he goes through Missouri.

The ex-Senator Hill whose death was announced in yesterday's press dispatches is not David B. Hill, of New York. The news was not political.

The oppressed Kansas farmers who were the strength of the Populist party four years ago will not vote this year. They will all be at the Paris Exposition with their wives and families.

The full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the ordinary sales of tobacco by druggists on Sundays are against the law. The decision was handed down in the case of Commonwealth vs. Isaac Goldsmith. The court holds that tobacco can only be sold on Sundays when it is to be used as a medicine. This decision will mean that the police will probably enforce the Sunday law strictly.

A recent order of General Gallifet prohibits the sale of spirits, absinthe and vermouth in the camps and barracks of the French army. Vermouth is a white wine, flavored with wormwood, and other ingredients, producing an appetizer of a bitter taste. Absinthe is better known. It is prepared by steeping certain bitter herbs in alcohol. General Gallifet does not prohibit the sale of wine or beer in camp, but only ardent spirits, and the alcoholic compounds named.

These are the states which, by action of their Legislatures, have approved the plan of electing Senators by popular vote: Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, North Carolina, Montana, Arkansas, Idaho, California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania. New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Texas and New Jersey are among the states which have taken no action in the matter.

The mighty Judge Thomas O'Day,
They say,
Is out of the running to stay;
He easily tired,
And so was fired;
They said: "You had best keep away,
O'Day,
We've no use for Judge Thomas O'Day."

The game wasn't running his way,
Nay, nay;
When the sun shone he didn't make hay
But smoked his Havana,
And with his bandana
Mopped sweat from his forehead away,
They say,
They say of Judge Thomas O'Day.

And so they just laid him away,
One day,
And said: "You are out of the play;
When we need weighty lumber
We'll think of your number,
But for now we will bid you good day,
O'Day."
Which finished Judge Thomas O'Day.

There is a little story, which a woman who knows Emma Eames, the singer, personally, tells of her. It was after Madame Eames had become famous, and a well-known picture of her husband was on exhibition in Boston, that it came out. The woman who knew Emma Eames had gone down to see the picture, and, as she stood before it, she noticed beside her a plain, little, old woman, wearing a circular and carrying an old-fashioned reticule. The two fraternized and the little woman with the reticule told the other the story.

It was before Emma Eames became famous, before she had gone abroad or sung in grand opera, that the little woman was her dressmaker. Then came the time when the ambitious young singer started for the other side, looking for fame and fortune. Before she left she said to the little dressmaker:

"If I get to be a great singer while I am gone, Mary, when I come back to sing here you will be the first person to whom I shall send tickets."

"And when she came back she was a great singer," said Mary, telling the story, "and the first thing she did when she reached here was to send me tickets."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Indifferent.—"The scientists," said the first mosquito, "are charging us with spreading malaria." "Never mind," said the second mosquito; "that won't increase our unpopularity. —Puck.

Temptation Resisted.—St. Peter—Editor, eh? What good things have you ever done?" New Arrival—I once took the blame for one of my own mistakes, instead of throwing it on to the intelligent compositor. St. Peter—Go up head. —New York Weekly.

There to Stay.—"That invention that Brown is preparing to put on the market is a great thing." "I'm beginning to doubt it." "What? Why, there's plenty of money in it. Don't you believe it?" "Yes, indeed. Nearly all of mine is there."—Philadelphia Press.

A Serious Case.—"On the dead," whispered the politician to another of his kind; "on the dead, I have hollered so loud for the flag these last few months that I don't believe I've got enough voice left to say 'Not guilty' loud enough to be heard."—Indianapolis Press.

A New Use for It.—"This new luminous paint is a splendid invention!" declared the fond young papa. "How so?" asked Mrs. Newlywed. "Why, you just paint the baby's face with it, and you can see to give him the paregoric without lighting the gas!"—Puck.

Micawber—How do parrots talk? Swiveller—In pollysyllables, of course.—Tit-Bits.

"What is a synonym?" asked a teacher. "Please, sir," said a lad, "it's a word you can use in place of another if you don't know how to spell the other one."—Glasgow Evening Times.

"Rivers," said Brooks, "how does that strike you for a golf leg?" "It's flaby," answered Rivers, standing off and inspecting him. "Fishy?" "That's what I said. It makes me think of a small planked shad." "Does it, though?" "Yes. It's a small plaided shank.—Chicago Tribune.

Old Saying Revamped.—"I've prepared an 'ad.'" said the junior partner, "in which I say the bed we manufacture to sell at $9 98 is as good as those sold elsewhere for $25." "Good!" exclaimed the older man. "As we expect the advertisement to make our bed, let us lie in it."—Philadelphia Press.