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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Parily cloudy, with protably an occasional light shower. Westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER -Maximum tem-serature, 59; minimum temperature, 48; pre-spitation, 0.19 inch. PORTLAND, TUESDAY JUNE 25, 1901

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP-PUBLIC UTILITIES."

In the Charter Committee of the City of Portland there has been some debate whether, in the article as to franchises, such as the right to construct and operate street railways, telephone and telegraph lines, light plants, etc., within the city, there should be inserted a provision giving the city power to appropriate such properties to its own use, upon appraisement and payment therefor-after the lapse of a fixed period, say twenty-one years.

The Oregonian most positively holds that such franchises ought to be granted, or renewed, only on conditions that will yield the city a revenue, proportioned to their value to those to whom they may be granted. But the detail, ject open to opinion and debate. The franchises have a value beyond the mere valuation of the property, rated in proportion to other property; for the use of the streets is a privilege or easement of large value, and practically exclusive to each company for the purposes granted; hence, in addition to the moderate property tax there should upon the franchise, in the form of a levy on the gross receipts, under each right to adequate compensation for the use of these franchises and it will be gross dereliction to allow these valuable uses to continue longer without proper prevision for compensation of from Seattle and is echoed at Astoria.

the municipality. But the question whether the city is to go into the various lines of business that may be founded on these franchises is a question of quite another character. Sb is the question whether it should reserve to itself the right and power to resume these franchises and take over the property to itself, after a term of years. The Oregonian will say plainly that it is no believer in the socialistic jargon about state or municipal "ownership of public utilities." Beyond question, the right of regulation belongs to the state. But the proposal of state or municipal ownership ens a question of a very different kind. As a policy it is not merely questionable, but held by many, and we think by most, to be very erroneous, If the state is to embark in this business, how far is it to go? Where is it to stop? The term "public utilities" can have no restricted definition. Every important industry is a public utility the making of shoes certainly not less important than the operation of street-

Again, it is well known that the expenditure necessary for the use of any important franchise and the development of a property upon it must be large; also, that for a number of years there is likely to be little pay or profit, especially in a city that has not yet passed beyond Portland's stage of growth. Investors therefore are not likely to take franchises for short terms, or even for terms of considerable length, and go forward with extensive and expensive improvements, unbe hoped for they will be required to surrender both the franchise and the property. True, it is said they are to be paid upon an appraised valuation. But the first property-the plant-by this time will probably be thought to have little value. It may be worn or antiquated, and would be appraised for little; and undoubtedly it would be allowed to run down and the service rould become poor, toward the end of the term when the state was to take it. No plant is likely to be kept in high order, when it is understood that the state is to take it at its own valuation, at the end of a term. It would seem, therefore, that no better way of paralyzing the undertakings necessary for public convenience and municipal de-

The philosophy of it, in short, is altogether utopian. It resembles the philosophy of the jubilee year of the dreamers of ancient Israel, who attempted, after the return from the captivity, to create an ideal state, founded on their conceptions of social justice. Every fiftieth year the first owner of the property, if he had parted with it, was to resume it. The state was to take charge of the redistribution, stripping of their property those who had had energy to acquire it, and stripping them moreover of opportunity. There is a difference between that case and this, indeed; but it is a difference in detail, not in fact; for here the state is to claim the right to take the property, there the individual first owner was to drapura and Knight Companion; it will have it back. It is not, indeed, proposed in our Charter Committee to make state ownership general-at least | States in 1900, and outranked only by not yet; but there are those who think New York, San Francisco, Galveston

velopment could be devised.

the means of production and distribu- half of the wheat exports of the ten tion, and their numbers are not few. Who, indeed, can give any adequate definition of "public utilities," and yet | the total shipments from the Pacific logically leave out any of those things that are useful to the mass of mankind? The true socialist believes that the state should do it all; and these municipal propositions are directly in at the earliest practicable moment, so his line.

These franchises belong to the city, and it is its right and duty to require payment for the use of them. But that is widely different from the proposal that the state or city shall acquire property and embark in lines of industry, great or small. Water supply stands alone, as a municipal undertaking that is not questioned. There is nothing else of its kind. Supply of light has, indeed, some analogies to it, but it has not won its way to general acceptance, and probably never will. Carriage of people here and there in a city can properly be no more a part of the business of a municipality than the distribution of milk at their doors; and little a part of the city's proper busi-The people of the United States, ness. we think, are not at all inclined to allow expansion of socialistic ideas in municipal and state affairs, to meet the demands of theorists, dreamers and utonists. The true American idea, the idea of a democratic republic, is to hold For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., the state to limited functions. Let us regulate, control and tax the use of these franchises, but not attempt to operate industries upon them, or to extend the functions of state or city, to meet notions about "public wants," of which there can be no end. The city may just as well publish its newspapers

THE COLUMBIA IN HISTORY.

The Columbia River, which the river and harbor committee will visit this week, has been known to navigators for over 125 years, Captain Bruno Heceta, commanding the Spanish ship Santiago, lay to off the mouth of the river on August 15, 1775, and Heceta, convinced that he was near the outlet of a large body of fresh water, charted it the Rio de San Roque. The stupidity of the English sailors deprived them of the bonor of entering the river before the American Captain Gray. Lieutenant John Meares, commanding the East India Company's vessel Felice, made a superficial examination of the coast in July, 1788, and reported with great assurance that "we can now with safety assert that no such river as that of St. Roc exists as laid down on Spanish charts." Early in 1792 Vancouver was in the vicinity of the Columbia, but did not consider the opening worthy of attention, being satisfied "that all rivers or inlets that had been described as discharging their contents into the Pacific between the of taxation of such franchises is a sub- fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude were reduced to brooks does it. insufficient for our vessels to navigate, or to bays inaccessible as harbors for refitting," On April 29, 1792, Gray spoke Vancouver that he had been for nine days off the mouth of a large and with an air into which he doubtless injected a little English contempt be in most cases if not in all a tax for the upstart Americans, he wrote bad for one soulless railroad corporaparticular franchise. The city has a and inaccessible to vessels of our burden, owing to reefs and broken water." Vancouver's reports and some talk we

the river to commerce was a large fac- erty to have and to hold. tor in the settlement of the boundary question with Great Britain. But these wrecks, were caused by lack of knowledge of the river, and not that the of the Peacock and the Shark, and prior to 1850, Captain Crosby of the Toulon, Captain Couch of the Maryland, Captain Sylvester of the Chenancas, Captain Gelston of the Whiton and the naval officers of the Hudson's Bay ed from it without accident. Notwithstanding the bad reputation given the river by Commander Wilkes for irregular tides, shifting sands and great distance of landmarks, the Columbia has made friends and retained them, John Maginn, president of the Association of Pilots of New York, examined the Wilkes charts shortly after they were published, and wrote to Senator Benton that "the mouth of the Columbia is a better harbor, and has manifest advantages over the harbor of New York in all the essential points which constitute a good harbor. Taking the mouth of the Columbia as It now is in a state of nature, without the aid of pliots, buoys, beacons, lighthouses and steamboats, I deem it a vantages, I would deem it a far better harbor than New York, and capable der notice that by the time profit might of containing an unlimited number of ships." The experienced eye of Ma-Wilkes was inacapable of conceiving, but which the commander of the wrecked Shark saw when he said "the maritime and colonial security. introduction of steam and the presence of good pilots would render the pas

the Columbia neither broad nor plain. partment will be carried on independ-Two crews of the Tonquin, with the exception of one man, perished in 1811 while sounding. In 1817, Captain Biddle, of the United States sloop-of-war Ontario, was sent to take possession of Astoria, but the sight of the break- ing to this subject; another will relate ers upon the bar caused him to regard the bar as hazardous. In 1839 Sir Edward Beicher surveyed the bar in H. and of the inhabitants of the coast; a B. M. ship Sulphur, and grounded several times. Navigation on the Columbia has improved wonderfully since the early days. Less than fifty years ago Portland became ecstatic because a barkentine drawing seventeen feet of water was enabled to ascend the rivers for the interest and welfare of coast and discharge 530 tons of freight at its | and maritime peoples, wharves. Now 9000-ton ships like the Indrapura and Indravelli come and go

almost without notice. Portland will ask Congress, through the river and harbor committee, to deepen the channel at the mouth of the Columbia to forty feet. It will demand this in behalf of the commerce which it is developing with Asia, and which is justifying the use and moral development of fishermen of large ships like the Indravelli, Indemand it in behalf of its station as a wheat-exporting city, fifth in the United sion of the topics thus briefly outlined,

years ending in 1900, aggregating 106,-\$95,105 bushels, being 621/2 per cent of Northwest. In behalf of the tributary country in the Inland Empire, Portland will demand that the Columbia and Snake Rivers be opened to Lewiston that the food products of that great region shall have outlet to the sea by their natural trade route. For an expenditure of about \$4,000,000 at the cascades the Government opened forty miles of river to navigation. For an additional expenditure of \$3,500,000 between The Dailes and Cellio over 200

miles of river would be opened to navigation. We should impress upon the river and harbor committee that we are not asking Congress to open the Columbia, but to improve navigation on it. us say frankly that the depth of water at the mouth of the river is not sufficient for the present commerce, let alone for that which is developing by Eastern Business Office, 47, 48, 48 and 39 the transmission of intelligence be-Tribuno building. New York City; 469 "The Rooksry," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special little a part of the city's proper busiareas east of us. The Columbia is the natural trade route of this immense basin, and should be made free from its mouth to the farthest point inland to which craft can ascend and load and unload

> A STEP IN RAILROAD EVOLUTION. There is more than one way to skin a cat, also more than one way to cook a rabbit; and recent events have shown that there is more than one way to combine railroads. Time was when it was deemed within the power of states to prevent great railroad corporations from absorbing their competitors. Time was when statutes were supposed to houses as to operate its street raliways have some bearing on the control of railroad properties and majorities of boards of directors were required to reside in the state which should authorize their existence, thus to be more amenable to law. The railroad powers in some cases went through the form of objecting to these "regulations" and "discouragements to capital." but finally accepted them with good grace.

In view of recent events, the verdancy of the people and the statesmen of the past generation seems quite refreshing. What railroad company wishes to absorb its competitors in these days? Is anybody afraid local boards of directors will direct important railroad moves? Does anybody suppose those carefully framed regulations, in constitution and statute, achieve their object? The corporations continue their several separate legal identities with the utmost precision, but the boards of directors do what they are told to do. Harmonization of interests goes on just the same, and the railroad trust is the result. All this is accomplished away over the heads of courts and Legislatures, even beyond the reach of the professional politicians and without harassing popular campaigns. Gray brain matter and a turn of the wrist

Two groups of railroads seem about ready to do business on the new basis -the Harriman group and the Hill group. There is no illegal or questionable merging of corporations, no atgiver. Still Vancouver was incredulous, tempt to do anything which the unsophisticated Legislatures would regard as wicked. Of course it would be "that if any inlet or river should be tion to buy and own its competitor and found, it must be a very intricate one thus destroy competition; but nothing was said about one man or set of men buying and owning both corporations. What a striking similarity between Surely it would be a great curtailment of personal rights and freedom to say hear nowadays! That which emanates | that a man should not invest his money in whatever legal property might suit The loss of the Peacock in 1841, and his fancy. This would violate every the Columbia, as the wrecks occurred | mede. And there can be no doubt that at a time when the probable value of railroad corporations are legal prop-

As matters have come to be railroad presidents are but general managers. wrecks, and, in fact, all the early The real executive function is exercised in New York City. Those who wear the title and draw the comfortchannels were not sufficiently broad able salary of president have been reand deep. Before and after the loss duced to mere operating officials from whom an accounting is regularly required. The chief traffic men of the different corporations within a combination will have to report to a central traffic chief. There you have it-one executive actuator, one traffic governor Company entered the river and depart- for a large group of roads of allied interests. The combination is effected and nothing but the spirit of the old arrangement is destroyed. Empty laws cumber the statute-books, hungry politicians look on in grief. The people are passive. Now what will the great railroad combiners do with their properties -make them agents of progress and development, or mere harvesters of dividends and trouble?

SOMETHING NEW IN EXPOSITIONS. During August and September of this year there will be an international exposition of hygiene, maritime security and fishery, held at Ostend, Belgium, the object of which is to make known the measures adopted by different govgood harbor; with the aid of these ad- ernments for the organization and working of services of succor on battlefields, and in cases of great catastrophes on sea or land-as the use and working of lifesaving apparatus, etc. ginn read in the charts a future which An international congress will be organized in connection therewith for the discussion of questions of hygiene and The scope of inquiry proposed is wide and the topics seem to be irrelevant, but sage over the bar comparatively safe." | the work has been so systematized that Captain Gray found the channel of investigation and discussion in each de-

> ently. The exposition will comprise three divisions. The first will be under the general head of hygiene, one section of which will contain publications relatto the application of physical and natural science to the hygiene of seamen third to applications of civil or maritime engineering; a fourth' to the preparation of food on board of vessels, preserved foods, refrigerating apparatuseverything, in fact, suggestive of modern methods and inquiry into matters

Under the second division-"Security" lazar-houses, Red Cross methods lighthouse signals, equipment and dress for salvors, apparatus for salvage, life buoys and transports for the wounded and shipwrecked will be considered. Under the third division-"Fishery"-fishing and its auxiliary ciences and the physical, intellectual and sailors, will be considered.

While necessarily there will be much that is purely theoretical in the discusthe simple fact that theories have been elaborated in regard to them is sugthere ought to be state ownership of all and Boston; it will demand it in be- gestive of progress in ways of health, perial crown.

comfort and longevity-conditions that make for human happiness and usefulness and exemplify evolution in some of its most subtle phases.

It is small wonder that the proposal of Sir Thomas Lipton to race the cup defender and challenger across the Atlantic has been received with surprise by the New York Yacht Club, and there seems little likelihood that it will be entertained. The accidents that have already befallen the slightly built racng machines show that the factor of safety has been cut down as low as It was possible to cut it, and that it will be little short of wonderful if both yachts live through the races without mishap. Of course, in the event of a race across the ocean the sail plans would be modified, and the boats braced and strengthened to withstand the shock of the waves; but while the Shamrock, under rough-weather rig. and prepared fully for the voyage, may make the long journey in safety, she will make no attempt at speed, and will be sailed so as to protect her from the violence of the waves. But even with all these precautions, several challengers have been wrenched so severely on the high seas that it was necessary to dock them before they could enter the races, and it is hardly likely that either the Shamrock or the Constitution could be raced from shore to shore without grave danger, not only to the yachts themselves, but to the lives of those who sail in them. There can be no question that a race across the Atlantic would be fine sport; that it would afford abundant opportunity for a test of seamanship, and that it would attract the interest of the world even more, perhaps, than the cup races off Sandy Hook. It should not, however, be made by feather-weight racing craft, such as the Constitution and the Shamrock, but by yachts built for that kind of work, and able to meet the high-rolling seas without danger of being wrecked or capsized in mid-ocean, to the deadly peril of all on board.

All of the great trade centers which are the initial shipping-points to the ocean for large areas of production are n a limited sense inland cities. New York on the Hudson, Chicago on a feeder of the St. Lawrence, Philadelphia on the Delaware, Baltimore on the Patapsco, St. Louis and New Orleans on the Mississippi, and Portland on the Willamette and Columbia, are examples. Witness also, in Europe, London on the Thames, Liverpool on the Mersey, Bremen on the Weser, Hamburg on the Elbe, Antwerp on the Schelde, Bordeaux on the Garonne, and Paris on the Seine. If salt water is the first essential of a commercial city, why do San Francisco, Boston and Newport News yield to Chicago, and Seattle, Tacoma and Everett to Portland? Ships go as far inland as they can, following the established custom of trade from the beginning of time of the meeting of seller and buyer at the point on the trade route most convenient to both.

The few days of sunshine of last week caused a marked improvement in the appearance of lowland wheat pushed the strawberry crop forward rapidly, caused peas to fill, currents to ripen, corn to start, and, indeed, induced a general forward movement in the domain of agriculture in the Willamette Valley. Having thus performed a generous act, the clerk of the weather changed the programme without apparent cause or due warning, and let loose, as it were, "chill November's surly blasts" and rains upon the June fields and gardens, "Potatoes needed rain," say the growers of useful tubers, and the rest of us are driven to seek consolation in the fact that this need has been supplied.

The announcement is made semi-officially that Pension Commissioner H. C. Evans has handed his resignation to the President. It is explained that while for personal reasons the President has been disposed to retain Evans in office, the attitude of the latter has for months been that of "dignified irritation." President McKinley would like, it is said, to stand between his Commissioner and the rascally pension agents who have made the life of the latter a burden, but political conditions will not permit this. So he will endeavor to soften the matter by finding a less trying but equally remunerative place for him, thus making concessions necessary to his own peace of mind, to influential pension agents.

Susan B. Anthony's address deliv ered on the opening day of the annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at Minneapolis included the following passage:

When the mother of Christ shall be made the true model of womanhood and mother when the office of maternity shall be held , a-cred, and the mother shall consecrate herself. as did Mary, to the one idea of bringing forth the Christ child, then, and not till then, will this earth see a new order of men and women,

prone to good rather than to evil. The New York Sun quotes this passage, and fairly says that if women follow such a model "they cannot be politicians. They will pull baby carriages instead of wires. Their office is to raise children for the Republic and

the future." A considerate public will deeply sympathize with Secretary Hay in the bereavement that has fallen upon him and his household through the tragic death of his eldest son. The death of a young man just entering upon a career of honor and usefulness is, to a certain extent, a public misfortune, while to parents whose hopes are suddenly blasted by the untimely passing of a promising son, the event is a bitter calamity. This being true, public sympathy and regret in full measure attend Secretary and Mrs. Hay in the severe affliction that has overtaken them,

It would be quite disloyal to McKinley, Hanna, Foraker et al. even to suppose that anything new or unexpected would come from the Ohio Republican Convention. Ohio is a great state, but its political parties are in that condition of subserviency expressed by the term "thoroughly organized." The machine does its work there with neatness and dispatch.

The population of Salem is again set down in the census returns at 4258. It is a beggarly showing for the capital of Oregon. Has the place grown at all during the past thirty years? Or was the census enumerator too stupid to make his returns in an intelligible manner? Salem certainly cannot "point with pride."

We guarantee that Bryan, in declin ing a third nomination for the Presidency which has not been offered him, does not think he is rejecting an imEAST OREGOY IRRIGATION

Baker City R publican Congressman Malcolm A. Moody has succeeded in securing a promise of a visit to Eastern Oregon by Professor F. H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the Geological Survey. Some time within the near future this distinguished irrigation expert will be in our part of the state. reclaiming arid lands.

Announcement of this fact should create

widespread interest and generate an in-tense spirit of activity. Professor New-ness have been aware of the great exell, the dispatch states, has been visiting those regions where the farmers showed place to other materials in these classes an appreciation of such work, and by of manufacture. One of the largest and united, eager demand, offered some encouragement to the Government in af-fording all possible assistance. He did not come to the vast arid region of Oregon before because there seemed no de-mand for his services. He found nothing goods to what would be the equivalent in to amuse the matinee girls. here to encourage him to believe that pre-paratory work by the Government would be followed up by intelligent effort to ap-ply information conveyed. ply information conveyed.

arguments have accomplished what absence of concerted action and progressive activity on the part of the farmers should have done before. It now rests with the captions to substantiate Mr. Moody's statements in their behalf. In their keeping lies the simple duty of demonstrating that the agriculturists of this vast/ondevaloned person are awake arg in 14 line. veloped region are awake, are in the line of many words, he admits that the difficulty of march to greater and better conditions in the present instance is the artificially than those which have blessed their ancestors.

He says that the free wood tariff of 1884

which if in California would be brilliant with orange groves or richly productive of luscious fruits, is set to sagebrush, has tions past, and will be so in the future unless greater enterprise imbues the inhab-

Irrigation in Eastern Oregon will un-fold possibilities so great that, compared with the present, they might be thought a dream. There is soil here, fertile, producing soil, quickly responsive to the hus-bandman's touch if watered.

Around the outskirts of other communi-

population is clinging to barren h, thinly clad with soil, broken with boulders, and deprived of every productive ingredient. Wavering at a move which takes them from environments familiar, to those they know not of, they pour forth good human energy upon ster-

lle ground. These conditions cannot exist when such ast tracts as spread before the eye in Eastern Oregon are open to settlement, if these thrifty, industrious people are taught where to look. Nothing in modern days does more to attract immigrants and capital than legitimate advertising of re-sources. If the eminent Government irrigation expert is known to be spending a considerable period in this region, and the intelligent reports sent out cover facts outlining the vast resources of Eastern Oregon, no surer magnet could be formed for capital. Investors and homeseekers would follow his statements regarding agricultural development with absorbing interest.

Commencing at The Dalles, Congress-man Moody and Professor Newell will traverse most of Eastern Oregon. All the larger streams will be carefully measured, and notes made of irrigation possibilities. One of the watercourses mentioned in the outline already furnished was Powder River, flowing by Baker's

very door. anticipation of this visit, and business men generally would find it to the advantage of their community if an effort were made to prepare informa-tion, afford Professor Newell opportunity for observation and study, and manifest such an interest as would encourage this valued department further to analyze Eastern Oregon and report on its pros-pects. This is one of the lines of legiti-mate advertising, which produces tenfold A wide-awake community

quickly grasp the opportunity. A Dangerous Gan.

Hudson Maxim in the Home Magazine, During the last few years we have heard a great deal about the man behind the gun. He has had his share of praise. We have pictured him in our mind's eye as a bronzed hero for whom death has heard so much, but he is an equally brave and interesting character. He is the in-ventive crank. He is usually possessed of the most unbounded confidence in his own devices, due to a blissful ignorance of the lowerful agencies he attempts to handle, He is a real hero all right, and will always express his willingness to stand to his gun during tests, while the usual man behind the gun seeks shelter. Only on trial, but as the ordnance officers could not permit him to stand beside while he touched it off, he was greatenessed and refused to let the gun he recently an inventor constructed a gun from gas pipe for throwing dynamite with gunpowder. He took it to Sandy Hook for trial, but as the ordnance officers tested at all by the United States Gov-ernment. He threatened to give foreign overnments the benefit of his invention, and Uncle Sam would be obliged to do without it. He took his gun home with him, where he could test it all by himself, which he did in a field back of his house. He was picked up unconscious, with his under jaw gone, and a few other parts missing.

Monthly Review.

If there is one thing Tommy hates it is being worried. The word is a poor one, and has better but less polite substitutes in his own vernacular. I don't deny that he will grouse (grumble) heartly over the most necessary work, but he will grouse in a very different and more justifiable way over unnecessary work, or work given am at the wrong time, when a little consideration would have shown the order to be unfair. There are times when details must be insisted on; there are others when a sympathetic instinct would say: "Let them alone." He haves a succession of contradictory orders, one counter-manding the other. Often this is in-evitable, but he is shrewd enough to make allowances where it is so, and to distinguishes cases where it is only foresight and consideration that are lacking An officer's knowledge of his work and knowledge of his men never far separated, are here closly allied. An order which is wrong through shortsightedness or ignorance, though its results in incon-venience to the giver, may be nothing at all, reacts inexorably on the rank and file in the shape of annoyance and worry perhaps far out of proportion to its intrinsic importance.

Tariff Issue Again Forward. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Against the Eastern Republican mo ment to punish Babcock by removing him from the ways and means committee and the chairmanship of the Congressional campaign committee, lies the certainty that the Western Republicans will resent the attempt and insist upon some modification of Government protection to trust extortion in the home market. Babcock knew that Western Republican sentiment was strongly back of him in putting forward such a bill as he has, or he would not have taken the step. He may be forced to retreat and the Western Republicans may be induced to keep still a while longer, most probably. The Eastern wing of the party is the stronger of the two. and will be able to use the prevailing prosperity and the old tariff argument of protection to labor and small concerns, with powerful effect. But success in keeping the party together against any change in the tariff must result in restoring the tariff question to something of its old po-sition of importance in American politics. WOLL, VERSUS COTTON.

Boston Herald.

In the last bulletin of the National Asnociation of Wool Manufacturers the editor endeavors-and to quite an extent successfully-to meet the adverse comments that have been raised by the woolgrowers concerning the amount of cotton and othto measure the prominent streams and er substitutes that have been used dur-furnish data regarding the possibilities of ing the last few years in the manufacture of alleged woolen and worsted goods, Probably few not interested in the busitent to which of late wool has given most successful manufacturers of this country recently said that, in his opinion, cotton was used at the present time in Congressman Moody has persuaded the survey that Eastern Oregon farmers are alive to the possibilities of irrigation. His as wool in the production of wool fabrics. less than 300,000,000 pounds, it will be seen

belt. Irrigation enterprises here have not gained the substantial headway noted in many other climes. Land in this country, which if in California would be brilled. with orange groves or richly productive wool were restored under the new tariff, of luscious fruits, is set to sagebrush, has the manufacturers, particularly those been set to that useless shrub for genera-making ready-made clothing, which represents a great part of the use made of wool and woolen textile fabrics, found it impossible to put up their prices to corsents a great part of the respond with the artificial advance in the cost of the raw material. The editor of the Bulletin holds the tariff of 1834 responsible for the present use of substitutes because it accustomed the American pec ple to a range of low prices from which they cannot now be persuaded to depart. This, it seems to us, is a back-handed responsibility, since, if in the Dingley tar-iff the wool schedule had been left as in the preceding tariff, the American manufacturers could have supplied their custo-mers with the low-priced goods which they needed without having to resort so largely to the use of wool substitutes. Even the editor of the Builetin admits that the wool duties under the present

tariff law are too high, that they operate to restrict the consumption of wool, and are thus injurious to the grower of that staple, a result which he says wool manufacturers pointed out to woolgrowers at the time the Dingley bill was under Congressional consideration.

The statement has been frequently made at Washington by those representing the woolgrowers that, if a high duty was maintained upon imported wool, it would not required many years before there would be produced in the United States all of the wool that the American people require. To quite an extent present ex-perience is demonstrating the truth of this forecast, although in a manner that the woolgrowers could never have ex-pected. Instead of increasing their production of wooi up to the level of an in-creased demand, they have, by insisting upon extremely high prices, brought the per capita American demand for pretty closely down to the limit of their former production; hence, instead of increasing the supply, they have lessened the demand, and we have low prices for wool in our market simply because even the present domestic wool clip, which is considerably less in quantity than it was fifteen years ago, appears to be more than equal to the demands of the consuming public

We are not importing any considerable quantity of the foreign manufactures of wool; we are simply doing without this staple and are using cotton in place of to sixty cents a pound, it is obvious that the former and not the latter will be used; and as the editor of the Builetin points out, modern invention has gone so far in the improvement of machinery methods that cotton manufacturers have no terrors. There is another type of man had given to them not only the material behind the gun of whom we have not appearance, but also the "feel," of wool-

len goods. The American consumers, numbering is the aggregate 75,000,000 people, have this way revenged themselves upon their woolgrowing and woolmanufacturing op-pressors. The latter, through Congressional influence, have decreed that and wool fabrics should have a high and artificially sustained market price given to them. The method adopted for the purpose of securing this result has been little less than legalized extortion. The gree they will do without wool, just as their forefathers announced that they would do without tea when the autocratic though it had been planned, has greatly astonished and disappointed the woolgrower, and is changing the wool into what may be fairly described as cotton manufacturing business.

La Grippe in Fifteenth Century. Notes and Queries

It is very well known that the influenza is not an exclusively modern complaint, but I am not sure whether a curious reference to it by Bower, the continuator of Fordun's Chronicle, has been noted. Writing of the year 1420; he says that among tackling him." those who filed in Scotland that year were Str Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney; James Douglas of Dalkeith, Str William de Abernethy, Sir William de St. Clair, Sir William Cockburn, and many others, all by "that infirmity whereby not only great men, but innumerable quantity of the commonalty, perished, which was vulgarly termed le Quhew (le Quhew a vulgari bus dicebatur)." (Bower, xv, 32.) Nov "quh" in Scottish texts usually represents the sound of "wh" (properly aspirated), therefore it seems that in the 15th century the influenza was known as "the Whew," just as it is known in the 20th century as "the flue." I have refrained from quoting at length Bower's explanation of the cause of the epidemic, but there seems lit-tle doubt that the disease was identical with that with which we are so grievous

The Man Behind the Pen Magennis Ivengh, in Leslie's Weekly Morning, evening, early and late, Rain, or sunshine, or snow Behold our friend of the fourth estate Benoid dur friend of the fourth estate.

In the filves of Newspaper How!

Who so tireless day by day?

Who so modest of men?

Who so young, though his head be gray?

The man behild the pen.

Headache, heartache, merry or sad, True to his chosen trust.

Recording the deeds of the good and the bad,
Gentle, generous, just.

Happy-go-lucky, fond of good cheer,
Little to show for it when

He balances books at the end of a year—
The man behind the pen.

Popular idols! Children of fame! Which of you pauses to think That most of the glory encircling Was born of printer's Ink? Towns turn out—the people shout With rapture ecstatic-ah, then Remember the wizard who brought it about! The man behind the pen.

Rain, or susshine or snow, Behold our friend of the fourth estate In the hives of Newspaper Row!
Who so tireless day by day?
Who se modest of men?
Who so young, though his head be gray?
The man behind the pen. NOTE AND COMMENT.

And the next day it rained. Last ditches appear to be scattered all

over the Transvant. Drop a hundred million dollars into the

slot and get a trust. Philadelphia is achieving a hit in the

role of a terrible example, What shall we do with our girls? is beginning to be a serious question in Russia and Italy.

Having laid down his arms, of course General Cailles will no longer be able to lift up his head.

The theatrical season has closed in the East, but the murder trials have stepped

Keep your eye on Funsion. He will probably celebrate the Fourth of July by going out into the woods and capturing a Filipino private.

Li Hung Chang has retained an emineut lawyer. The old man evidently intends to make a will that will stay made for a few months after his decease.

Another boom in the stock market is predicted. Buy early and you will be out of danger of the fear which is bringing Andrew Carnegie's gray hairs with sorrow down to the grave.

We have beat Hon. John Bull at goif, in the yacht races, and on the turf, and the Fourth of July is coming around to remind him that we had something the est of the War of the Revolution.

Swiss cow bells have been introduced nto the Himalayas to frighten the tigers away from the cattle. If the cow bells, do not work, accordions can be substituted. Any tiger that ever growled would fly from the sound of an accordion

A prominent colored man who is coming to Portland, organized a chapter of the Order of Hawks in Seattle. As the views of the colored race and those of the hawk coincide on the chicken question, the good brother ought to be well qualified to put the order on an interesting basis.

The following dramatic criticism apseared recently in a Norwegian paper: The traveling theatrical company at present visiting this town gave one night representation of a play styled 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' by a person called Shakespeare. The play is said to be a comedy, but is terribly monotonous in its effect, especially the two first acts, An uncouth and besetted cavaller, who flirts and spoons with a bevy of demimondaines, but who becomes a victim to their absurd intrigues-such is the sum. total of the plot. We can only say that such a play is poor fare to invite an educated public to. It was a relief when the curtain dropped, and we had an opportunity of listening to a selection of humorous songs.

"I heard Dr. Conan Doyle tell a good tory during a trip I made to London last Winter," said an Eastern man a day or two ago. "He said that at a dinner party he had attended the guests began discussing the daily discoveries made to the detriment of people occupying high stations in life and enjoying the confidence the business world. Dr. Doyle said that it had always been his opinion that there was a skeleton in the closet of every man who had reached the age of 40. This led to a lot of discussion, some of the guests resenting the idea that there was no one who had not in his past it. So long as cotton at ten cents a something that were better concealed. As a result of the controversy, Dr. Doyle pound can perform the service of wool, a result of the controversy. Dr. Doyle which on a scoured basis costs fifty-five said, it was suggested that his views as to family skeletons be put to the test, The diners selected a man of their acquaintance whom all knew only as an upright Christian gentleman, whose word was accepted as quickly as his bond and who stood with the highest in every respect. 'We wrote a telegram saying: "All is discovered; flee at once," to this pillar of society,' said Dr. Doyle, 'and sent it. He disappeared the next day, and has never been heard from since,'

couthful-looking man that has occupied a Cabinet portfolio in recent years. looks more like a boy of 18 or 20 than he does like a man of middle age. The other day he was taken for a boy by an old gentleman who was at the Department of Justice to see the Attorney-General on business. Mr. Knox's office is on the first floor of the building. The waiting-room is on the opposite side of the English Government compelled them to ing-room is on the opposite side of the pay a tax upon this. This instinctive achail. The old gentleman had been sitting tion, just as effective in its results as there for an hour or more to see the Attorney-General. At last Mr. Knox emerged from his office to go to some other part of the building. The old gentleman mistook him for the office boy, and stepping up to him, said:

"Say, sonny, what kind of a fellow is your boss? I see you coming out of his office, and presume you know all about him. I have a little business to transact with the Attorney-General, and would

Mr. Knox's cherubic face brightened, and, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said:

"Oh, he's all right. Walk right in and sit down until I return. I will then hear what you have to say." The old gentleman would then and there

have sold nimself for 30 cents,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Mathilde-Mr. Hungerford is a man who

thoroughly believes in himself. Elaine-How very guilible he must be.-Town and Country. Too Fast for Her.-Miss Elden-There are so many fact young men nowadays. Miss Young-ly-H'm-yes; you do seem to have difficulty in catching one -Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Hoytleultural Millinery.—'Harry, how do you like my new hat?' "I don't know, Harriet; like my new hat?" loern't it need a little more fruit on top and little more shrubbery on the left side?" hicago Record-Heraid.

At the Apothecary's. Poet-How much for this prescription? Apothecary-Two dollars, please. Poet isollicquizing as he pays)—Ar\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ the publishers tell me that poetry is a drug in the market. Oh, that it were!—Boston

No Sport About It .- "I see that the cup An Sport About 1:— I see that the cup of-fender Constitution takes trial trips on Sun-day. Is it right to indulge in a sport on the day of rest? "Trips in a cup defender don't come under the head of sport. They are classed as dangerous scientific experiments"— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So Sweet of Her!-Mrs. Chatterleigh-Fency dear, at the Browns' last night, they were all saying how glad they were to hear you were at last engaged! Of course, I didn't believe the report, dear, and I said I wonderse any one could be so stupid as to imagine anything o absurd?"-Punch.

se absurd!"—Punch.

His Marksmanship.—"Did—did you ever shoot a man!" questioned the tenderfoot timility of Pepperhole Pete. "See here, young teller." havied Pepperhole Pete, in a voice that shook Pike's Peak, "don't you never reflect m my marksmanship agin! Shoot a man! I never miss'd one, y' dern galoot!"—Ohio State Journal.

Caught Red-Handed .- "We believe you to be caught wan," hissed the great sleth. "I am innocent," retorted the accused. "But those red stains on your hands? They are surely blood." "No, sir; lithograph ink. I sarted to read the arr supplement of a Sunday paper while I was perspiring."—Chicago Niws.