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TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair, northwesterly

SUGGESTIVE TARIFF VOICES.

PORTLAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

Speaking of the current British pessimism, Mr. Robert P. Porter, once free-trader, then protectionist, now advocate of reciprocity, deals the high protection theory a staggering blow. Things are not necessarily so dark, he says, for Britain's Industries. For one thing her free-trade policy has helped her foreign trade; while with us, on the other hand, we are restrained by the difficulty, at home and abroad, of negotiating commercial treaties, Mr. Porter's reference is to the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Kasson, but re pudlated by the Senate. Our tariff, he says, stands in the way of our foreign

The progress of enlightened views or the tariff is also evidenced in the rage of that pretentious relic of Paleozoic times, the American Economist, organ of the American Protective Tariff League. The Economist has learned of the approval greeting Representative Babcock's proposals for removal of duties on trust-controlled products. In a fine frenzy it likens Mr. Babcock to Benedict Arnold, and says:

As the responsible nuther of a bill whose provisions are in direct conflict with the platform of the Republican party, as an avowed enemy to the policy of protection to American labor and industry, is be entitled to remainought he be permitted to remain-a pseudo Republican member of the House ways and neans committee? Should be again be be red and trusted with the obsirmanship of t Republican National Congressional Committee? The phylons answer is "No." To retain Mr. ck in either position would be to bestow reward upon disloyalty and treachery, Mr.

The intellectual acumen and high moral tone apparent in this extract are characteristic of the Economist's every utterance since it began to afflict Oregon woolgrowers with appeals for de-Oregon manufacturers with blank forms showing the gain in business attribute the panic years to the Wilson bill and the restoration of confidence to the Dingley bill. A pertinent answer to the Economist's raving has al-Association of Manufacturers, who re-

It will hardly avail the Economist to accuse the manufacturers of enmity to American industry. Neither is Mr. Babcock such an enemy. He believes in protection, but not in the abuse of stection. And the association's resolution is an almost direct indorsement of Mr. Babcock's proposals.

Nothing is clearer than that the tariff question, the dear, historic Old Faithful of our politics, is steadily crowding other issues out of the way and selecting for itself the center of the stage in 1904, perhaps in 1902. Tariff reduc tion to destroy the monopolistic privileges of the industrial trusts, to assist our factories to free raw materials and to extend our foreign trade through reciprocity treaties is not only approved by the public sentiment of the country, but is earnestly demanded by the influthe party; for if tariff abuses and abtrusts, then nothing can prevent a clean primaries comes, of course, Democratic victory.

If constitution-makers of Alabama to enforce the restrictions of suffrage as imposed by the constitution, a certificate of caste and character-inherited and acquired-from the Angel Gabriel, or some equally responsible moral authority, will be necessary before any man can vote his party ticket in that state. According to the latest regulations prescribing the qualifications of the legal voter, bastardy sets a man apart from his fellows as unworthy to vote. Men afflicted with any contagious disease, and those who are of mixed blood, also fall under the new men who have been convicted of any ing to murder, excepting only complicity in lynching. The object is, of

aginary. The restrictions proposed have not yet become part of the organic law of Alabama, but there is no reason to suppose that they will be rejected. That is not what they have been framed for. Of the justice of suffrage restriction in that and other states in the black belt, as well as in New York City, Chicago and other elties where ignorance and barter rule at the polls, there is no doubt. In this, however, the extremist finds his opportunity, and is likely to defeat the ends of justice by setting up insuperable obstacles to the exercise of the franchise, as contemplated by a free government. Thus, to class those who are "descendants of two or more different races" and persons who were born out of wedlock with loafers and criminals as unworthy to exercise the rights of citizenship, is manifestly unjust and absurd. Universal suffrage may be a mistake, but to correct it the qualifications prescribed for voters should not be beyond the reach of manly effort or educational purpose, except as such restrictions constitute an attainder for the more flagrant crimes. The only thing that should act as a perpetual to opportunity for intellig to become citizens worthy of the ballot is the commission of a crime against society for which there is practically

THE LAST BID FOR LIFE.

J. M. Callahan, in his compilation

'The Diplomatic History of the South-

no atonement.

ern Confederacy," based upon the Confederate diplomatic correspondence purchased by our Government and pre erved in manuscript in the United States Treasury Department, discusses "Kenner's mission," the final effort of the Confederacy to obtain the recognition of its independence by England and France. In the late Autumn of 1864 Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State. who perceived that desperate measures were necessary to save the Confederscy, told President Davis that the Yuture pegotiations with Europe must be on the basis of emancipation as well as on the seizure of cotton by the Confederate Government to purchase ships wherewith to break the blockade. Davis hesitated to act in a matter so clearly extra-constitutional as would be emancipation, declaring that the Confederate constitution was, in his eyes, the supreme authority. Benjamin justified his proposal as a war measure. He believed that by emancipation, coupled with a promise to ship cotton, the recognition of France and perhaps England could be obtained. Finally, without appealing to Congress, and independently of that body, Mr. Davis decided to accept the advice of Benjamin, trusting that the plan, if successful, would gradually receive the support of Congress and the Confed-

erate States. Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana, an intimate friend of Secretary Benjamin, an able man, a rich sugar planter, and representing personally and by his family connections one of the largest slaveolding interests in the South, was selected as the proposed High Commissioner. Kenner was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Confederate House of Representatives. He had been educated in Europe, and spoke French, Benjamin sent Kenner to Europe early in 1865, with general instructions, giving him not only full powers as a commissioner to make treaties and bind the Confederate States to the emancipation of the slaves, but also with separate instructions to negotiate for the sale of cotton, to be seized from private individuals by the Richmond Government. These instructions were based on the principle that the Confederacy could usurp extra-constitutional powers if these

were needed for its preservation. neither given by Congress nor warranted by the Confederate constitution, but he finally yielded to Mr. Benjamin's representation that it was necessary to ignore the constitution in order to save mands for higher duties on wool, and the Confederacy. Kenner did not reach Europe before the end of February, 1865, and he was too late, for on March compared with 1893, the idea being to 26 the Confederate envoy, Mason, had a conversation with Lord Donoughmore, in which Mr. Kenner's mission, so far as it related to emancipation, was open-ly discussed. Lord Donoughmore said ready been supplied by the National It was too late to secure recognition by

the abolition of slavery. At the outset of the Civil War the The object of tariff legislation should be to great English statesman, Disraeli, furnish adequate protection to such products promptly declared that Great Britain only as require it, without providing for mogreat English statesman, Disraeli, ould never afford to recognize the Southern Confederacy "so long as it made such anachronism as human slavery its corner-stone." The remarkable thing is not that Benjamin and Davis decided to offer emancipation and cotton for recognition at the eleventh hour, but that they should have waited until the Confederacy was a sinking ship before they reached this determination. General Lee before this time had urged the enlistment of the slaves as soldiers, with the offer of emancipation as a sound political and military measure.

WHEN WILL POLITICAL BOSSES

COMMIT SUICIDE! It will not be an easy matter to get laws that will enable the people to express their will at the primaries. The politicians, those who man and command the political machines and own ential men and journals in the ranks | the State Legislatures, will not be swift of the Republican party itself. Upon to destroy their own parasitic business. their success must depend the future of | And the matter is in their hands, for politics is the science of government, surdities are to be perpetuated through | is it not?-and theoretically and practwo more sessions of Congress in obedi- tically our Government is in the hands ence to the demands of the protected of the politicians. The demand for cause of the rottenness of the political machines, because the methods of the bosses are too reprehensible for popcontinue their efforts to purify the bal- ular toleration. Still these same bosses lot, and the state authorities are able and machines constitute the power we must ask to dethrone itself when we ask for laws that will permit the people to express their will. Is it any wonder this reform should be very slow

in coming? The Australian ballot met a very chilly reception with the political powers when franchise reformers began in Blue" and "The Picture That Was agitating for it. For a time political Turned Toward the Wall," Both enbodies shunned it as an imported fad not entitled to serious consideration. Then it was found not to be so destructive of the power of the bosses as was at first supposed, and Australian ban of disfranchisement, together with ballot laws, more or less modified to suit local sentiment, came in numbers crime in the calendar, from filegal vot- from the various Legislatures. The politicians came eagerly to support these measures because they could course, to disfranchise negroes, but the | make a great show of meeting a popterms of exclusion are so sweeping that, ular demand for ballot reform, while if properly enforced, they will make at the same time they were actually the polls of Alabama on election day doing nothing to imperil the rule of the exceedingly lonely places, except for bosses. In a sense the Australian balonlookers, curious to see what men lot is security for the bosses, for the with angelic attributes look like, or rulers of parties may name the men to whether the constitutional discrimina- be voted for and the voter's privilege tion in regard to voters is real or im- practically extends no further than se- worth the while of bright young men weather-wise.

lecting which political machine be prefers to perpetuate. Too often he finds candidates representing an essentially identical infamy, posed on opposite sides of the political fence on the Australian ballot, and there is no choice The bosses render the voters' power The voter perfunctorily goes to his stall and marks his ballot which the bosses have fixed so he cannot injure them.

But the primary strikes the boss nearer home. If he lose control of the primary, his rule is broken. If it be made practicable to nominate candidates who have demonstrated superior capacity and fidelity to the interests of the people rather than for their partisan activity and servile personal service, where will your political boss be? We are asking the bosses to do just this thing when we ask them to give us decent primary election laws. Will they do it? Yes, when they can no longer stave off the inevitable. Recent experience of Wisconsin and

Oregon shows how eagerly the politi-

clans promise and how accurately they fail to enact the primary law demanded by the voters. In both states the dominant party (by platform in Wisconsin, by avowal of candidates in Oregon) was specifically pledged to the support, which meant the enactment, of an adequate primary election law; in both states the dominant party failed miserably to fulfill this pledge. In both states the bosses are so strong that they may evade for a time an accounting for this perfidy. In future campaigns their ingenuity will be taxed to give a semblance of consistency to their course. This shambling resistance of a popular demand may be expected to continue, however, until public sentiment shall overwhelm them. It is their struggle for life. When they grant primary reform they yield their power to rule. This grant will be slow coming-very slow-for political bosses do not covet political death.

LOWER INSURANCE RATES TO TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

According to a recent dispatch, one of the greatest life insurance companies of the country, the name of which is not mentioned, has recently established a total abstinence class of policy-holders, the members of which will be given lower rates than can be secured even by the moderate drinker. This action was the result of a concerted movement on the part of a number of the most prominent policy-holders of the country, who represented to the company that they, being abstainers from all alcoholic beverages and therefore better insurance risks, were rated with drinking men, and that on account of this lack of discrimination they had to pay part of the price of drinking. Upon this showing, after a close comparison of the records, which was found to fully substantiate this contention, the company consented to make the distinction asked, and will at once form a separate class composed of men who do not and will not drink. Among the men who sought and obtained this distinction are John Wanamaker, ex-Governor Larrabee, of Iowa; Senator Frye, of Maine; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Booker T. Washington, Anthony Comstock, Dr. Silas C. Swallow, Senator Tillman, ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York; ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, and Bishop H. M. Turner.

This action gives to total abstinence an added monetary value, which, together with the direct savings that result from not handing money over the bar, may be regarded as quite substantial. It, moreover, makes official proclamation that the total abstainer is recognized as a man in better health and with better chances of long life than the drinking man, by that most conervative of all financial agents, the careful, well-established life insurance

This view is abundantly supported by facts, charitably and properly concealed from the public, perhaps, but known to insurance and other business men, which underlie the verdict of death from "heart failure" in hundreds of cases wherein men in the prime of their years pass suddenly from life. For a business relations with men in accordance therewith, constitutes one of the most powerful because the most practical temperance lectures of the age Already self-interest, combined with the protection of the traveling public has discriminated to such an extent against the drinking man in transportation business that total abstinence has become a necessary passport to employment on many of the railroads of the country. It is to the monetary interest of men who would hold responsible and well-paid positions to retain at all times full control of their faculties, since without such control they cannot be trusted with lives and property as represented by the swiftly moving railroad train. Upon this basis the drunkard has been eliminated, practically speaking, from modern transportation business, while the drinking man of more moderate habits is being moved upon from the same direction, looking ultimately to the same end. And now a life insurance company proposes or consents to place the total abstainer in a separate class with more favorable rates. These are plain matters of business that do not need to be illustrated by fervid temperance lectures embellished by painfully realistic represen tations of the human stomach under the influence of alcohol, but they may be depended upon to operate though self-interest in behalf of sobriety.

The recent discovery of the widow and children of Charles Graham, the song writer, living in abject poverty in New York, is made the text for a num ber of articles, the burden of which is that genius goes unrewarded, and that its harvest is reaped by mercenary publishers and others, who conspire to rob the talented of their just due. Graham wrote a number of songs, the bestknown of which are "Two Little Girls joyed wide popularity, and had their author taken even ordinary precautions to secure for himself a reasonable royalty, he might have made a fortune out of each. "After the Ball," a catchy waltz song, whose words are the most driveling doggerel imaginable, is said to have brought its. writer \$100,000. Two young Portland song writers who were without influence with New York publishers earned a very comfortable living for a number of years writing songs, and while it is possible that they did not get "all that was coming to them," they made no complaint that they were being robbed. In fact, "hits" are so scarce that publishers are only

and women, and a successful song is as good as a gold mine to its author if he does not go out into the street and make the income from it a present to the first man he sees. Such are the rewards of popular song-writing, without regard to genius, which seldom anters into the composition of melodies that one hears whistled on the street. Take the tunes that are popular today and examine them, and you will find that as a rule they are clever combinations of strains in other tunes, such as any skillful musician can put together. Look at the words closely and you will find that they will not even bear analysis. The "story" of the average popular song is an ungrammatical expression of cheap sentiment or low comedy, without a well-turned phrase or a poetic thought. It may be true that many song writers die in poverty, but if they do it is their own fault, and it is not clear where genius is the sufferer.

It is believed that by proper effort the American Educational Association could be induced to hold an annual meeting at Portland. Such meeting here would be of high value not only to this city and state, but to the entire Northwest. It would bring here a large body of very intelligent observers, whose reports of what they had seen would have high value. If our public bodies, as the Common Council and Chamber of Commerce, would send to the association, at its coming meeting, a request to hold the next annual meeting at Portland, with assurance that all required facilities would be afforded, it would be highly useful, in the hands of the delegation from Oregon. A further inducement would be supplied by assurance of a large increase of the membership of the association, which could undoubtedly be obtained. We know of no organization or assembly whose meeting here could be of more value. But it cannot be had without an effort. Somebody must take the lead in every one of these things. Work will be required in this case as in others, but the results will be worth it.

-The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, ex-Senator Wilson's personal organ, which seldom thinks on any thing but office and "patronage"-and no wonder, since the ex-Senator has no other means of support, visible or invisible-discovers that The Oregonian is "embittered because of the President's refusal to let distribute the patronage." Great discovery! But how characteristic of the discoverer! If there is anything'in the world that The Oregonian doesn't want or hasn't wanted anything to do with, it is office and "patronage." Nothing is or ever has been so repugnant to it as the claims of office-seekers and the methods of office-seeking. For years and years it has constantly told every one who has come near it that it wanted nothing to do with these things. This is proverbial throughout Oregon and to an extent in Washington. But of course the organ of the ex-Senatorthe statesman out of a job, yet trying always to get another-can't understand the distinction and repugnance of an independent newspaper to its own natural habit of grubbing and cosing in political dunghills.

While the military authorities of the state are raising the standard of physical requirements for those who desire to enlist in the National Guard, it might be well to discriminate sharply against cigarette smokers. Competent medical authorities are unanimous in the opinion that this very prevalent habit has a most demoralizing and debilitating influence upon growing boys, while experts in penology add the weight of their experience and observation with moral and physical degenerates to the testimony of medical men in this regard. The recruit, according to the new regulations, must be effective, able-bodied, sober, free from disease, and of good character and habits. Either medical and expert testimony upon this subject is gravely at fault or the habitual cigarette smoker would fall far short in some of these requirements, since this habit lessens physical effectiveness and increases the liability to moral prominent insurance company to take lapse of those who indulge it-facts that this view and stand for it, ordering its it is not unreasonable to suppose will probably prevent the discharge of

their full duty as soldiers." The report of the master of the steamship Assyrian, wrecked off Cape Race last week, is unique in maritime literature. The steamer had been running on dead reckoning for three days, and when she struck was booming along at full speed in a dense fog. Scores of similar accidents have happened to Atlantic liners, but the masters seldom make such reports as that from the Assyrian. Their reports have always had the qualifying statement that the vessel was "proceeding with caution under half steam"; that she had "slowed down until she barely had steerage way," or was working "full speed astern." The master of the Assyrian may lose his certificate and his position on account of his amazing departure from the established formula for reporting such accidents, but some recognition should be given him for his frankness.

The ranks of the Oregon pioneers were notably full yesterday. This does not mean that all the familiar faces were there, for nature's demands are inexorable, and many who were at the reunion a year ago were absent from yesterday's gathering; but, a considerable number of pioneers who had formerly failed to affiliate with the association were present yesterday and filled the gaps where the old members had fallen out. Yesterday's meeting was one of the most successful and satisfactory ever held by the association. There is room, however, for a larger membership, and it is hoped that all the ploneers will get on the roll before the next annual meeting. This is desirable from the standpoint of history as well as for the mutual benefit of fraternal associations.

What profiteth it a state to make a pectacular discovery of a \$31,000 defalcation years after the crime is outlawed? There would be more point to such a discovery if it were made when it ought to be made, and by those whose duty it is to attend to such matters. This discovery of defalcation is quite as much a revelation of gross carelessness in the administration of important public affairs and of monumental incompetence in examination and verification of public accounts. All of which testifies to the burning desire of the political patriot to serve the dear people for his own benefit.

Fortunately the ploneers got their elebration in between showers. They too glad to make the writing of songs have lived in Oregon long enough to be

ITALY AND TRIPLE ALLIANCE

ROME, June 14.-In the Chamber Deputies today, Signor Prinetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a long speech in explanation of the government's foreign policy. He declared that every effort was made to render the relations between Italy and the Latin-American states, whither most Italian immigrants went, cordial, adding that the Latin-American states had a brilliant future. Regarding China, Signor Prinetti said othing remained but to determine the nethod of paying the indemnity, the method of paying the indemnity, the smout of which had been fixed.

Italy, he announced, would abstain for the present from any modification of the tariff, so as not to throw difficulties in the way of renewing the commercial treatics with Germany and Austria. He emphawith Germany and Austria. He empha-sized Italy's adherence to the triple allance, and in the course of an elequent peroration expressed the greatest confiof Italy.

During the discussion which followed the speech, the Foreign Minister announced the government's intention to open netussia. The galleries wer crowded, and the German, Russian and Austria-Hun-garian Ambassadors were present. The Signor keenest interest was displayed. Prinettl denied that there was any cool-ness in the relations between Great Britsin and Italy, and gave it to be under stood that Great Britain would assist Italy in opposing any interference with Italian interests in the Mediterranean and that Italy would only renew the triple al-liance provided she could obtain advantageous commercial treaties.

FRENCH DEPUTY OUSTED. Debate in the Chamber on the Alge-

rian Administration. PARIS June 14.-There was an exciting cene in the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Drumont, anti-Semitic Deputy from Algiers, attacked the government nection with the administration of Alge-When a vote of censure and exclusion from the Chamber was proposed as a result of his remarks, M. Drumont refused to leave until a file of soldlers entered the house, when he retired, shouting l'armee," and "A bas les Julfs," mont, during the course of his attacks on various officials, called the Prefect of Algiers a wretch, and declared the Min ister of Justice, M. Monis, and the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, were disreputable men. The incident arose during the debate on an anti-Semite interpellation concerning the recent uprising at Al. giera. The interpellation called upon the government to extend more thorough pro-tection to French colonists.

On the resumption of the sitting, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, ma long speech in defense of the Algerian administration. He deciared the uprising at Marguerite was an isolated incident, and denied the allegation that British Methodists had given arms to the Arabs. The government, he said, had found no proof that the missionaries in Algeria had been engaged in the alleged intrigues against the French Government. He an. counced that the government proposed to remove the police of Algiers from the control of the anti-Semitic Mayor and to replace them under the supervision of the Prefect of Algiers. The chamber then idopted a resolution tantamount to a declaration of confidence in the govern-ment's Algerian administration by a vote

ENGLISH CENSUS FIGURES.

Population of the Five Largest Cities in the Country. LONDON, June 14 .- A preliminary cen

sus volume just issued gives the popula-tion of the five largest cities of England, exclusive of London, as follows: Sheffield The total number of males in England

and Wales is 15,721,728; of females, 16,894. navy and merchant marine being exclud. ed. Seventy-seven per cent of the total population is in the cities, and 23 per cent per cent respectively in 1891.

The population of Great Britain almost

doubled in the Victorian era, but that of Ireland declined from 6,801,000 in 1821 to 4,456,000 in 1901. The mean annual death rate has been steadily declining since lic affairs, though the evil is growing less. 1861. The birth rate has declined with still greater rapidity.

Governor Pingrees Condition.

LONDON, June 14.-Hazen S. Pingree, ex-Governor of Michigan, is in the city suffering from a bad attack of dysentery. Inflammation of the intestines has devel pped, and there are symptoms of perito Mr. Pingree's doctors made the follow

ing report regarding his condition at midnight:

"Mr. Pingree is undoubtedly seriously ill, but he appears stronger tonight than early in the evening. The greatest trouble is the exhaustion attendant upon long attack of dysentery."

Mr. Pingree was taken ill in Sutherland, but insisted upon proceding to Holland, where he was forced to take to his bed. As he was booked from Southampton this week, he hurried to London, where his physician compelled him to remain. The peritonitis is fairly well controlled, but the dysentery is still very intractable.

Czechs Assaulted by Germans

LONDON, June 14.—"A mob of Germans attacked a handful of Czechs at Leltmer. itz" says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express, "where it had been arranged that Emperor Francis Joseph should go Monday. The Germans violentout to protect the Czechs."

Explosion in Cartridge Factory. PARIS, June 14.-An explosion in a cartidge factory, situated in the suburb of es Moulineaux, has resulted in the loss

of 15 lives and the injuring of sbout 29 persons. The victims were horribly mutilated. A majority of those injured were Russian Official Attacked. ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—An ob-

or was attacked, but not injured, today French Associations Law Debate PARIS, June 14.—The Senate decided to-day, by a vote of 237 to 8, to close the general discussion of the law of associations and proceed to a discussion of the

An interesting Question. Chicago Chronicle, Dem.

When the Republican party split on the sliver question the Democratic party took the wrong side of the quarrel and made The Silver Republicans started the 16-to-1 fanaticism and, when they kicked

became the controlling element in the Democratic party. Now there is a prospect that the Republicans are about to divide on the pro-tective tariff question. One element, whol-

industry and wrongs great numbers of

out of the Republican organization, they

Americans. If these factions fall to arrange their differences and come to an open rupture, will the Democratic party do as it did in 1898, when it took up discarded Republi-can greenbackism as it did in 1892, when it embraced rejected Republican saverism; The Republican party will go to pieces if the Democrats will permit it to do so, as it would have done several times in the past if Democrats bad adhered loyally to their own doctrines.

A WIDESPREAD IUBLIC EVIL

SALEM, Or., June 14-When the Marion County grand jury yesterday reported that the County Court had been negligent in looking after the County Poor Farm, it atruck at an evil that is as wide as Negligence in seeing that omeialdom. subordinates perform their duties lies at the bottom of nearly every defalcation and derelletion in public office. It was because the County Court took too much for granted that improper conditions permitted to exist, it was because the State Land Board from 1891 to 1895 relied upon the honesty of its clerk that the state lost \$31,000; it is because of just such a free-and-easy policy that County Tress-urers so frequently fall short in their

It is quite natural, and certainly convenient, for one official to act upon the presumption that his fellow-officials are strictly honest, and that all public duties have been faithfully performed. It is also a little unpleasant for one officer to pry into the affairs of another as though he expected to find something wrong. The person whose affairs are being examined is likely to feel offended, and if no wrong discovered the investigating official els that he has caused himself needless effort, and his fellow-official needless inconvenience. Thus it is that careless methods are pursued, and, even where regular examinations of books are required, a "whitewash" policy is nearly al-ways in evidence.

An example of this method may be seen

in the way County Courts carry out the work of investigating the books of county officers. The Legislature of 1891 passed an

act which reads as follows:
"The County Couris of the several counties of this state, while sitting for county business at the regular terms in January and July of each year, shall carefully examine all books and papers relating to the financial affairs of the county offices of County Clerk, Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder of Conveyances, Treasurer and Sheriff of the several counties."

It is thus made the duty of the County Court to make a semi-annual examination of the books of all the principal county offices, but every man who has served in one of these offices knows that the County Courts do not "carefully exam-ine" such books semi-annually, nor annually, for that matter. There may be exceptions to this rule, but in nearly ountles the only examination made is a hasty glance over a semi-annual report. which may be correct and may be false. It is the custom to let county affairs drift along for 8 or 10 years, and then employ an "expert" at considerable ex-pense to examine the books. If any errors are found, it is too late to rectify them; if a crime has been cor s outlawed and the defaulting official escapes punishment.

The time to make an examination of ooks is while all the facts are fresh in the minds of contemporary officials, when witnesses may be procured to explain errors, and when the officials themselves are still in office and ready to make good any shortage. A public cial who knows that his books will be examined every six months, "carefully," as required by law, will scarcely chance the danger of detection in a dishonest act. It is the man who knows that de-tection is improbable who is tempted to 'borrow" or steal public funds. A regular and careful investigation of public acts is a preventitive of public and in such cases an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

No honest public official fears to have

his books examined. No county or state officer or employe can reasonably com-plain at any investigation of his affairs. comand if such an investigation be made a custom, it will be taken as a matter of course, and no one will be offended. When an examination of a County Treasurer's books has been made, and it has been determined what amount of money should be in that official's hands, he cannot with good grace refuse to hand out the cash to have it counted to see whether it is all there.

The examination of the books and accounts of one officer by another is usu-ally considered a sort of joke, an occasion for "loshing," after which a report is signed up showing that all accounts are correct and all moneys accounted for. The whole proceeding is considered a mere in rural districts, as against 75 ad 25 matter of form for the purpose of keep-er cent respectively in 1891.

The population of Great Britnin almost records that all officials have performed their duties, whether they have done so to in fact or not.

This looseness extends to nearly all pub when a man could present almost any kind of a claim to the Secretary of State and have it allowed if it had any founds tion whatever, though it might be exor-bitant. But he cannot do that now. There was a time when the clerk of the State Land Board could ignore the law requir-ing him to make prompt payments to the state treasury, and could keep back \$100,000 of the school funds. But he cannot

Yet the accomplishment of this reform is slow. The go-easy methods of one ad-ministration are conveniently followed by the next. It is some such thing as an adthe next. It is some such thing as an adverse grand jury report or the discovery of a defalcation that brings about radical changes for the better, and these things, though unpleasant at the time, will perhaps bring about good in the end.

MINISTERS IN SESSION. Annual Meeting of Methodist Association of Boise District.

BAKER CITY, June 14.—The Ministerial association of the Boise district of the Methodist church opened its annual session here yesterday, with Rev. E. E. Van Dusen, presiding elder of the Botse conference, in the chair. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. W. W. Deal. His subject was "Little Things That Moral Minister's Userlabeas" Rev. I. D. Bird.

ly assaulted the Czechs and wrecked their a Minister's Usefulness." Rev. J. D. Bird, houses. Finally, the military were called of De Lamar, delivered an interesting sera Minister's Usefulness." Rev. J. D. Bird. mon before a large audience last night. The ministers in attendance and the churches they represent are as follows: C. E. Todd, Baker City; I. F. Roach, Blackfoot, Idaho; J. M. Wilder, Caldwell, Idaho; J. D. Bird, De Lamar, Idaho; J. W. Edgar, Glenn's Ferry, Idaho; D. T. Monroe, Haines; W. W. Switzer, Mc-Ewan; F. J. Bradley, Payette and Ontario; D. M. Shannon, Sumpter; W. W. Deal, Weiser, Idaho; H. H. Newman, Vale, and presiding elder, Dr. Van Dusen. The Epworth League convention will convene here tomorrow morning for a three days' session. Delegates from Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho will be in attendance.

Sunday School Convention

MORO, June 14.—The annual convention of the Sherman County Sunday School Association was held at Moro, closing the two days' session last evening. Sherman is comparatively a new county, but is in the front line in Sunday school work, being one of the first counties of the state to respond to the call of the state as-sociation for financial aid. The sessions were well attended, about 60 delegates be-ing present from the different Sunday schools of the county. The state field secretary of the Oregon Sunday School Asseciation, Rev. C. A. Dotson, of Portland, was present and delivered two instructive and encouraging addresses. The following officers were elected for the

ensuing year:
President, Rev. S. C. Eider; secretary
and treasurer, E. Peoples; assistant secretary, Miss Julia Woods; primary superintendent, Mrs. Rockwell; home depart. ly selfish and destructive, will resist any retary. Miss Julia Woods; primary surform. The enlightened and judicious perintendent, Mrs. Rockwell; home department superintendent, Mrs. Orie White, all ification of the system, which oppresses of More.

> Will Go on Duty Monday. SALEM, Or., June 14,-A tilegram re-ceived today by Captain S. B. Ormsby, superintendent of the forest reserve, conveys the information that the supervisors of the reserve will go on duty June II. The supervisors are: W. H. Dufur, northern division; Enos Dixon, central division; Nathaniel Langell, southern division. The 30 rangers were to go on duty June 16, but their appointments have not yet been received.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mild, open January weather, this, The plane trust will without doubt be out on a sound basis,

Fashion note: Rubber boots are the cutrect thing to wear with garden hose,

The clouds came up just to let the ploeers know that they are still in Oregon, Depew is probably doing the thinking which goes with the talking he did the other day.

The Oregon is at her old tricks, She got into San Francisco 24 hours before she was expected,

The San Francisco Chronicle is appearing without pictures. Have the newspa-

per artists engineered a corner? Portland will have a 25-foot channel to the sea, even with the opposition of such

powerful rivals as Nestucca and Astoria. Mr. Mansfield says that a man must suffer before he can act. He might truthfully add that his audiences must iso do a good deal of suffering.

The man who loves a girl so madly that he is constrained to kill her ought to be hanged at the public expense just to show how much all the world loves a lover.

The Cavuse Indians on Umatilla reservation have been trying for three weeks to elect a chief. They evidently learned their polities by reading reports of Senatorial elections

The sociologists who tell us how to live on 50 cents a week are beginning to find their works fully as popular as those of the good divines who tell their parishoners how to cle.

Five negroes were hanged in Georgia vesterday. And at the risk of his reputation for veracity the correspondent who sends out the news makes it appear that they were executed by due process of

law They scalp coyotes in Eastern Oregon now and turn them loose again to replenish the earth. If this practice leads to the establishment of a race of bald coyotes, the enterprising scalpers will wish they had used a little more foresight.

Str Mountstuart Grant-Duff, in his 'Diary," tells a story about Father Healy, who happened to be sitting in a tramcar in company with two very ill-bred Protestants, whose conversation contained little else than the most rabid abuse of the Roman Catholic church. As he left the car Father Healy remorked: "I observe, gentlemen, that you do not believe in purgatory." "No, indeed, we think it is one of the many soul-destroying errors of your system," "In that case," replied the priest, "you may go to hell."

Miss Ellen Terry has no fancy for secing herself depicted in different characters. Not one portrait of the kind adorns her wails, "I have a friend," she said to an interviewer, "who gets every photo of me published and puts them in her rooms. It made me quite wretched when I last called. There was I, weeping in her bedroom and mad in her dining-room, while in the front parlor I was positively dying in three different positions." Lit. tle souvenirs of her stage career, on the other hand, Miss Terry delights to keep.

The Parliamentary register for 1896 showed that there was then only one potwalloper in all England. One sceing the term for the first time might easily imagine that a potwalloper was a species of ichthyosaurus or some other reptile of a past age. It will be discovered upon Inquiry, however, that the term "potwalloper" is literally one who boils a pot, and was applied to voters in certain roughs of England, where before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, the qualification for suffrage was to have holled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for six months.

"A Daniel Come to Judgment." Louisville Courier-Journa

"An' he play'd upon a harp."
Whatever else we may be disposed to think of Dowle, he is at least a dandy. He has not only the inspiration of his convictions, but a courage worthy of them. It was a magnificent piece of check for this gold-brick man to appear before a Chicago audience. It was sublime that he was able to work himself and his audi-

ence to a frenzy, thus:
"Understand well what I mean. I will take no counsel in my methods of govern-ment. I have come to proclaim theocracy, pure and simple-the government of God by God and for God, and I will never rest till all other forms of government have been driven from the earth. You talk about your democracy. Bah! I tell you democracy has been tried in the balance and has falled. The government of the people, by the people and for the people is twaddle. I stand loyal to the flag, and countenance no revolution, but I demand here and now that the name of God must be placed foremost in the Constitution of the United States, and the supreme authority of God over all things must be recognized.

Joseph Jefferson is a Swedenborgian, Edwin Booth was a Unitarian. They were fairly good actors in their time. But it may be doubted whether either of them could have worked himself—even in a mimic scene-to the following noble

"Listen to the first message prophet. You must pay your tithes and offerings into the storehouse of God. Accursed be ye if ye would seek to rob His house of its fullness by not obeying this, His will, sent through Elijah." There is but one counterpart to this in history. According to Proctor Knott-the Courier-Journal giving its authority and reserving alike its judgment and its responsibility - Simon Suggs, when "the meat havin' give out, and not a bar'l o' flour in the house," set forth in quest of adventure, fell in with the camp meeting, and for purposes of revenue only got religion, he at once rose from the mourners' bench and shouted, "Ante up, brethren; I kum in on nary pa'r, an' see what I draw'd! Religion is four accs. Everybody gits 'em an' nobody kin lose." But that was before sequence flushes and Mr. Dowle!

In Summer Time. In Summer time the world is fair. And birds are singing everywhere; The honeysuckies love to climb In Summer time.

In Summer time the flowers bloom, And sunbeams melt the hours of gloom. The lusty year is in its prime In Summer time.

In Summer time the clouds on high

Sail o'er the bosom of the sky. And lazy locusts lift in rhyme In Summer time. In Summer time we long to turn From paths where we must toll and learn,

We crave the gentle and sublime In Summer time-All save the man with lungs so strong

Who wants to boller all day long; He sees no honeysuckles climb; He notes no June day's lusty prime; He hears no locust's lilting rhyme Nor craves the gentle and sublime He wants to sit out in the sun And watch the baseball players run And hear his throat's unceasing chime