The Oregoman.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY S.

The Oregonian could, if it chose, write a great deal of matter on subjects before the Legislature; but it refrains. It could tender a great deal of advice, but withholds it. It could put in a lot of warning, and a further lot of caustic criticism, but will not. A Legislature may as well be left to its own sweet will. It will have its will, or its way, anyhow. The forces that move a Legislature lie not in admonition, expostulation nor criticism. To an extent it is a creature of chance. Its acts are resultants, as mathematicians would suy, of a vast variety of forces, whose consequences can seldom be foreseen. There is a tangled skein of interests, opinions, prejudices and purposes, and nobody can wind it off. Few measures before a Legislature go on their own merits. Most of them are mixed up with party, faction, log-rolling interest, or political play. No argument, no appeal, is good for anything against such conditions. Legislatures, therefore, may as well be let alone. The only appeal that can have any real effect is to be made to the people at large, in follow-

In Pennsylvania there is an effort on the part of the barbers to obtain repeal of the law that closes their shops on Sunday, as in Oregon there is an effort on the part of journeymen barbers to have a Sunday-closing law enacted Before the Legislature of Pennsylvania the parties to the contention are now trying to thresh it out. The barbers in that state want to open the shops on Sunday mornings, but the Sunday-law not a clash between the shop proprieday as a "holy day." The Philadelphia Press says:

of the law closing their shops on Sunday will have a large share of sympathy from the public. It cannot be claimed that the opening of barber shops for a few hours on the first day of the week detracts in any sense from the solemnity and good order of the day. The shops are not planes of resort or centers of books or disturbance. They are as orderly as drug stores, the opening of which is not opposed. Contam has said if posed. Custom has made it necessary for many non-to-have a shave on Sunday, and it is no desecration of the day that they should be Generalist of the day that they should be ac-commendated. There have been many changes in customs and habits since the law forbidding shops to be opened on Sunday was passed. Its repeal now will be only an answer to the demands of the time.

Fond parents of promising sons-"good boys," every one of them-will no doubt properly resent the declaration of Lawyer Shepherd, made in the Municipal Court a few days ago, that "no boy is a very good boy when he is young, all having to learn what discipline means," and thank the fates that their sons were not born in a country where boys are "larruped with the tawse"-a wretched instrument of barbarism, made of leather, the ends of which are fire seasoned to make them tough. This process, though warranted to turn out orderly men and good citizens, may be all right for Scotlandthe birthplace of Lawyer Shepherdbut the fiery, untamed American youth, whether he be school-boy, choir-boy, just an ordinary good boy or a street gamin, will not submit to it-not if his parents can help it, and they think they can. There are not many "mothers" boys" in these days of adolescent independence, until some one advances the old-fashloned idea that boys ought to behave themselves or submit to discipline. Then every culprit is a mother's boy whose only offense is that his playful moods are not understood by unfeeling outsiders, who talk of the "tawse" and other odious means of discipline. Next thing some bumptious lawyer will have the effrontery to quote Solomon, before the Police Court or School Board, in supporting the obs lete idea that "a boy must learn what discipline means," and further stigmatize himself as brutally old-fashioned.

One does not need to be a fruitgrower to find many things of interest in the proceedings of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association, whose annual convention was held in this city the present week. It is enough that he knows good fruit and enjoys it, or wishes to enjoy it, upon his table every day in the year, to make him listen with interest, while men who have given the close and careful attention of years to applegrowing tell of ways and means perfection throughout large areas of the Pacific Northwest, while a very ordinary consumer-one who is not so much interested in quality as in quantity, apple box of a designated number of have thus far fixed the fate of hysteri-

box of past seasons. These are, however, personal considerations that give a flavor of local interest to the ques-tion of applegrowing. Of much wider significance are the suggestions relative nated distance from this problem of a the matter of freight charges equally to be eliminated from the list in a few us and to the far East the market is

Not the least of the arguments

against the compulsory pilotage graft is the personnel of the men who are pushing the matter at Salem. Not a single man who has the interest of the city or state at heart, or is in the slightest manner interested in making this a cheap and attractive port, is endeavor- Topeka. ing to force compulsory pllotage on this port. None of the big shipping houses or owners of water-front property, who ould certainly be the heaviest losers by the discontinuance of any necessary aid to shipping in this port, are making any effort to have this bill passed, but, on the contrary, are using their best efforts to prevent the handicap again being laid on our port. The best record ever made by the Columbia River pilots has been made in the past two years, while there was no compulsory pilotage on the river. Shipmasters no longer approach the pilots and humbly ask for their services in going up and down the river. In the case of sailing vessels, the towboat pilots take them through promptly on time on orders from their mployers, and with no unnecessary delays on the way. With steamers, the abolishment of compulsory pllotage has left an open field, and the rivalry between the pliots is so sharp that none but the best men can secure ships, the others being retired or sent to Salem to beg the state again to provide them with a living. If the merits of these pliots who are seeking the passage of this law will not admit of their making a living in competition with pilots who are on the river attending to business, a much less expensive method for taking care of them would be in the form of a pension. Portland has the same pilotage system at the mouth of the river as New York, Boston, San Francisco and other scaports. There is no enpulsory pilot system between Port Costa and San Francisco, and none is needed between Portland and Astoria.

A CREDIT OR NOTHING,

If Oregon is to be represented at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, its representation should be a credit to the state. From the estimate made up that \$30,000 is the least sum that can ing registered, and is then given two be used with good effect. These esti-

| 9 | mates are as follows: | |
|---|---|--|
| | Freight on exhibits, esturning Freight on exhibits, returning Collecting forestry exhibit Collecting mining exhibit Collecting agricultural exhibit Collecting borticultural exhibit Collecting educational exhibit Collecting due are exhibit Installing exhibits Advertishing all kinds Holp Miscellaneous expenses | 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000 300 500 1,000 7,500 |
| | | |

California is spending \$60,000, Washington \$49,000, Idaho \$25,000. In view of the impression it is desired to create at Buffalo in favor of the Lewis and people, or Sabbatarians, oppose. It is Clark centennial at Portland in 1905, an appropriation of \$50,000 for Oregon tors and journeymen, as here, but a would not be amiss. The sum of \$39,000 contention over the observance of Sun- is little enough, and should be given gladly.

The effort of the barbers to obtain a repeal body in the East ever hears of Oregon or Sunday will or Portland, while Washington State and Sentile are well known. One reason for this inequality is the willingness of our northern neighbors to pay the price of advertising their resources and advantages. Washington has promptly set aside \$40,000 for an exhibit at Buffalo, and as usual there are protests against even a less expenditure here

A good way to kill the Lewis and Clark centennial is to start in with a programme of parsimony toward similar enterprises elsewhere.

THE CRANKDOM OF KANSAS.

who has insulted the sober common is advocated by the Governor. sense of the country to which the temperance cause must appeal. There is nothing remarkable in the sudden eruption of Mrs. Nation. She is nothing but another expression of the mob spirit that has always pervaded Kansas, course with a negro murderer, so they

Kansas has never been a sober state. in her fundamental law or not, It has been a prohibitionist, a populist, a fiatdamned ex-Confederate soldiers and then has elected an ex-Confederate sol- road to the salvation of society, while to the United States Senate. It has been everything by turns and nothing long. It has been just such a state as might be expected from the fact that its first settlers were composed about equally of enthusiastic ruffians and ruffianly enthusiasts. David R. Atchison and his "border rufflans" from ency in America to ignore law," he Missouri could plead "the higher law" quite as eloquently to their band of proslavery squatters as John Brown could to his band of abolitionist outlaws. This was the kind of creatures that stood around the cradie of "bleeding whereby the apple may be grown to Kansas." During the Civil War Quantrell's guerrillas murdered Union men in cold blood, and Kansas "Jay Hawkers" did likewise. Kansas has been crankdom during all its state life, Noisy bears with satisfaction that a standard | enthusiasis and vociferous charlatans

have always been fools like Peffer or

money and populism. With a wild war whoop of satisfac selling is unlawful in the state today, market. There is no reason why, in but the people of the state, while lackthis staple product of our orchards, ing the manhood to repeal the prohibi-Minnesota and the nearer, though in tion amendment, have enacted legislation that virtually licenses liquor-sellfar, Dakotas shall not be added in due | ing in every township, for in 1893 a stattime to our market. Montana is likely ute was passed providing that liquorsellers should pay a certain fine when exporter of apples. But to the north of, not be arrested more than twice a year, so that license fees are collected in co-operation to say whether they will saloons to multiply so rapidly in violatake a leading place in their markets | tion of the constitution of Kansas that there are 117 saloons in Leavenworth and more than 100 in Topeka. No wonlessness. No wonder there is a mob negro and the next day a desexed woman leading an anti-saloon mob in

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

What is known as the Day primary election law has been applied to Hen-nepin County, Minnesota, which includes the City of Minneapolis, with so much success that it is now proposed to enact such a law in Wisconsin for all elections, local, state and Congressional. The Governor of Wisconsin advocates the scheme, and a bill embodying it has been introduced in the Legislature which will probably be enacted. This measure sweeps away all political conventions; the rank and file of the party name the candidates, the candidates make the platform after the nomination; caucuses and conventions are abolished. To secure a place on the official primary ballot, under the socalled Day law, each one must secure names to the number of 5 per cent of the number of votes that the party cast in the previous city election for the same position. The names thus indorsed are then presented to the City Auditor or other designated official, within eleven days of the date of the primary election, and each candidate so indorsed pays a fee of \$10 as a contribution to the expense of preparing the ballots.

At the appointed time the Auditor groups the candidates by offices and delivers the tickets to the printer, posting sample ballots in a public place. Each party is accorded a separate ballot, and independent nominations are accorded a separate ballot when backed by 10 per cent of the voters, only those parties being officially recognized otherwise which cast at least 10 per cent of the total vote at the next previous election. The primary elections are held on the same day for all parties, and in the same places and manner as a final election is held. The voter goes to by the commissioners it is apparent the polling-place, is recognized as havballots, one for each party, or three or four ballots if so many parties are in the field. He marks in seclusion the names he prefers on the ballot of the party he wishes to act with, folds all the ballots together, and deposits them in the box. The primary is kept open until 9 P. M., and the regular election officers then proceed to count the votes. The name among several which receives the most votes becomes the nomnee of the party at the approaching election. If a person marks more than one ballot, that alone figures in the ount on which there are the most marks. The other ballots in the indi-

vidual bunch are cast aside.

Mr. Day, the author of the law, says in a letter to the Chicago Record that the votes cast at the recent primary The complaint is often heard that noin the city at the previous state election. The pending Wisconsin measure provides for the nomination of Presidential Electors by the state central committee of each party, but otherwise would extend the Day primary elec tion plan to all nominations save Judges, and town, village and school district officers. The delegates to the National party conventions under the Wisconsin bill would be elected by the people, the four at large by the voters throughout the state, and the district delegates by the voters of the Congressional districts. All party conventions state and local, would be abolished. Mrs. Nation is a rioter in petticoats; The judicial candidates are nominated evertheless, the Kansas Christian by petition, and this would continue to Temperance Union has voted to give be the case. The state party platforms ier a gold medal, a temperance organi- are to be promulgated by a gathering zation in Massachusetts has passed a of the nominees of each party for state resolution commending her work, and a and legislative offices, and all voting New Jersey preacher has applauded on the adoption of the platform must be her antics from his pulpit. But all the by roll-call, so that each candidate temperance folk have not yet gone daft shall be put on record as to his princiover this ginmill iconoclast, for the ples and policies. Such a law was in-Cambridge, Mass., W. C. T. U. has dorsed by the Wisconsin Republican unanimously condemned Mrs. Nation, state platform at the last election, and

NEED A "REFORMER" BE A FOOL?

When Ralph Waldo Emerson was asked to join a "reform association," he declined, saying that it had always which has always been inhabited by taken all his time and attention to that worst of all lawless people, viz., achieve half-way reform within himself, these who are continually pleading "the | and that he was not arrogant enough, higher law" of what they term their with his own personal reformation onscience as a justification for their sadly incomplete, to assume to reform lawlessness. Certain Kansas men are others. Mr. Emerson thought "moral not satisfied to let the law take its reformers" were prone to the vice of self-righteousness rather than to the proceed to "go as they please" and Christian virtue of humility. He had burn him to death at the stake. anxiety for the reformation of their no matter whether she had prohibition neighbors neglected to reform themselves. He believed that the best "moral reform" work was self-reformanoney fool; it has without moderation | tion on the part of the individual. Suc cess in this direction was the shortest "moral reform associations" danger of losing their own souls in their feverish anxiety over the possible fate

of others. Here in Portland the Rev. Ray Palmer is so dull in his moral sense that, while deploring "the strong tendglorifies Mrs. Nation, who is a lawbreaker. She is a riotous person. She has not been clothed with any legal powers to destroy the property "joint-keepers." Mrs. Nation is not an officer of the law authorized to confiscate the goods of those who keep places for the illegal sale of liquor. wrongs do not make a right, and because the authorities of Kansas have, in contempt of the state constitution, practically licensed the sale of liquor by allowing liquor "joints" to exist on

son why Mrs. Nation is free to destroy

The situation does not differ practically from what has recently been the to our widening market. Transportation, Kansas several years ago planted fact here in Portland, when lilegal tion facilities have practically elimiprohibition in the constitution. Liquor-gambling was permitted by "public graft." He graft in defiance of the law-would some "Mrs. Nation" here, whose worth-less son had lost his money at cards, been worthy of moral glorification if she had with her ax demolished the fixyears, becoming herself a producer and arrested for illegal traffic, and should tures of a gambling-house? We think not. Mrs. Nation is a fool, who assumes that because the authorities in Kanopen. It remains for our orchardists form of fines for violation of the law. sas do not enforce the prohibitory law under proper commercial guidance and The authorities have thus permitted the she has a right in law and morals to "absolve" the lawbreakers with her ax.

Mrs. Nation is a rioter; the leader of a mob, and as richly deserves punishment for her pranks as any other crazy der that a state whose authorities are openly engaged in constantly violating thority of Judge Lynch. The "tempertheir own fundamental law breeds law- ance" reformer addicted to grossly intemperate thought and speech is a just one day in Leavenworth burning a subject of hearty contempt for every man of sanity and intelligence. Dick-ens, in his "Pickwick Papers," has drawn an accurate picture of the average professional temperance evangelist who does not know how to be a reformer without talking like a fool. "Brother Tadgers" and the other whoopers of "the Ebenezer Brick Lang Temperance Association" in "Pickwick Papers," still live and move and have their being today in "temperance unions," whose speakers describe the "Gottenburg system" as "nationalizing vice" and favor "putting the liquor traffic on the same plane with robbery and burglary."

The temperance cause cannot afford such intemperate speech. It can no more afford to cut loose from common sense, justice, truth and moderation than religion can. The temperance cause cannot afford to sink under one common curse the temperate and the drunkard without repulsing a very large upright, intelligent and influential public opinion. A common cry of these arrogant moral cranks is that to them "prohibition is religion." On the other hand, to thousands of men at least as wise, as good and as useful as these intemperate thinkers and talkers. prohibition is not a religion at all. It cas not religion to Washington, to Sumner, to Emerson, to Dean Stanley, Gladstone, to Matthew Arnold, to Tennyson, to John Stuart Mill, to Herbert Spencer, to Huxley, to Lowell, to Oliver Wendell Holmes, to Longfellow, to John A. Andrew, to Rev. Dr. Bartol, to Archbishop Ireland, and a vast number of other great and good and useful men, some of whom were total egislation born of Utopia to try to keep the whole world sober by statute. Your modern prohibitionist is intellectually and morally derived from the ancient Puritan who was described by Macaulay as prohibiting bear-baiting, not bebear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators,

Of the Army officers promoted under the new law, Lieutenant-General Miles will be retired in 1903; Major-General Young in 1904, while General MacArthur will not be retired until 1909. Major-General Chaffee entered the regular Army as an enlisted man in 1861, and is about 59 years of age. General Schwan, who began his career as a private soldier in the Tenth United States Infantry in 1857, will probably soon be reired. Brigadier-General Robert H. Hall must be near the age of retire-Point in 1860: Brigadier-Generals S. S. Sumner, George W. Davis, George M. Randall, Lloyd Wheaton, John C. Bates and Robert P. Hughes are all graduates of the Civil War and are not less alry, to be Major-General in the regu-Army, is without recent precedent tended as a recognition of Colonel Chaffee's great services in the field before Santiago and in the march to Pekin. If General MacArthur is relieved from the chief command in the Philippines, it is probable that Major-General Chaffee will succeed him, as he is excellently fitted by his long service in Indian warfare to bring to a speedy close the guerrilla warfare in Luzon.

It is now thought probable, as an observer of wide experience at Washing. ton declares, that the shipping subsidy bill will pass the Senate before the end of the month, and go to the House, where, it is asserted, "opposition among Republicans is widespread, and were the ballot to be secret the measure would stand little chance of passage. The same authority says: "It will be a tussle of strength between the great orces behind the subsidy, including Mr. Hanna and the party regularity idea for which he stands, and the natural reluctance of men who believe a subsldy to be wrong in principle and its application politically inexpedient. The Indiana delegation and the Iowa delegation are said to be solid against the bill, and that it is their present intention so to vote. Mr. Burton (Rep. O.) telis his friends that the bill will be beaten in the House." In matters of this kind the House is always safer than the Senate. Its members nearer the people, and must sooner take their chances for re-election.

An Astoria paper says: "The Orego nian is making a great outcry because the river pilots have asked the passage of a compulsory pilotage bill. If The Oregonian is so very much interested in the welfare of the Columbia shipping industry, why doesn't it advocate the passage of a bill abolishing compulsory towage charges? If a vessel makes port under her own sall, she must pay the towage charge when going to sea just as if she had engaged the service of a tug both in and out of the harbor." It is necessary to maintain both towage and pilotage at the entrance of the Columbia River. Pilotage on the river is a very different thing, because the onditions are all different. The towboat can carry the vessel up and down the river, with safety and dispatch, and a separate pilot, with his "compulsory" fees, is an unnecessary burden

The Oregonian will not oppose th surchase of a statue of Senator Baker, to be placed in the Capitol at Salem; for Baker's matchless eloquence and But The Oregonian still must say that cubic inches is to replace the haphanard | cal Kansas. Its Senators in Congress | payment of periodical fines, is no rea- when it caused his remains, borne from | tom.

the battle-field, to be interred at San NEEDS OF OREGON FRUIT INDUSTRY accomplished demagogues like Ingalls the property of persons whom she Francisco, rather than in the soil of and Plumb, evangelists of dishonest deems violators of the law.

Oregon. Had the interment been in Oregon, years ago a fitting monument would have been erected to his memory. Baker's words, read after this gambling was permitted by "public lapse of time, are still an inspiration for Suppose the authorities had patriotism. They start the pulsations declined to shut up the gambling-houses and decided to continue the pub-stir the blood like the notes of a bugle. The remains of Baker should yet be

> Representative White, of North Carolina, the only colored Congressman, who goes out of office with this session, recently made a speech valedictory of his race, closing as follows:

> Mr. Chairman, in the trial of Lord when the court disturbed the counsel for the defendant, Sir Walter Raisigh raised himself up to his full height, and, addressing the court, "Sir, I am pleading for the life of a human

being."

The only apology that I have to make for the enroustness with which I have spoken is that I am pleating for the life, the liberty, the future happiness and manhood suffrage for one-eighth of the entire population of the United States.

Mr. White's historical illustration provokes a smile, as Sir Walter Raleigh had been dead about two years when Bacon was put on trial. It is probable that Mr. White was thinking of Danton, who when interrupted in his speech by the president of the revolutionary tribunal, exclaimed: "The voice of a man pleading for his life ought to silence your bell."

A bill has been introduced by Representative Mattoon, of Douglas County, providing a bounty of from 3 to 5 cents. for crows' scalps. The honorable member, in connection with this bill, arraigns the crow as an "egg-sucker," and offers to bring the testimony of 1000 good and true citizens of his county to
substantiate the charge. The state
should by all means bend its energies

to Oregon fruits.

Oregon has an unlimited amount of land
adapted to the production of fruits that should by all means bend its energies toward the extermination of this black and graceless robber of other birds' nests. There are hawks, too, that should be looked after, and skunks and why not introduce our splendid fruits weasels and other "varmints" of predatory nature, that have a fondness for raw eggs and nestlings. All of these should be hunted down and scalped, and the bill for so signal a public service sent to the State Treasurer, to the end that game birds may not be destroyed in embryo, and the pleasures of sportsmen curtailed by feathered and furred "egg-suckers."

The plea of insanity in the case of the youth Clyde Vaughn, of Jefferson, who in a fit of jealousy committed a murderous assault with an ax upon Luiu Jones, several months ago, calling the abstainers, and all of whom deemed it girl from her seat in the schoolroom for that purpose, has been denied and he will be put on trial in due time for his very grave offense. While it is probable that the boy is not up to the average in intelligence, his chief deficiency seems to be in the power of self-control. ause of any sympathy felt for the Upon this point, as shown by his feroclous assault upon the girl, with whom he thought himself in love, he is manifestly unfit to be at large. His commitment to the Asylum, as desired by his father, would be but temporary, and not in any sense a punishment. The safety of society demands that untamed human animals should, when as to cut off entirely their opportunity for deadly mischief.

The continued and serious illness of Mr. L. B. Cox affords cause for grave concern to his friends, and they are the number of his acquaintances. His ment, as he was graduated from West life in Portland for many years has been an inspiration of good to all with whom he has come in contact. As a lawyer above reproach, as a true patriot, as a citizen who bears the community's interests sincerely at heart, as than 60 years of age. The promotion a devoted husband and father, as a of Colonel Chaffee, of the Eighth Cav- kind neighbor and steadfast friend, his character and services are among those assets of community life which, once in the history of the Army, but is in- taken away, can never be replaced. The city and the state hope ardently for his recovery. His loss would be irreparable. His place cannot be filled.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was orn August 31, 1880, and is the youngest sovereign in Europe. Alfonso XIII of Spain is but 15 years old, but he is still in his minority, the government of Spain being intrusted to his mother, the Queen Regent. The oldest sovereign in Europe is the present King of Denmark, who is 83; King Oscar of Sweden is 72; the Emperor of Austria is 71; the King of Saxony 73; the King of Belgium 66; the Czar of Russia is 33; the Emperor of Germany is 42; the King of Italy is 32; the King of Bavaria is 53; the King of Greece is 56; the Sultan of Turkey is 59; the King of Portugal is 38, and the King of Servia is 25.

The duties of life tread closely upon the heels of death. The life of one in dividual, however valuable to the comnunity, or the state, is not indispensable to its happiness, except briefly, or to its prosperity. The King of England, but now so grief-stricken in the presence of death, has already regained his cheerfulness, and the English people who mourned their Queen sincerely last week ask that the period of public mourning for her be materially shortened. This is well. The needs and pleasures of the living are paramount to sorrow for the dead.

Combination of the vast iron and steel interests of the country has been completed. It is a great syndicate, which dil control product and make prices. Time has come when protective tariff should be wholly withdrawn. Refusal to withdraw it, together with enactment of such schemes as the ship subsidy oill, will be interpreted by the country, as putting the Republican party wholly on the side of monopoly and vast wealth, and will most certainly turn it out of power. The Issues on which the next elections will turn are being made up now.

The law creating the State Board of Barbers' Examiners ought to be repealed. The only effect of the law is to provide picnic excursions, with accompaniments, the year round, for a few official dead beats. But as this was its object, it must be said that it fulfills its purpose better than some other laws.

Brownell's resolution for a constitutional convention probably will not be adopted. It would reopen the question patriotic sacrifice are yet a memory, as to the state capital and location of and should be an everlasting memory, all the state institutions. If ever we get a constitutional convention this Baker's family made a sad mistake business will be ripped up from the bot-

The year 1900 witnessed a remarkable revival of interest and work among the fruitgrowers of our state.

The entomologist and the spray pump contributed largely to that revival. Ex-periment followed experiment and grad-ually fruitgrowers became convinced that they were masters of the situation and could repei the attacks of permicious scale and other insect enemies which threatened the destruction of their orchards.

Another cause of renewed interest was the constantly expanding rame of the ex-cellence of our hortfcultural products and the increased demand for them, that fol-

The apple crop last year was a phenomenal one, not only in Oregon but in near ly all apple growing countries, and it seemed inevitable that the markets must be paralyzed. Such, however, was not the case and fairly remunerative prices were realized. This was owing probably to wide areas of distribution, rendered possible by transcontinental and ocean lines of transportation. Oregon apples in 1900 were distrubuted to a small extent 1900 were distrubuted to a small extent half way around our globe. A slip of paper placed in a box of Hood River apples requesting consumers to communicate price paid and quality of fruit, was answered by a man in New Orleans. "Price \$2.50; quality, splendid." While a soldier in the Philippines reports: "Apples arrived in perfect condition."

I have before me at this writing a letter from the owner of a boat on the Yukon River, stating that Gravesteins arrived at Dawson in fine condition last Fall, and in-quiring as to what other varieties will be in season for shipment before the river closes in September,

And yet another letter, requesting that samples of our choicest apples be ex-pressed to the largest fruit-dealer in Finland, as he thinks he can handle large quantities if they are equal to the repu-tation that has preceded them. The press, the Columbian and Trans-Mississippi Expositions, our Board of Horticulture and our fruit-dealers have all contributed to this wide diffusion of knowledge relative

no country can excel, and they will be produced if markets can be assured. We are teaching Europe to use Indian meal, made from Mississippi Valley corn, and ates of the spunky little Japs and the Cmar's subjects in vast Siberia. The De-partment of Agriculture sent one of our wise men to France to study the prune, and why should it not send a competent party to exploit the markets of Eastern Asia for the products of our orchards? In answer to your inquiry as to needed legislation, I have little to suggest. The state is divided into five horticultural districts with a Commissioner for each. These districts are too large and we rec-ommended that they be increased to seven, in order to reduce their size. The law provides for the appointment of dep-uty inspectors, but no provision is made for their compensation. This should be remedied, as it is utterly impossible for one man to watch all the points of ship-ment in his district. For instance, while Commissioner Reynolds is on duty at Sa-lem, there is nothing to prevent the ship-ment of infested fruits from Albany or Eugene. This matter of inspection and the enforcement of wholesome regulations I consider of great importance. It commences with the young trees in the nursery and nursery stock, and extends to the orchards and fruits offered for sale or shipment. The shipment of infested trees or fruits is the prolific source of dis-tribution of all the enemies the fruitgrower has to contend with. It is utterly im possible for the State Board of Horticulture, with its limited means and immense territory to do this work thoroughly along caught red-handed, be so securely caged | the lines contemplated by the statute except in the nurseries and a portion of the orchards. The Postoffice Department recognizing the danger of new pests from our insular possessions, has directed that all plants coming through the mails into Oregon from these places shall be re-ferred to our State Board for examination.

Recognizing our inability to cover the entire matter of inspection, we have endeavored to build up a sentiment for the voluntary observance of the law and with partial success. Unsound apples were shipped to California tast year, and hawked about the streets of San Franclaco as Oregon apples, to the discredit of our state and the injury of our fruit industry. These shipments should never have left the state, but, escaping the inon their arrival in San Francisco. It is due to the man who raises clean, sound fruit, that the markets should not be demoralized by flooding them with the diseased, unsprayed products of uncaredorchards. Fruitgrowing in Oregon is a large and promising industry, maintaining a large number of people. Our or-chards comprise over 60,000 acres, and in addition we have many commercial nurseries and plantations of small fruits. A large amount of capital is also invested in our evaporators and canneries, and these give employment to many laborers. The value of our orchards alone au-proximates \$6,000,000, and their product for 1990 approached closely \$2,000,000 in value. Under intelligent direction this industry is capable of indefinite expan-sion. The latest facts gleaned from the experiment stations in the field must be collected and popularized, at times the restraining power of the law invoked by some authorized agency. The annual appropriation of \$4500 to defray the expenses of the Board of Horticulture, consisting of six Commissioners and secretary, including compensation and expenses traveling over districts larger than Eastern states, including also the printing of bulletins and current expenses of the secretary's office, is quite inadequate to carry out fully the scope of our horticultural

E. L. SMITH. Hood River, February 5.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Precaution,—"What are you doing for that baby?" "I'm simply avoiding all the advice my friends have given me."—Harper's Baser. Butcher-Leg o' mutton? Yes'm. Mrs. De Rigeur-And let it be off a black sheep, if you please. We're in mourning, you know.—Phili-delphia Record.

delphia Record.

She Worrled.—Nipp.—My wife worried all last week for fear I should die. Tock.—Were you sick? Nipp.—No; but my life insurance policy ran out and it was several days before I got it renewed.—Fhiladelphia Evening Bulletin.

Falled to Work.—'If you would always think twice before you speak, Johnny, dear, you nover would get into any of these troubles with your playfellows." "Huh, you don't know Arth Stapleford! You hain't got time to think once 'fore he hits ye!".—Chieszo Tribuns.

once 'fore he hits ye!"-Chicago Tribune. Sanitary Question.-He guzed at the individual who was spread over four sents in a crowd de railway car and murmured: "May I ask you a question?" The individual grunted as-sent. "Have the Government inspectors exam-ined you yet for trichinosis?"—Pittaburg Chron-icle-Teiegraph.

The Situation Appreciated.—"Now," said the

the exact truth. And I trust you will keep this information to yourself." I shall, said the Chinese stateman. "I fully realize how low you would fall in setimation of your felyou would fall in estimation of your fel-is if it were known you had been telling truth."-Indianapolis Press.

A Feline Slap.-Tess-It's quite likely that

A Feline Stap.—Tess—It's quits likely that my uncle will leave me quite a fortune. He's dying, you know. Jess—Oh, isn't that distressing? Tess—Er-yes, I do fel sorry for the poor old— Jess—Nonsense! I was sympathizing with you, dear. To think that all this wealth should come to you when it's almost too late to do you may good.—Philadelphia Press. "Miss Willes" "Miss Minks," said the proprietor, "do you know anything about the new minister who is going to have charge of the church in Hayelock street hereafter?" "Yes," replied the shop-woman. "He is a tall, fine-looking man, about twenty-eight, and he in't married." "Miss Minks," said the proprietor, briskly, "you may put all the new bounsts we have in the front window,"—Tit-Bits.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Queen is married. Long live Domestic Felicity.

Bernhardt has left Chicago, and Richard Mansfield is himself again.

Mrs. Nation must be tired by this time.

She is certainly in need of arrest. Neely says all be wants is a fair trial. He may think differently after he has

had one. There is one advantage of becoming an officer in the Salvation Army. It is not necessary to be hazed.

Is Cleveland going to kill foxes, or only to get a few pointers from them to use in the next campaign?

The Cincinnati slug-fest has been subfued temporarily, but it is likely to break out in Nevada at any time.

If there is a scalp bounty law in Coloado what a bill Roosevelt will have against the state when he returns from

A movement is on foot to start a lobster factory in Maine. Why Maine? Isn't the raw material plentiful in every state in the Union? The Queen of Holland has married a

Duke, and some unfortunate American helress must go without one. The supply is limited. When you see a man around a stateouse who is trying his best to keep from

that that is his occupation. Vote, brothers, vote with care And siways vote up in the air. (The foregoing is respectfully dedicated

seing taken for a lobbyist, you will know

o the members of the Legislature.) The King of England, it appears, has been writing poetry in his youth, He also once played baccarat, but as long as he shows a disposition to reform, why smirch him with the follies raked from

the dead embers of the past? George Lynch, the English correspondent, recently said to his friends in New York City "that for generations to come the progress of Christianity in China is absolutely killed. It will be generations before the recollections of this latest atrocity is erased from the memory of the Chinese people."

The electric bells in the offices of the arious bureau chiefs of the War Department began to ring wildly the other day, indicating that the heads of the departnents were wanted by the Secretary of War. All went post-haste to the scens. wondering who could have occasioned the general alarm."

Mary had a little lamb, Possessed of many rocks, And also very much inclined To deal in rulirond stocks.

Now Mary has no little lamb,

The lambkin down on 'change one day Was spotted by a bear, And when he left the pit he was Away up in the air.

For, having a great head, She shook him when he lost his fleece And took the bear instead. "Well, gentlemen, what can I do for cou?" inquired the Secretary in mild sur-orise when the delegation arrived.

"You rang, sir, did you not?" "No, I have not touched the bells." Much mystery surrounded the affair unil a messenger explained that he had discovered a little boy in the outer office ounding with both fists the rows of push outtons arranged on the desk. A lady had railed to see the Secretary, and, going into the inner private office, had left the young man to amuse himself in he over ba man to amuse himself in the outer room,

Afternoon Tens in New York,

New York Times. Entering the parlor, the hostess greets rou and expresses pleasure at seeing you the door to see who is coming next, you do not take the hint, she says, "A is in the next room, she will be so giad to see you." You pass on. Alice says to see you." You pass on. Alice says she is gird to see you, and immediately points to the refreshments and invites you to move on. In the refreshment-room lady is in charge whom you may not know. Her conversation is strictly business, and brings the waiter to you, if you desire to partake of anything yourself, for if you do not happen to see some one with whom you are acquainted you are left to yourself; there are no introductions: there is no time to stop for such amenities. If you linger at the refreshments you feel that you are in the way, or may be suspected of not having enough to eat at home. You say good-bye to the hostess and leave. On the street again you note the time-six minutes since you entered the house. Others are arriving; others are leaving; the mill is grinding them through-120 an hout. If you meet other visitors with whom you are acquainted you can prolong your stay by conversing with them until you fee that you are remarked as a wall flower but your intercourse with the hostess and family amounts to not more than two or three minutes under favorable circumstances.

The Man Behind the Bar.

Chicago Times-Heraid. The man behind the gun may have a nerve He may rush, without a tremor, on the for But the danger he must face is only as the Compared with other terrors here below! When the women get their hatchets

When the women get their hatchets and set out.
To scatter costly glassware all about— When the wrought-up Mrs. Nations madly gu

when the wrought-up are. Nations madiy go to jam and jar—
When they hammer down the windows and the doors.
When they spill the firewater on the floors, it is worse than common warfare for the man behind the bar.
And he's lucky to escape without a scar!

It may be a thrilling moment for the man behind the gun When the decks are cleared for action, out

forty times more thrilling when a dozen women run Through the streets, dead set on letting Honor When they hold their spattered skirts up and

To cut the hoops and knock the stoppers in-When they open up the cases where the fandy juices are-When they fleroely rush to tear the faucets

When they render the free lunch unfit for use Then there's always something doing for the man behind the bar If he hasn't wisely sprinted fast and far,

Oh, the hirds are sipping whisky from the cow tracks all around, See the streams of seitzer spurting here and

Behold the cloves and coffee that are spilled out on the ground-Yonder goes a leather dice-box through the

Newer faces are appearing in the fray.

And there's terror in the places where the drink dispensers are.

For the sounds of falling mirrors swiftly appead.

The men who lift the schooner drink in dread.

And from Kansas to Chicago folks are going The features of the man behind the bar!