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TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair, with northerly TESTERDAY'S WEATHER ... Maximum ter

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION. The fact that taxes are falling more and more upon real estate till now there thing like a cutaway coat and a spotted are few other values that are reached for taxation, almost puts a quietus on the demand for single tax. We have, virtually, such tax now. Incident to land values is a fucid letter in the New York Herald, of which the paragraphs that follow are extracts:

What are the causes for the present de-States, and what the remedies?

There are undoubtedly certain localities in which real cetate is held firmly, and can be sold at good prices. However, in large sec-tions of the East and Middle West outside of ness centers, real estate does not cone prices, nor is it sought as an estment to the same degree as within a few years prior to 1893.

In view of this condition of affairs, I wish very much, for the sake of many of your real sstate readers, that you would answer, if posmible, the following questions:

-Has the prevailing popularity of "inand bonds of corporations anything to do with the chrinkage in the demand for real-estate ond-Have the present laws relating to

taxation of real estate and the burdens rosed upon real estate for the maintenance of the departments of city, state and county nts anything to do with the depreciation of real-estate values?

Third—Has the maintenance of free schools, free hospitals, free libraries, free dispensaries, free parks, etc. (personal taxation being evaded and shirked), anything to do with the presdepreciation?

cities do not pay any taxes to the various municipalities in which they live for courts, police and fire departments and other munici-pal charges and luxuries?

touch the very hear! of the matter. Yet it is not certain that any remedy can be suggested. Real estate is the one form of property that cannot escape taxation. Hence the increasing disposition to hide values in stocks and bonds. It is this state of affairs that makes opportunity for the promoters of the great trusts. People avoid real estate, because of the burdens upon it, and buy trust bonds and trust stocks. The trust then in turn becomes odious, and increases the public discontent. Between all these things there is intimate connection. One of them follows another, and the inciting causes lie behind all. The writer of the letter from which the above extracts are made puts his finger upon them. But it is easier in this case, as in most others, to make a diagnosis than to offer a hopeful remedy. People will have things, through taxation, and real estate cannot escape it. Property in most other forms can and does, in large degree.

TOM REED FOR MAYOR.

The suggestion of Thomas B. Reed as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York City came from a Demo crat, Austin Fox, the leader of the funior bar. Mr. Fox has always been a Democrat, bitterly opposed to Mr. Reed on every public question save that of Bryanism and expansion, but he soundly argues that the municipal campaign against Tammany should be free from National politics and all partisan considerations, and from this point of view he declares that Mr. Reed possesses not only the ideal qualifications for a candidate, but also for a Mayor. Mr. Reed has unflinching moral and physical courage, he is a man of unspotted integrity, a man of tact, of personal geniality, who has not incurred rsonal enmities or jealousies thus far in his New York career. He has a very imposing personality, and a solid, National reputation for pre-eminent ability. He could probably be elected if he could be persuaded to accept the ination, but it is very doubtful if he would accept a nomination, even if it meant a sure election.

It is true that De Witt Clinton re signed a seat in the Federal Senate in 1803 to become Mayor of New York City, but Clinton had not found the Senatorship quite so agreeable as he expected, and as Mayor of New York City be was paid a salary of \$10,000 a year and perquisites. Ten thousand dollars was a great salary for those days, and Clinton was not a rich man in his own right. He cared more for money than he did for the honor of a seat in the United States Senate, and the society of New York City was more agreeable to him than that of Washington. The compensation of Senator then could not have exceeded \$2000 per annum, and the office of Mayor paid six times that amount, and Clinton was as a rule in straitened circumstances, igh his wife, a Miss Franklin, brought him a fortune of \$40,000. Furthermore, after less than a year's service as United States Senator he found that he was but a cipher at Washington, while he was a great power in New York. He had to beg favors at Wash- really meaning full primary election re- foreign trade, import and export com- esta,

ington, but in New York he was the almoner of party gifts. He enjoyed strength in the Legislature to defeat an the practical, fighting politics of New adequate primary election law. They York City far better than the dull and States Senate. The times and circumstances were far different in Clinton's Clinton in no respect resembled Tom Reed. Nevertheless, a place that so able a statesman as Abram S. Hewitt | held by virtue of the political machine thought worthy of acceptance from high and patriotic motives might tempt

To be Mayor of Greater New York at its present critical period of municipal history offers Mr. Reed a larger opportunity for permanent public usefulness and influence than any position he has thus far occupied. Greater New York has a population of 3,506,000; it is a vast cosmopolitan community; it is one of the greatest marts of trade, one of the greatest seaports in the world; it includes vast wealth. To be the executive for two years of such a city in the critical stage of its municipal growth is to a very able and highminded man a great opportunity to obtain enduring fame and exercise vast influence for good. From a broad, pa-triotic point of view, Mr. Reed ought to accept this great office, even at cost of the sacrifice of his personal case and pecuniary advantage. It is a great place for a man of great ability and rare force of character, and such a man is Thomas B. Reed. It would not be a political office. It would not drag him back into partisan politics, for he would be supported by enlightened and upright men of all parties, who would great executive field marshal of the that he will be a candidate for renomforces of municipal reform. Mr. Reed could greatly add to his best fame in anade up for the campaign that will end the position of Mayor of New York. If in November, 1903. he is nominated he ought to accept, and if he accepts he will be elected.

THE DISEASE-BREEDING MOSQUITO Entomologists are giving a very close and minute description of several varieties of him. But you must have a microscope, in order to identify one from another, and you must know how to use the microscope, as well. The malarial mosquito has mottled wings, while the harmless insect's wings are clear. In other ways also he dresses like a dandy or dude. He wears somenecktie. One peculiarity he has that can be detected by the naked eye. When he bores for blood his head is down, and the tails of his coat point up at an angle of forty-five degrees, while other varieties of the mosquito stand with horizontal body. This also is the fellow that spreads typhoid fever, but not till after he has bitten some one infected with that disease. To get malarial poison, however, he doesn't have to go abroad. It is part of his original constitution.

It is another variety that propagates the yellow fever. The home of this gentleman is in tropical or semi-tropical countries, on the seacoast or banks of tidal rivers. But before he can dispense the disease he must bite a yellow fever patient. After that, for ten days or more, the generation of the spores or bacilli is going on within his anatomy, and his bite within that period is pretty sure to set up the fermentation in the blood that produces

the disease. Minute descriptions of these pro cesses are furnished by physiologiststhose of Europe taking the lead. But the opportunities of our own people in Cuba have supplied a great deal of original and confirmatory evidence. The tendency of opinion now is that while typhoid may be and doubtless is spread by other modes of infection, a mosquito also carries it; but that malaria and yellow fever depend gation. These discoveries are hailed as among the most remarkable in the history of science. But it is a pity that man has been compelled to fight the mosquito for thousands of years, under the disadvantage of not knowing what enemy he had to deal with.

REPUBLICAN SCHISM IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Republicans have fallen

into such discord that the Democrats have high hopes of again getting possession of the state. The Republican party is rent asunder, and all because of a personal fight that was started several years ago between the venerable Senator Philetus Sawyer, who had long been the Republican boss of the state, but who has since died, and Robert M. La Follette, then an ex-Congressman and now Governor of the state. The two were never entirely congenial in their political relations, though there was no rupture until the cases against the ex-State Treasurers, to recover interest received by those officials on state funds when they were in office, were brought. One of those ex-Treasurers was a business associate of Senator Sawyer, and the Senator was surety upon his bond and also upon the bonds of other defendant ex-Treasurers. The Judge before whom the cases were to be tried was a brother-in-law of Mr. La Follette. Mr. La Foliette was a practicing attorney. Senator Sawyer met Mr. La Follette in Milwaukee one day and offered him a retainer of \$500 for his service in the cases, and did it in such a way that La Follette construed it as an effort to reach and influence the trial Judge. Instantly there was an eruption. That was the beginning of an open schism that has troubled Wisconsin Republicans ever since. La Follette was young, able and ag-

gressive, and had political ambitions of his own. He started out to shake up the bones of the old organization, and he did it with some effectiveness, though he was not able to bring about his own nomination for Governor until the death of Sawyer, a little more than a year ago. Then opposition to La Follette melted away, and he swept the convention last Summer and was triumphantly elected in the Fall. The reforms he had agitated for years were indorsed by the convention, particularly a primary election law and a law for equalization of taxes. Everything was so completely for La Follette and against the old organization that Senator Spooner, who is no politician at all but was elected by the Sawyer crowd, became panic-stricken and declared he would not be a candidate for re-election. He had the impression that the political stage was to be swept by the La Follette people, and that it would be better for him to make a virtue of necessity. The La Follette people, however, said they had no intention of interfering with Spooner, and would sup-

port him for re-election. After election the fright of the oldline Sawyer Republicans, represented by Henry C. Payne, Charles Pfister and Senator Quarles, wore off, and they set about "construing" the platform as not

form, and they finally mustered enough functionary; and they were so averse to surrendering the power which they that they chose to have the Republican party stultify itself rather than carry out its plain pledges. And it did so after a wrangle that lasted through the

Legislative session, Now the anti-La Follette faction has organized for the avowed purpose of taking possession of the Republican party in the state and evicting the Governor and his friends, and particularly their odious reform notions. They regard the necessity for this action as immediate because there is a great deal of work to be done if the hold of the La Follette people is to be shaken from the regular Republican organization. The new movement is fathered by men who were lieutenants of Sawyer, supported by those Republican members of the Legislature who opposed the primary reform bill and other La Follette measures, and it also has the favor of Federal office-holders. An address to Wisconsin Republicans is in course of preparation by the newly organized faction, and promises are free that the fight is to be carried to the bitter end. Either side would prefer to see Democratic success rather than the success of the opposing faction, and the merriest kind of a time may be looked nominate him and vote for him as a for. La Follette has already announced ination, and the issues are practically

NOT DETECTIVE, BUT NEWSPAPER.

The Oregonian is not in the business of ferreting out offenses against the laws of the country, of detecting crime or punishing criminals. But as a newspaper it frequently gives publicity to infractions of the law and to the doings of lawbreakers. In its office as purveyor of news it frequently reports disputes involving public property and public questions, and sometimes to disputes affecting private rights, when such disputes become a matter of public record and attention. There are always at least two parties to a dispute, and both cannot win, both cannot be wholly right; indeed, it frequently turns out that neither is wholly right. It often happens, too, that the fairest statement a newspaper can make of these controversies, treating them solely as matters of news interest, is misconstrued by each party as a designedly partisan statement for the benefit of his opponent. And again, when any particular state of facts reflects upon the integrity of any person there is haste to impugn the motive and intent of the paper that shall give them publicity, and to declare the showing made, howsoever true to the facts it may be, as "villfication" and "persecution." No honest newspaper escapes this experience.

While it is no part of the business or purpose of The Oregonian to play the part of detective or spy in the community, it is its business and purpose to give the news, "all the news that's fit to print," regarding matters of legitimate public interest. In pursuance of this course The Oregonian has given some attention to the public land question, and it must continue to do so, Nobody doubts that improper practices have figured in the disposition of much of the public domain. Everybody, of denies complicity in frauds, The Oregonian accuses nobody, but publishes such pertinent matter as it can get, being careful to present the case fairly as the available information will permit. With respect to some of these cases it has been charged with more or less heat that The Oregonian was lending itself to improper uses, and that these matters ought to be left for treatment in regular official form. The Oregonian has no desire to divert these matters from their proper official channels, and it cannot conceive how publicity should defeat honest proceedings. In fact, one of the objects in setting these matters before the public is that good may come of it, not evil. There is wide public interest in everything pertaining to the disposition of Government lands these days, and The Oregonian would fall short of its duty as a newspaper if it should fall to recognize this interest. The Oregonian does not propose to be found

SCHOOL BOOKS AND THE CIVIL

wanting in this respect.

WAR. A convention of Confederate Veterans, in session at Baton Rouge the other day, protested against the use of certain Northern text-books in Southern schools, and named many which they resolved ought to be excluded. They declared that these books do not properly represent the motives, the course and the purposes of the Southern people in the Civil War. A series of resolutions was adopted, closing with the following:

Resolved, further, That in our opin distories or other school books, which may rent of questions involving the respective nerits or demerits of the North or South, should be taught in Southern schools, unless written by one in thorough sympathy and affiliation with the South and its people, and unless intended to be used solely in Southern

It is the right of the Southern people to have in their schools such books as they choose. After some further years, however, when all the Confeder-ate Veterans shall have passed away, be accomplished, it would probably the personal element in the treatment of their history will disappear, and the | in that sputtering land. causes and course of the Civil War will studied impartially, South as well as North. A point upon which the Southern people who participated in the struggle are very sensitive is the statement that the cause of secession was their desire to perpetuate slavery. This they resent as a reproach to them, But if the statement is not true, there can be no historic truth. Unquestionably the motives of secession were complicated with a lot of political metaphysics; but the desire of separation was based on conditions of which slavery was the corner-stone, and perpetuation of slavery was deemed by them indispensable to support of the system. Hence secession and the Civil War, But there is respect for the Confederate Veterans, and no reason for surprise or complaint when they are found protesting against school books that, as they think, cast reproaches upon the cause for which they so stoutly stood.

On the first of last month the 34th birthday of the Dominion of Canada was celebrated. Within that term of thirty-four years her population has increased but 50 per cent, while her

bined, has increased upward of 250 per cent. Canada's exports and imports are about twice, per capita, those of the found that the proposed reform in the United States. Her population is about dignified proceedings of the United method of nominating candidates for 5,500,000. Her export trade for the year office would eradicate the political boss, ending June 30, 1900, is given as \$191, and they were sure that the people of 894,723; her imports as \$189,622,513-a day than they are now, and De Witt Wisconsin still needed that species of total of \$381,517,235. This gives a foreign trade of \$70 per capita for Canada against \$30 per capita for the same period in the United States. Her lumber and timber exports are from \$5,500, 000 to \$6,500,000 a year. Her agricultural and allied exports have more than doubled the last decade. Canada exports annually \$18,000,000 worth of cheese, \$10,000,000 worth of cattle, \$10,-000,000 worth of bacon, \$4,000,000 worth of butter, and \$3,000,000 worth each of oats and apples, and raises 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. In all, Canada sells about \$30,000,000 a year of the products of her fields and farms. In the exportation of fish Canada leads the United States in the proportion of about \$10,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year. Canada enters and clears about 1000 sea-going vessels a month. For foreign and inland navigation there are 2000 steamships of Canadian registration. She has 18,000 miles of railway, 2700 miles of canals, 33,000 miles of telegraph lines, and more than 80,000 miles of telephone wires.

> In dealing with their strikers perhaps the Morganeered trusts will "take a pointer" from the "leading citizens" of Tampa, Fla., who, a few nights ago, organized as a vigilance committee, seized the principal labor leaders of the town, took them in closed carriages to a steamer, just ready to sall for Havana, ordered the captain to receive them on board and sail away at once, and warned the men never to return to Tampa. On following days they went among the strikers and commanded them to resume work upon a certain day, or deportation would not be confined to the leaders. Later, twelve more strikers, who were sub-leaders, were hustled out of the town. Then the committee issued a proclamation "to the anarchists and labor agitators," saying: "Your days in Tampa are at an end. We cannot and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for your safety, you will shake its dust from your feet." Surely this precedent will

not be lost on the steel trust! * . It is to be hoped that Chairman Burton, of the Congressional rivers and harbors committee, will not suffer the fate of other statesmen who have favored the digging of the "Seattle ditch." But it was before he had seen Seattle that he expressed his view of the matter: he may have repented later. When John L. Wilson lived in Spokane and was a Representative in Congress, he was not given to enthusiastic advocacy of the Lake Washington Canal project, otherwise known as the ditch," and he made the trenchant observation that it "had swallowed every man who went near it." Now he has identified himself with Seattle and espoused the cause of the "ditch." Perhaps he thinks the "ditch" will not swallow a dead man.

The Pacific Northwest has within a few years produced a large number of excellent horses for cavalry service. Not only is Uncle Sam in this field, seeking and finding, but the British and German Governments have made purchases here of horses for service in South Africa and China, and at home. The horses of the Rocky Mountain region have much greater endurance and are free from distempers that are prevalent among the more tenderly reared animals of the East, hence the favor which they find with Government horsebuyers. This partially explains the demand that has within recent years caused stockmen to turn their attention again to horse breeding for a wide and constantly widening market.

Shamrock II is a beauty. Upon this point all who have watched her as she lles at anchor off Stapleton, Staten Island, are agreed. The opinion of experts, indeed, is that she is by far the most handsome and graceful yacht that has come over seeking the America's cup. The general verdict is that it will be a pity to beat such a beauty, but the Yankee skipper who will sail the Constitution or Columbia, as the case may be, in defense of the piece of silver that has been in this country so long that it seems to be almost one of our institutions, is not likely to be overcome with pity of that type when it comes to the test. He may admire this lovely Delilah without submitting to be shorn at her hands.

Not for years have forest fires been so general on the Pacific Coast as they are now. We had grown to think that the infrequency of fires was due to the good work of the forest rangers, but that tdea will now be subject to revision. The smoke that settled upon the city yesterday recalled to old-timers the excessively smoky season in the early '60s. There was another season of smoke in 1883, and again about ten years ago there were a few uncomfortably smoky days. But a change atmospheric conditions, a brief shower, and the air gets beautifully clear again. It is yet too early for the soft haze of waning Summer,

Colombia and Venezuela each have a lively revolution on hand, and yet the two governments are about to war with each other. All this is connected with the design of Uribe-Uribe to merge Venezuela, Colombia and Econly increase the size of the troubles

Uncle Jesse Carr is likely to see lively work on that interstate ranch when the United States Deputy Marshals of Oregon and California get to tearing down those miles of stone fence. The proceedings of yesterday indicate that Judge Bellinger means that his orders shall be obeyed without further quibbling or delay.

A Crushing Argument. Springfield Republican,

The only sound argument made against his anti-trust tariff scheme, in Congressman Babcock's opinion, "lies in the state. ment that to undertake to amend the tariff law disturbs trade and unsettles business to a greater or less extent." But he meets this with a crushing rejoinder. This argument would have conclusive force if the Democrats were in control but there is nothing to fear from a Re-publican Congress. When tariff changes are made the friends of protection should make them." And to that what can a good Republican say? Nothing. He is wholly silenced, for it is a corner truth of high tariff gospel that the tariff can-not be touched by its enemies withou disaster to the country, but may friends with perfect safety to all inter-

GOLD PRODUCT AND MONEY MARKET

New York Journal of Commerce. The probability of an early resumption of gold mining, on its normal scale, in South Africa, lends interest to the dis-cussion of the influence of the production of the precious metals on prices, and on the rate of interest which capital can command in the money markets of the world. The discussion is a very old one among economists, and the principle has come to be pretty well settled that while an increase in the stock of gold and sliver may advance prices, it can have but little effect on the rate of interest. In the last century David Hume pointed out, with his accustomed clearness, that prices had quadrupled since the the covery of America, and the amount of gold and silver in circulation had inreased in a still larger ratio, the decrease in the rate of interest had been less than one-half. He argued that the value of the money metals being largely conventional or fictitious, their greater or less abundance counted for little. Gold and silver did not properly rank among the elements of commerce; they merely supplied the instrument which men had by common accord selected to facilitate exchanges. They furnished the oil which made the wheels of commerce turn more Mr. George E. Roberts, the Director of the United States Mint, takes up this old

but always interesting discussion, in the current number of the "North American Review," without, however, throwing Review," without, however, throwing any new light upon it. He finds that while the immediate effect of additions to the money supply is to reduce the interest rate, it is a mistake to assume that an increase in the stock of money will permanently affect that rate. An increase in the stock of money will increase in the stock of money will eventually find expression in a depreciation in the value of money, as compared with commodities; but interest is a pay ment in kind, and suffers the same de-preciation in value as the principal, with-out any reduction in the rate. Mr. Roberts goes on to argue that the rate of interest depends upon the supply of capital, which may be quite different from the supply of money. But the first effect of an increase in the money supply is upon the interest rate, because the new stock swells the bank reserves and rates are put down to encourage borrowing until this new stock is absorbed either by the actual growth of industries or by a rise in prices.

THE AMERICAN MAN. His Physical Condition as Compared

With That of Europeans. International Monthly.

The most important, because the most fundamental, of problems concerning the quality of the American man concerns his physical condition as compared with that of his kindred beyond the sea. As to this point the evidence is so clear that it needs little discussion. It is evident that the American Indians, a race can be carried on to better advantage at evidently on the ground for many thousand years before the coming of the Europeans had found the land hospit-able. For savages they were remarkably well developed, and though unfitted for steady labor, their bodies were well made and enduring. Taking their place, the North Europeans, representing a wide range of local varieties, English, Irish, Highland Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, Normans, French, and many other groups of Old World peoples, have, since their implantation, a hundred years or more ago, shown that the area of the continent from the Rio Grande to the far North is as suited to our kind as any part of the earth.

This is sufficiently proved by the sta-

tistics of American soldiers gathered tistics of American soldlers gathered during the Civil War; the American white man of families longest in the country is, on the average, larger than his European kinsman, the increase being mainly in the size of head and chest. It is further indicated by the endurance of these more in the trains of the soldler's of these men in the trials of the soldier's life and by the remarkable percentage of recoveries from wounds. This endurance of wounds was regarded by the late being, as he claimed, on the besis of an extensive experience as characteristic of American rabbits as of American men. Moreover, the statistics of life insurance companies doing business in this country. Dr. Brown-Sequard as a feature common to all the mammals of this continent,

NO SYMPATHY FOR MORGAN. Because He Is the Representative of Monopoly.

Chicago Evening Journal.

True as it may be that the general public is not pleased with the action of President Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association, it is no less true that it has no sympathy whatever with Pierpone Morcan Mr Schwab and the steel trust.

It is said with some degree of plausi-bility that trusts may be beneficial to the community, and combinations of capi-tal can accomplish much that could not otherwise be achieved. In fact, there must be combinations of capital in order that we may have banks and railroads and steamships and all the other vast appliances by means of which modern business is carried on.

But this is a very different thing from "Morganeering," or the combination of a great number of plants carrying on the same or cognate industries in order to bring about a monopoly and command the "Regrating" and "forestalling" were

crimes at common law, and have ever been held offensive to good morals. consisted of buying up a product or obtaining control of it in such a way as to sell it again at one's own price. They are known now under the more familiar name of "corner," though the latter is based on the factor of short selling, either in stocks or grain

It to buy up a product to corner it in the market is an offense, to buy up and control the milis and factories that manufacture the product is no less so, and that is what Mr. Morgan and his associates are doing.

There ought to be, and there will be, some way found to control or break up such combinations by law. They are a menace to the just rights of the people. There can be no sympathy for them any-

Will Not Fight Against Improvement ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 13 .- (To the Editor.)-In this morning's issue of the Daily Astorian the following was printed in its local columns:

The Chamber of Commerce met last night in regular session, and transacted considerable routine business. Just previous to adjournment D. H. Welch offered to contribute \$50 or \$100 to a fund to pay the expenses of keeping a man in Washington during the next session of Con-gress to fight appropriations for river improve-ment between Astoria and Portland. I desire to say that my name, used in connection therewith, is an absolute false-

hood, and at no time have I ever menloned or even thought of such a thing. I am not a member of the Chamber of Commerce, nor have I at any time attend ed any of its meetings.

I would like for you to publish this denial, that the public may know that I in no way countenance such talk and pub-D. H. WELCH. lications.

Dewey's Great Battle Record. Boston Herald,

Admiral Dewey will go down into his-tory as the man who was in command during two great naval battles—the battle of Manila and the Sampson-Schley engagement, which is to take place in Washington in September.

Times Have Changed Chicago Tribun If the Galesburg pastor who thinks the severe drouth of this Summer is a punish-ment for the sins of the people is right. beloved, times have changed greatly since the days of Noah.

WHAT CUBA NEEDS MOST.

Chicago Tribune The tobacco dealers of Havana are sensible men. They make a forcible argument which may have some effect on the tobacco raisers of the United States, to whom it is specially addressed. These Cubans ask for a reduction of the duty on Cuban cigars. There is no doubt that such a change in thetariff will increase the consumption of these cigars in the United States and thus benefit the to-bacco raisers of Cuba. The American tobacco raisers are not ignorant of this and they are opposed to any change in the duty on Cuban goods. They are at one with the sugar producers of this country, who are against a reduction, no matter how trivial, of the duty on Cuban raw sugar. The sugar and to-bacco interests of this country when united have much influence in Congress,
But the Havana tobacco dealers say that Cuba will be helpess unless allowed freer access to the American markets. If independent Cuba cannot dispose of

prayer if made would not be refused. Then, say these Havana people, states like Virginia and North Carolina would be rulned so far as tobacco is concerned, as they could not compete with Cuba. This is sound reasoning. The American sugar and tobacco people could not prevent the annexation of Cuba if Cuba wished to be annexed. They could not prevent for any length of time the free admission of Cuban products if the isl-and were annexed. They must decide, therefore, whether it is better for them that these products shall have lower duties than at present or no duties. They must choose one or the other horn of the dilemma. They must concede something to their Cuban competitors or they will be forced to concede everything.

its products in the United States more

advantageously than at present, then Cuba will renounce the dream of inde-

pendence and ask to be annexed. Such a

THE STEEL STRIKE. Efforts of the Trust to Get Rid of Organized Labor.

Wall Street Journal. There is reason to believe that the steel ompany expects some important advantages to accrue from the Amalgamated Association sirike. The first of these advantages is expected to be a demonstration that the company does not depend upon organized labor for carrying on its work. The second great advantage is likely to be the opportunity given to close works in one locality and to increase work at another, having reference not only to the cost of production but to the general advantages of operation.

Officers of the subordinate steel of panies who would not have felt justified in closing mills and throwing men out of work except as a matter of necessity, feel that when the men have voluntarily quit work, the company is justified in leaving the mill closed if the same work some points and increasing it at others, the steel company has opportunity to se-lect men who are contented with good wages and reasonable hours, but who do not deem it necessary to decide for the company what other persons it shall em-

ploy. The sicel company has the great advantage of being able to change its hase of operations from one point or another according to the necessities in the case. The labor leaders can hardly know where the steel company may decide to make some move, and if they undertake to picket all points, the line of pickets wi be thin in places. Officers of the stee company believe that while the strike may cause a less of profits this Summer, it will result in a gain in profits in the long run.

The End of a National Church. Sir Walter Besant in The North Ameri-

can Review. The Church of England is now entering anew upon an acute form of that contro versy-so acute that, if it is followed up the Church will undoubtedly be rent in Moreover, the statistics of life insountry companies doing business in this country appear to indicate that the expectation of life is greater here than in the Old of life is greater here. osophy, Before disestablishment actually takes place there will be mountains of literature to be read; there will be a flood of talk. But the most effective arguments will be those which flow how, in the United States, not to speak of our great Colonies, religion takes no harm where there is no Established Church. Some of us will regret the loss of an institution venerable and beautiful; glorious for the saints and divines, the martyrs and co it go in full confidence that, as in Amerinational creed.

Reservoirs on Union Pacific

Salt Lake Herald. Within a short time the Union Pacific within a stort time the thouse with have completed ready for use, at a cost of over \$1,000,000, the five great reservoirs that are to furnish pure water for a long stretch in Wyoming. The first to be ready for use is at Lecoy, \$3 miles west of Granger, and the others will be ties." ready shortly afterward.

Although the cost of this great undertaking is immense, the road expects to all back in the course of time in the difference in the wear and tear on

the locomotives passing over that por-tion of the line. At present there are long stretches where the only water ob-tainable is saturated with alkali. This has a serious effect on the boilers, cutting down considerably their period of usefulcutting ness and necessitating constant watchfulness and frequent repairs. By means of the reservoir system the road will catch the mountain water in the springs and at other times of high water and pipe the pure fluid to the various tanks. It is estimated that this will save the company several hundred thousand dollars The Leroy tank has an area of 29 acres

and a capacity of 41,800,000 gallons. sombined capacity of the reservoirs will

> The Steel Strike San Francisco Chronicle

Whatever the faults of the trusts-and they are many-the workingmen well understand that they work to their advantage. The steel strike is an attempt to assure present or future concessions, which the strike leaders well know co not be given, except by such a powerful organization as the steel trust. The boys want some of the trust ple for themselves. The struggles now on in differ-ent parts of the country are purely eco-nomic. So long as they are peacefully conducted society must endure the in-convenience and loss, whatever it may be.

The Rock That Menaces.

Indianapolis Sentinel. The report that John D. Rockefeller has secome a billionaire serves to call atwealth which the trust principle encour-ages. Such immense personal fortunes have always preceded the domination of plutocracy and the downfall of repub-lics. There is no reason to believe that At our republic will prove an exception, present we are going the beaten path.

New York Herald.

The latest reason given by experts for the great falling off of attendance in New York churches is the increasing pros-perity, which enables citizens to leave town for the Summer. There are some old-fashioned" churchgoers who dispute this and assert that less sensationalism, less worldliness and more practical "gos-pel sermons" in the pulpits will bring more hearers into the pews,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

To get some of Rockefeller's millions, first find your oil.

Kansas shows a disposition to say its grayers only when necessary.

Steyn will go to Europe and join Kruger,

Like the old man, he desires peace. The only perpetual thing about perpetual

notion is the perpetual discovery of it. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, Remember the Lord and the bath-house fund.

The strikers should make sure they will not be starved into eating their own

Now doth the fly with buzzing din Besiege bewitching Ethelwyn But never reach her beauty skin

For gauge and cheese cloth she's within The South is more bent on burning negroes at the stake than on drawing the

We always could do more work in Winer than in Summer, especially now since it's Summer. George Gould has a daughter. She will

probably grow up to make some poor Count happy. Kruger will neither come to the United

States nor go to South Africa. We admire his pluck. In Summertime when the weather is bot

When the sun is boiling and the ice is not, How much more beautiful then, you know, The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow,

She was indeed a charmer, And with her boa looked sweet, But I didn't dare go near her Her box constrictor to meet. Our own John Barrett seems to be the

only one of the late war heroes who has not suffered from iconoclasm. A bald-headed man is not necessarily a victim of circumstances. He may be a

writer of testimonials for hair restorers. Sleeping-car porters will form a union, but whether to demand bigger tips or to boycott the comic papers is not given

out. He was caught by the undertow In bathing in the sea, But he never was in danger, for

It was a crab, you see A man in Chicago killed his wife and himself because she wouldn't go somewhere with him. Let us hope he has gone alone.

It has been found expedient to reduce the size of the British force in South Africa. The reason is that only a small part of the army could keep up with the enemy.

When Hanna promised the full dinner pall we thought he was big enough man to give it. But it turns out that Hanna is a mere shoat compared with Carnegie and Morgan.

In a recent imaginary battle the fleet defending England's coast was totally defeated, and all the ships were destroyed, The English are rejoicing that the enemy was not a real one.

> For a watering-place It sets a fast pace, And none better exists, I ween; The coffee and milk
> Are of the same lik.
> And are the best watered I've seen.

The Navy has ordered all its officers to cease talking about the Schley-Sampson dispute. If the order could reach the newspapers there might be something left for the court of inquiry to do.

It has been quite a while since Admiral Dewey was married, and it is therefore probable that he will preside over the court of inquiry instead of Mrs. Dewey Indeed, the Admiral has so far recovered himself, that she has expressed no opinion about the Schley-Sampson controversy.

How in the world is the boys' bath-house going to be free if it is not a "public utility"? We commend this very serious problem to the Hon. J. N. Teal, of the Charter Commission. How in the world can any "public utility" be free unless feasors, the scholars and teachers, who have adorned its history. But we shall let property out the honorable Gentleman. Can this also to the Honorable Gentleman, Can here, religion does not need a apploody imagine a greater "public utility" than a bath? Will not baths increase the mutual comfort of those who ride in public street-cars in warm weather? Next to a well-fed citizen, is there any better citizen than a clean one? Let us discover whether it was an oversight that baths were omitted from the list of "public utili-

> "While society was busily engaged on Thursday afternoon enjoying the social functions," says a Newport special to the New York Tribune, "Cornellus Vanderblit, Jr., dressed in grimy overalls and jumper, covered with dirt and oil from head to foot, was crawling in and out among the intricate machinery and boilers of the torpedo-boat Stringham, critically examining every part of the little craft, which is here awaiting her speed trial before she is accepted by the Government. For more than three hours Mr. Vanderblit was aboard the vessel, and it is safe to say that not the minutest details of the construction of engine and boilers escaped his critical eye. Mr. Vanderbiit had accepted an invitation from the builders of the boat to inspect her, and spent the greater part of Thursday afternoon in what appeared to afford him the greatest enjoyment."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

numbers of the enemy.-Boston Transcript He-I hear that Jack Dashaway is blowing a lot of money nowadays. She-You ought to try and get to leeward of him.—Brooklyn Life. Ought to Be Happy.—"Blackwood has bitten the dust," said Keedick. "Well, he always did want the earth," commented Fosdick.— Detroit Free Press.

Worn-Out Methods .- "That actress seems be somewhat behind the times." "Painfully: Why, she even had her diamonds stolen last week."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Joys of Touring. Traveler-I say, your razor's pulling most confoundedly! Local Torturer-Be it, zur? Well, 'old on tight to the chair, an' we'll get it off zummow!-Punch. sorrow in a Side-Show.—'How did the beard-ed woman take it when the manager dis-charged her?" "She faced it like a man till she went in the dressing-room, and got her fulse whiskers off, then she broke down and

Vigorous, but Futile.-Wealthy Patient-What is your bill for amoutating my leg? Em-nent Surgeon-Three hundred dollars, sir. Wealthy Patient (filling out a check)-That's a brave effort, doctor; but it will never restore the leg to its normal length.-Chicago Tribune. A ticket-collector on a railway got leave to go and get married, and was given a pass over the line. On the way back, he showed to the new collector his marriage certificate by mistake for his pass. The latter studied it carofully, and then said: "Eh, mon. you've got a ticket for a lang, wearisoms journey, but not on the Caledonian Railway."—Tit-