# The Oregonian.

my, per year.
Weskly, per year.
Weskly, 8 months. City Subscribers-

Dully, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15-Dully, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20-POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico:
20 to 16-page paper. 16
18 to 28-page paper. 20
Foreign rates double. Name or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advantations, subsections, such as the contract of of any individual. Letters relating to advartising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Orepotlan,"
Eastern Business Office, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49
Bribune building, New York City; 310-11-12
Tribure building, Chicago, the S. C. Beckwith
Special Agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bres., 236
Euiter street; F. W. Pitta, 1005 Market street;
J. K. Course Co. 766 Market street, near the E. Cooper Co., 146 Market street, near the Palson Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 512 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by R. F. Gardner. 256 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 203 So. Opring street. For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News

Co., 420 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,

217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald.

63 Washington street

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612

Farmam street; Megenth Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam street.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News
Co., 77 W. Second South street.

For sale in Orden by C. H. Myers. For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey & Co. 2: Third street South. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett Mouse news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton &

th streets; and H. P. Hansen. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

Station, 0.35 Inch. PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

### A DISCREDITED DEVICE.

The easy victory that has attended the initial struggle of the McBride-Preston combination in Republican circles of Western Washington indicates that the Governor is sure of a strong following in the coming state convention and the county legislative tickets generally. Mr. Ankeny's triumph at Walla Walla is equally noticeable in Eastern Washington, and while on the surface It is not friendly to the McBride-Preston plans, there is no reason why such differences as exist should not be subordinated to a united Republican effort all over the state, resulting in a Repub-Hoan Supreme Judge and Legislature, or why the Senatorial question itself may not result in a harmonious agreement upon some capable Republican to succeed Senator Turner. Either Mr. Immense improvement over George Turper, and the Republican disagreement should not be carried to a point which ard of brute force. would permit either of Turner's re-election or the rehabilitation of the odious Wilson machine.

Governor McBride's activity heretofore in opposition to the Northern Securities energer, it must be said that when he proposes a resort to the outworn device of a State Railroad Commission he conducts his railway operations to a most lame and impotent conclusion. Noth- even Mr. Flizzimmons, we take it, may ing, of course, is easier than to manufacture testimony in favor of railroad commissions in states that still retain his parentage with general approval, will form a page of exceeding brightthem. Here in Oregon the politicians whereas a smaller man must be careful that held down those highly ornamental what he says. Our views of men and and enjoyable positions were always goud in their praises of the railroad commission. Testimony on the commission's usefulness, such as Governor Mc-Bride has obtained, is certain to emamate either from the commissioners themselves or else from persons in close williation with them in the state administration. It is perfectly foolish to adduce the decline in railroad rates or the construction of new lines as an evidence of the commission's usefulness. Oregon, a railroad commission state, has lagged behind Washington, a nocommission state, both in reduction of

rates and construction of new lines. The railroad commission is certain to some in short order a mere friendly adjunct to the railroad company's ad- tence of the avoirdupois. ministration. It was this way in Oregon, where the commission became a joke and where it was at length seriously proposed to have the railroads railroad paid the salaries it should sethat only two sessions ago the Oregon railroad commission act. The sentiment. demanding the repeal was universal, and upon the passage of the bill the In view of this record, it is hard to see what sincere support a railroad compractically but one railroad company, Instrument of value to the rallway merger, which Governor McBride is ostensibly fighting, either by its giving sanction to orders which had already been tion with the rallroad people or elsestop-gap or preventive of a maximum rate law, or other legislative act of ready as to what the people think of

the resource of a political machine. The railroad commission, like the Inways inefficient, and knows it. Hence cause under our system of government attack on the Northern Securities merger. It should be remembered that Governor McBride is one of the five or tude toward this merger was largely instrumental in inducing President originated the fight that has been made upon him by leading Senators in close touch with corporation interests, Nothimpair it so much as an effort new to and demand. If the supply of boats is cipline as well as he knows how to back the trial was over calmly said: "I real- ence.

divert this anti-railroad fight to the discredited device of a railroad commission. There is nothing within the legitimate province of a railroad commission that the Legislature of Washington cannot enact and the courts of Washington enforce.

### THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE

HEAVY-WEIGHT. Mr. Balley, of Texas, is young. So is Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana. Beveridge is 40, Bailey is 39. But while the Indiana man is 5 feet 9, or such a matter, weight 150 pounds, Mr. Balley stands 6 feet in his stockings and tips the beam at nearly 200. Let no one suppose that a question of veracity between gentlemen, or a matter of fact concerning the actions of Secretary Hay or Selicitor Penfield can be settled upon their merits without regard to feet high or pounds weight. Mr. Balley knows otherwise, and so does every athletic Southern gentleman of 6 feet, 200 pounds. A man of his weight and height is not to be reflected upon with impunity, as he is physically able to demonstrate. As for the rights of the man 5 feet 9 and 150 pounds, they stand upon another and far lower footing.

The Southern gentleman has always een sensitive about his honor. In its defense he once was wont to cut his friend up with a small-sword or shoot him full of holes. It was worth while any time to turn murderer in order to demonstrate one's probity and culture. A man could make certain remarks for the wisdom and conscience of the concerning another's honesty or concerning the virtue of his neighbor's wife | House to recognize the gold standard provided he was quick enough on the for the islands. This pitiful subservitrigger or expert enough with a sharp ence to a fallen idol is itself about the blade. To the champion in fence or the dead shot a wide latitude in speech and practicability of Mr. Conant's advanced Endrick, 000-012 Seventeenth street; Louthan manners was permissible within the and comprehensive coinage, currency to lawrence street; A. Series, Sixteenth and Currency streeth the less skilliful, a less latitude; and to rudimentary situation in the Philippines the mere human being, who had been in at least open to question. Possibly TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with brought up without special reference to the drawn battle, eliminating both Senthe polite accomplishment of killing. at ate free-silver and House gold-currency mild and deferential demeanor, conciliperature, 18; minimum temperature, 48; prewas the only course possible in con-

science and decency. With the passing of the duello, however, a new order has come in, and opinlons must differ as to the relative merits ficience of the alert and the cold-blooded has been superseded by the native accomplishments of length and cubic contents. We gain in simplicity, evidently, what we lose in cultivation. The arbitrament of the blow dates from remote antiquity, for it must be supposed that before tools of any sort, murderous or beneficent, were invented, the high moral character of the Baileys and the pusillanimity of the Beverldges must have been established beyond question fists before we had arrows and tomahawks. In point of age, therefore, the Balleyan standards antedate those of indefinitely. Aaron Burr. In the cosmic mutations copyrighted by Mons. De Vries, we have swung round again to the level of the Ankeny or Mr. Preston would be an prehistoric age. The advantage which sword and gun lent to intellect has in published form in this country, as been abandoned for the cruder stand-

Justice, however, requires the exclusion of any geographical or sectional have bestowed upon the welfare of our distinction in this reign of matter over With all sympathy and approval for mind. We think that society generally, North South, East and West, recognizes the moral right of the heavyweight to express his views with an abandon that would only bring upon him of slight physique a righteous retribution for his temerity. Mr. Jeffries, or with perfect propriety inform an interlocutor that he is a liar or reflect upon things must be guided largely by our in this bill no enactments whatever height and reach. Whether your heated antagonist is a d- fool or not depends entirely upon his ability to hit out and get away. The merits of moral and intellectual questions hang upon the comparative size and strength of their incarnate champions. Senator Beverldge appears to have been strictly within the Henry, the special ambassadorship of facts in his characterization of Senator Balley's attack on Judge Penfield But he is not a big enough man to say so. Mr. Bailey will say what he likes and he can back it up. He can choke Beveridge, but Beveridge can't choke Bailey. In the twentieth century of Christian civilization there is no power in society to set at naught this omnipo-

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE. The strike of the marine engineers, it carried to extremes, will work serious pay the commission's salaries, an hardship on a large number of people amendment being submitted that if the who ordinarily should not be expected to have the elightest interest in the Best the men. The consequence was differences which arise between the engineers and their employers. Railroads Legislature made haste to repeal its have opened up avenues for trade in most districts of the Northwest, where products of a perishable nature are grown for the city markets, but not in Senate voted unanimously for it and in all districts are these facilities avail- dant reason to think during the past the House every vote was for it but one. able, and scattered all along the Colum- three weeks. During that dark and unbla and Willamette Rivers and their tributaries are gardens, orchards and emission can have in the State of Wash- dairy farms, dependent entirely on the a single victory. Everybody, including ington, especially where there is now steamboats for transportation. Many their opponents, said the boys played of these producers have labored for a good ball, though, as the event showed, which, by reason of its great power, year with very scant returns, waiting it was not quite good enough. could easily compass the friendship or for the season when the berries and the apathy of the commission. Such a cherries, early garden truck and similar home, six were lost by a single score, body would almost certainly prove an products would begin. That season is and one of them it took fifteen innings determined upon in friendly consulta- which will suffer the greatest from the fan knows, that a bad case of the "rat-

the trouble. freight reduction. The Governor is the railroad does not regulate such mat- games were no doubt lost on their merdoubtless sufficiently well informed al- ters a small advance in the freight and its; others were not won because of bad passenger tariffs might be eagerly ac- umpiring-so we are told on the unima railroad commission formed purely as cepted by shippers in preference to losing their perishable products entirely the bat, who was there, and of course terstate Commerce Commission, is al- ties. This advance might enable some the score of the hoodoo. of the boats to pay the advance de-It is always crying for more power. And manded in wages, but on other routes, and to explain about the hoodoo. Sufthis power that it wants it can't get be- where the railroads already take the fice it to say that the hoodoo is an uncream of the business, the owners might that power resides in the courts. For not consider an advance advisable, and the enactment of laws there is the Leg- there would be a lack of public pressure takes up his quarters anywhere he is a degenerate with a mania for murder, islature, and for their enforcement there to force it, and owners would accord- a mighty hard animal to get rid of, and that her insanity was incurable. It are always the courts. This has been logly lay up the boats in preference to recognized by Governor McBride in his continuing the service. The steamboat ease. The hoodoo is chronic, It is a owners of this city are neither philanthropists nor fools. They will not keep their boats running at a loss for any six Northwestern Governors whose atti- great length of time in order to supply employment for men and transportation facilities to producers. Roosevelt to authorize proceedings they tie up the boats when the traffic against the merger-a proceeding which will admit of a profit under the in-

creased wage scales demanded. The marine engineers as a class are well-educated, intelligent men, and they log can deprive Governor McBride of have not taken the step without counthis part in the honor of this campaign ing the cost. With them as with the they have a leader in Mr. Sammy Vig- hate for the person she poisoned; she on behalf of the people; and nothing can | uwners, it is clearly a matter of supply

and accordingly no advance in wages. With the men, if there are not enough engineers who are satisfied with \$190 per month and board and lodging. wages must advance whenever there is an opportunity to operate a boat at a profit under the higher wage scale. Last year steamboat captains were scarce on the Yukon River at \$200 per month. This year there are more men than jobs at \$125 per month. The main argument of the engineers who have quit work is that ment, processes, provisions, rent and everything else has advanced. The argument is sound, and it applies with equal force to the firemen, coalpassers, deckhands, waiters, cooks and every other employe on the boat. They are less skillful and easier to replace than the engineers, but steaks, chops and house rent come just as high proportionately for them as they do for the higher salaried engineers, and their demands must be considered as well as those of the other employes. Meanwhile river traffic is crippled, shippers and merchants are inconvienced, and more or less bad feeling is engendered between employers and employes, A speedy settlement of the differences and a resumption of interrupted traffic will be earnestly welcomed by all concerned.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT. The worst thing in the Philippine bill, as Pat would say, is what isn't there; Senate prevalled over the desire of the only cause for mourning, because the programmes, will prove an act of actual if inadvertent wisdom.

The victory of the House, in securing a Philippine Legislature, will please Governor Taft and other real friends of the islands, and perhaps produce desirable sentimental results among the of the standards. The acquired pro- islanders themselves, without serious sacrifice to prudence, inasmuch as the assembly cannot enter upon existence for three or four years. This compromise between impulsive generosity and hard-headed caution is probably better than either of the conflicting proposals that went into conference. Similarly are the further restrictions upon landowning. This affects care for the toiling masses, while it can hardly be impregnable against the legitimate underthroughout the savage world. We had takings of capital in agriculture, mines and lumbering, without which the civilization of the archipelago must walt

For the rest, the bill perpetuates in the main the code of laws enacted by the Taft Commission and already in partial operation. This code is extant well as in the Philippines, and bears striking testimony to the care and labor which our representatives there wards. This portion of the act is its principal feature, and is a monument of legislative pains and skill. Second only to it is the long enunciation of constitutional rights, obtained by Anglo-Saxons through a thousand years of stress and slow development, but bestowed upon the Filipinos out of hand. This guarantee of individual, municipal and provincial immunity from unjust imposition of power is unique in history, and

ness in American annala. It is somewhat disconcerting to find touching the burden of the debates upon it in either house, The relative merits of Massachusetts and South Carolina, the moral virtue of negro lynchings, the private quality of Tillman and McLaurin, the Boer War, the Frederick statue, the visit of Prince Mr. Whitelaw Reld and the life and services of Winfield Scott Schley and Edgar Stanton Maclay are all conspicuous by their absence. Yet upon them and not upon Philippine laws, lands and coinage has the long discussion upon it

The Democrate did not support the bill upon its passage, notwithstanding their heavy debt to it in the way of texts for oratory and fisticuffs, nor could they be expected to do so. How can they go on saying now that the Republicans have no policy and that military rule should give way to civil government? Their only recourse now will be to denounce the measure as premature.

## GET IN THE GAME.

That the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the Portland baseball team has had abunhappy period it accumulated a consistent record of defeats, broken only by

Of the fifteen games away from now at hand, and if the facilities for to do it, and in another ten. In one reaching the market are withheld from game only was there evidence that they these people their losses will be very lost their nerve for even a brief moheavy. The pressure of these interests ment. When we remember what every strike will probably hasten the solu- ties" is likely to make its palsying inwhat is more probable-by affording a tion of the question which brought on fluence felt even in the best-regulated of baseball families, we can have no On routes where the competition of serious complaint to make. Some of the peachable authority of the man behind through lack of transportation facili- knows-and still others must be laid to

It is not necessary to go into details accountable beast whose comings and goings no man can reckon. When he

position; but it is not irremediable. vided support of a public that is con-They have in the opposing nines foemen worthy of their leather; and

up a star pitcher like Engle, or Wit- ise that I am not fit to be free, and I advance can be made in freight rates | beck, or Salisbury, which is very well indeed. Therefore we say get in the game, gentlemen, and the public that loves good sport and clean sport will

## stay with you.

A RECORD WHEAT CROP. Details of the wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest for the year 1901, as printed in yesterday's Oregonian, make an interesting showing for the port. The exports for the entire year were approximately 17,000,000 bushels, or only about 1,000,000 bushels less than for the record season of 1500-1901. These figures prove conclusively that Portland has lost none of the wheat trade which she has developed and handled from its inception. The crop of 1901 in Sherman, Wasco, Gilliam and Morrow Counties alone was over 3,000,000 bushels smaller last year than in 1900, and to offset this decrease in territory that was exclusively Portland's there was less than 1,000:000 bushels increase in the Willamette Valley, and but very little of that was moved.

It is apparent, then, that Portland made a gain of over 1,000,000 bushels from ferritory where the O. R. & N. was forced to fight with other roads for the business. This gain is another tribute to the superiority of the down-hill grade for moving wheat to tidewater, for it was made solely because the Oregon road could deliver two cars of wheat at Portland in the same length of time and with the same power that was required to deliver one car on Puget Sound. Both roads made special efforts to haul all of the wheat possible out of competitive territory, even though it became necessary to keep shippers waiting at points where but one road touched. The Puget Sound ports, through having access to an immense area of new land with which Portland had no connection, broke all previous records with shipments of nearly 19,000,-000 bushels. A portion of this handsome increase in shipments was due to the numerous steamship lines terminating on Puget Sound, flour shippers thus having practically a weekly service to Oriental ports, and with this service, by absorbing the rail rate from Portland, some flour was diverted from Portland territory to Seattle and Tacoma.

As stated before, however, new terrisands of settlers swelled the wheat rewere the only outlets for this new terriconciliatory to optimistic enthusiasts the effect it was having on the business of the coast seaports were printed in on September 6, 1901, printing the following:

As has been previously stated in detailed letters from various parts of the three states, the heaviest increases in both yield and new acreage are in the State of Washington. Se-

The crop of the three states last year lacked but a few bushels of 47,000,000 the color of the skin. bushels, and was over 5,000,000 bushels greater than any previous crop ever grown in this territory. The immense Washington crop matured under condipecting too much to look for a repetition this season, but should the farmers as to secure another such yield per acre, the crop for 1902 in the three states will exceed that of last year, for the yield in Portland territory will be several milshow up with wheat exports of 17,000,000 bushels per year, the premier cereal will still continue to be one of the most attractive of her many wealth-produc-

The troubles predicted by an Oregonian writer who visited the range country of Eastern Oregon some months ago have begun. Four hundred or more sheep driven by their herders into territory reserved by agreement for cattle have been slaughtered by men set to guard the cattlemen's interest. This is rough business and lawless business. The range belongs to one man as well as to another-to the owner of sheep as well as to the owner of cattle. Nobody makes any pretense to the contrary. But the law does not cover the necessities of the case; it makes no account of conditions; and, as usual, when this state of affairs exists, the men on the frontier make rough-andments to suit their own convenience. And, on the whole, the unwritten law of the frontier is for the purposes for which it is made about as just as any that could be made at Salem or Washington. If the range is to be preserved, and if the range industry is to be preserved, some such rule as that of the "dead line" must be made and enforced; and perhaps there is no more effective or cheaper way of doing it than to leave it to the men of each district. There will unquestionably be some injustice and some harshness under this rule, but nobody has yet found a way to adjust the quarrels of stockmen on a basis entirely equitable and kindly. All in all, we think the situation in Grant County a good thing for public officials to ignore.

Jane Toppan, a professional nurse, who confessed to the murder by poison of eleven patients committed to her care, has been committed to the Taunton Insane Asylum for life by the court at Barnstable, Mass. The jury at her trial rendered a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. While she con fessed to the murder of eleven persons, it is believed that the number of her victims was nearly three times as large. Her latest murder was committed last, and on her confession was examined, lum. The medical experts declared her The "rattles" is merely an acute dis- is fortunate for Jane Toppan that six lives in an enlightened age, for the solemn and mournful thing to be beautiful Mme. Brinvilliers, in the reign dropped from the dizzy eminence of of Louis XIV of France, was horrfoly eadership in the pennant race to third tortured and finally executed for poisoning to death no larger number of per-The team has the Summer and Fan sons than Jane Toppan has murflered. before it, and it has besides the undi- Lucrezia Borgia, as a poisoner, has no authentic historical reality, but if her vinced that the boys are all right. The tragic story be true, her murders were spirit of the men is good. They know | not without a motive. The crimes of how to play ball, and they always play Jane Toppan, however, were not prompted by pecuniary gain or by revenge or to gratify Ili-will. She felt no neux who knows how to maintain dis- felt no regret for her crimes, and after

think you have done the best for me A person sane enough to reach this conclusion would seem quite as fit for the death penalty as Guiteau and Czolgosz. The fact that this professional nurse could ply her vocation so acceptably that she never lacked patients or victims, despite her dreadful mania for murder, ought to make doctors doubly careful in their selection of such attendants. Sairey Gamp and Betsy Prig were seldom humane and never sober, but while they might pick a patient's pocket, they were not disposed to pol-

son his drink.

The customary attempt is made to induce the Executive to interpose between a condemned murderer and the penalty provided by law in the case of August Schieve, recently convicted of the murder of Joseph Sheilkowski, in Columbia County. The plea is based upon the fact that the evidence, though conclusive of guilt to the minds of the jury and others who heard it, was purely circumstantial. While it is always peculiarly painful to those charged with the responsibility in the matter to insiet upon the execution of a law in such a case, circumstantial evidence often leaves no doubt whatever of the guilt of the criminal. This seems to be true in this instance, the connecting links in the chain of circumstances being complete. The case is one in which the authorities of the county and court before whom the criminal was tried and convicted are not justified in an appeal to the Governor for pardon or commutation, the plea being in the nature of an attempt to shift responsibility by asking a higher authority to do what they themselves did not feel justified in doing. If Schleve is guilty, there is but one penalty for his crime as provided by the statutes. If he is innocent, his imprisonment for life, as asked in this petition, would be a grievous injustice. The Governor's position in a matter of this kind is an unenviable one, and he is to be commended in his decision to let justice as adjudged by the court take its course.

The individual allotments to the Seminoles of land in Indian Territory represent a value per capita to members of that tribe of \$308. These Indians have long been in touch with civilizatory in which the railroad company had tion as represented by modern methods sold cheap lands and colonized thou- of agriculture, and there is some reason sands of settlers swelled the wheat re-celpts at the Washington ports that their individual holdings instead of squandering them, as the Western restory. Details of this colonization and ervation Indians have in most instances done. Vagabond Indians are very similar in ways of thriftlessness to vaga-The Oregonian a year ago, this paper | bond whites. There are hundreds if not thousands of tramps, for example, who, if each were given a farm the first of the year, would be landless at its close, with a grievance against thrifty property-holders who take care of and add attle and Tacoma will this year make the best showing they have ever made, but the wheat which will swell their shipments will none of it come out of Portland territory, with the exception of perhaps 1,000,000 bushels, which will not and apparently cannot neep will be hauled out of Oregon by the Huft themselves. This is a well demonstrat. ed principle of political economy, and it applies impartially, without regard to

tions so favorable that it might be ex- inadequate medical vigilance. Cholera is only transmitted by polluted water, milk, and other liquid food. Military' of the Evergreen State be so fortunate authority can guard the water supply and the special reservoir for hot water and can enforce sanitary rules and ceaseless supervision of the water, milk, flon bushels greater than it was in 1901. by the military authorities in British 180 gallons. In the aggregate, each Lon-Farmers in Portland territory have India during the last sixty years will doner is furnished with 25 gallons of water made wonderful progress in diversified prevent any large number of cases per day. farming, and have put many thousand among whites. When the cholera vis- We give these farts in detail because acres of wheat land into fruit and truck | ited the United States and Canada, in farming, but so long as Portland can 1882 it was a fearful scourge, but before its next arrival the medical authorities had learned how to handle it, so that the number of deaths in 1849 were com, paratively few, and since that date the cholera has never put in a formidable

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch points stitution of the United States made the Union perpetual or dissoluble, overlooks Union was formed; that its title was ulations has been able to prevent. "The United States of America," and the Constitution. On the contrary the \$300,000. The figures are in favor of Lon- is sure that Thackeray never weeplatter document expressly states that don, since there the annual contribution it was ordained and established, not per capita is a little less than \$2, while ready and sometimes severe adjust- by the several states, but by "the people of the United States," already given London the water served is foul in qual-National unity by the Articles of Con- ty-so much so that its use for drinking chetti bust. Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie ar-Congress has adjourned without vot-

less, the people clearly stand with the of Congressman Dick. The people are ern use of water in London. almost universally with the President It is a common saying that whatever is and against any revolt against him on done by the public-under municipal ad-the part of members of his party. If ministration-must cost vastly more than he is nominated in 1904, Mr. Roosevelt trolled his party in Congress.

crediting the alleged Christmas scan- dwelling without other conveniences for dal is a cruel blow not only to Richardson, the Democratic leader, who solemnly arcse in the House and called all tub the charge was \$2 50 per month, and proceedings to halt in the name of "the the addition of a water closet involved a highest privilege," but also to those numerous Republican papers which took the affair seriously. The Orego-August, and for this crime she was tried nian has seen nothing to change the view expressed upon the first appearance of this crazy story, which was: The "scandal" is a pitifully small affair, and the Danish negotiator's tale should be dis-missed with contempt, as it doubtless will be, upon investigation.

Tracy and Merrill have proved to be of better wind than the bloodhounds which have been on their trail, intermittently, ever since they escaped from day, the annual cost of operating the prison. The wearled brutes have been withdrawn from the chase for rest. while the sagacious quarry is still mov-

ing on. An inquiring correspondent is in formed that the membership of the Oregon Legislature and the official vote of the state in June were printed in The Oregonian of June 27. It is a good number to file away for future refer-

#### WATER SYSTEMS COMPARED.

bly one of the best in Europe, is like most other things in London-a creation developed by the processes of piecement and patchwork. It is in private bands, operating under special franchises, and consists of eight companies, each limited to a specific district. The area thus served is 350 square miles, and the number of houses is \$84,621, in which something more than 5,000,000 persons live Last year there was delivered by the eight companies 76,750,000,000 gallons of alliterative title for a sparring team. water, for which there was cald a little less than \$12,000,000. The aggregate expenace of these several companies were \$5,185,701, which leaves a balance of considerably over \$6,000,000 out of which to pay fixed charges, interest and profits on the investment. As to the amount of this investment there are no available figures, The sources of the supply are various, Part of it is derived from artesian wells, of which there are 18 on the south and 19 on the north of the Thames. The New River, which is so called because it is a canal which was constructed in the reign of Charles II; the River Lea, which is a stream having about the volume of the Perklomen; Chadwell Spring, which flows in the valley of the Lea, are all contributory, but today, as a century ago, the chief dependence is on the Thames ituit, and from that muddy and polluted river 75 per cent of all the water is filtered before delivery, but the opinion is that while its appearance is thus improved, its quality is not materially amellorated. The amount of organic matter which it contains continues to be disquietingly large, and the reason why it is accepted with so little complaint is because Londoners do not use water as a common beverage. The manner to which the water is dis-

tributed and in which the charge for it is computed is peculiar. Each house is pro- here. vided with a reservoir having a capacity proportionate to the number of persons whom the house accommodates, and as the flow of water is not constant, but intermittent, it is incumbent upon the householder to take care that the tank is filled during the period that the water is turned on. If through a neglect of that duty he finds himself waterless, he only has himself to blame. The charge made for the water is not based on the quantity consumed, but on the amount for which the Mount Pelce have discovered that when house rents, and it varies according to a mountain is in cruption it is not safe to the height at which it is delivered. For small and medium-bized houses the charge is from 4 to 6 per cent on the rent, while in the case of larger houses, the rent for the President may take off his coat, step which is greater, the percentage is re- out on the floor of the Senate, and put duced.

It follows that there is a considerable diversity in the bills rendered by the several companies, as so many elements enter into the calculation. In the low-lying sections the tariff is from 50 cents to \$1 50 on the rent. It ranges from \$1 to \$2 on the rent in districts which are mod-

These figures are from a study of the London system, made by a French engineer, who comments with special admiration upon the liberality of the sys-If any large number of American tem on the point of quantity of water supsoldiers die in Luzon of the cholera, it plied; but the figures he gives are hardly will be because of lax discipline and calculated to impress an American community accustomed to liberal use of water. tank is made to hold from 600 to 700 litres, will hold 200 litres more. Thus 900 litres are placed daily at the use of a family of etc., used in camp and barrack. The from four to six persons. A litre is rather application of the knowledge obtained less than a quart, and 900 litres is about

lustrate some of the advantages enjoyed by Portland in its extraordinary water resource. Portland consumes daily somewhere between 2,000,000 and 2,400,000 gallons of water, the figures varying with the weather conditions. On cool days, when no water is used for irrigation, the consumption is about 1.800,000 gallons; on warm days it runs up to 2,100,000 or 2,200,out that Charles Francis Adams, in dis- 000 gallons; on very hot days it runs up to cussing the question whether the Con- | 2,000,000 or more. When the weather falls near the freezing point the consumption immediately jumps up to the full capacity the fact that the Union was not estab- of the conduit line, which is 2,400,000 gallished by the present Constitution. It long, and in cold weather the outlying reswas established by the Articles of Con- ervoirs have to be called into use to supfederation. Those articles declared that port the wastage which no severity of reg-In London something over 5,000,000 per-

Article XIII expressly enacts that this sons pay a little less than \$12,000,000 per "Union shall be perpetual." This Union | year for water. In Portland, approximatewas not dissolved by the adoption of by 100,000 persons pay something less than with us it is nearly \$3. But in the case of purposes is not recommended by physiciana, while with us the water is absoing for Cuban reciprocity. Neverthe- the best water supply of any city in the proper length. Mr. Lambert was per-President against the politicians. The for each members of his family bare 35 people of Nebraska, a beet-sugar state, gallons per day, and this he must take are with the President. State after state at special hours and store at his own in the beet-sugar belt has rallied to cost. With us, water is available at any the support of the President. Kansas instant and in such quantities that the and Nebraska are the most notable ex- average daily draught not infrequently examples Even is Ohio the Republicans ceeds 300 gallons per day, or nine times decilned to adopt the reciprocity plan the allowance under the rules which gov-

what is done by private initiative; but will owe his success to the people and the experience of the Portland water sysnot to the politicians, who have con- tem now in the 16th year of its operation does not bear out this statement. When the city came into possersion of the sys-A unagimous report in the House dis- tem in 1886 the charge for service in a water than a faucet, was \$150 per month. For a dwelling having one bathfurther charge of \$1. Thus, in a house with one bath-tub and one closet the charge was \$3 50 per month. Under public administration the charge has been reduced to 50 cents per month for a house served only by a faucet; \$1 for a house with a bath-tub; \$1 50 for a house with faucet, bathtub and closet.

> Under private ownership the annual cost of operating the Portland system was close to \$50,000 per year-this at a time when at the high rates above quoted its income was approximately \$100,000 per year. Tosystem when, at the reduced rates the cash income is approximately \$300,000 per year, the annual charge for administration and repairs is about \$45,000, or a little less than the cost 16 years ago. The net earnings of the Portland water system at this time-that is, the excess of cash income above the costs of administration, repairs and interest charges-is not far short of \$50,000; and this sum goes into the fund used for extension of the system by the laying of new matns.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Isn't another big fire about due? The water system of London presuma-Tillman was the original, at all events. Washington continues to be the home of strenuous athletics.

> The fights in the Senate require neither press agents nor preliminaries.

We'll send a set of umpires along with the team next time they leave home. Balloy and Beveridge would make a fine

The Portland ballplayers have returned from their outing. They were out most of the time,

The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate should be made permanent referee by act of Congress.

The Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of Texas: "It's a long time between rounds."

It is hardly surprising that a man of Beveridge's oratorical talents should be called into the ring. The Government might save surgeons'

bills if it supplied every Senator with a pair of boxing gloves, New York is completely independent of Croker. Several million frogs fell there

in a shower the other day. Kansas will pay \$2.50 per day for 10,000

harvesters. That settles all doubts as to the politics of the state. It has been demonstrated that there is no limit to the number of games a ball

team can lose if it takes itself seriously. Scotchmen are making heavy purchases of American tools and machines, and will soon be buying their Scotch whisky over

We pay to see a championship fight when a better one is on view in the Senate chamber, and the Government furnishes the sents.

The Fourth of July reminds us that J. P. Morgan's grandfather achieved considerable fame without making even a million dollars.

The scientists who have been exploring look into the crater.

If "science" is to prevail in lawmaking, in a few rounds for suffering Cuba.

It is rumored that the Harvard track team has cinched Tracy and Merrill for the distance runs next year. They may also do some indoor work, as they are tolerably familiar with the bars,

A boy came into a local barber shop erately elevated, while in the quarters the other day with a bottle, and wanted which are classified as high the bills are it filled with 25 cents worth of hot air. made out on the basis of from \$2.50 to It was not given to him, probably because the shop wasn't in the retail business.

Bernard Shaw is out against the apostrophe, which he denounces as being unthat's, let's, headvocates dont, Ive, havent, that's, let's, he advocates dont, Ive havent, thats and lets. The New York Sun tells of a distinguished author, whose name is not revealed, who goes Mr. Shaw one better For example, in a medium-sized house the by calling for the abolition of the dash in the printing of cuss words,

A painting of Fort Sumter in war time, made in 1863 by Lleutenant John K. Key, a nephew of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," is on exhibition in Charleston. It was shipped through the blockade to England, where it remained until it was returned to Charleston a few days ago. It was the property of Colonel H W Ft. British Army, and has been presented by him to Augustine T. Smythe, of Charleston. Colonel Fielden resigned from the British Army to accept a commission under the Confederacy, and served through the war on the staff of General Beauregard. It was at his request that the picture was painted.

The bust of Thackeray in Westminster Abbey had several years ago upon its checks those pendant whiskers that are called "weepers" from their resemblance to the foliage of the willow. Today the whiskers are no longer there. Their destruction was due to William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, the greatest collector of Thackerayana in this country, who has many portraits in oil and many ink, pencil and wash sketches of Thackeray, and hence should know how the novelist looked at every stage of his life. Mr. Lambert ers," and, therefore, he volunteered not long since to stand the expense of the removal of the objectionable whiskers from the otherwise accurate and spirited Maroranged the matter; the bust was taken for a brief space out of Westminster, and the lutely pure and wholesome-unquestionably whiskers were trimmed down to the whole world. Again, the Londoner gets mitted to have a replica made of the Westminster bust, and it now stands on one of the landings of the stairway of his house in Germantown.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Love never laughs at goldsmiths.-Life. His Probable Fate-She (after singing)-The author of that song died last week. He-Did they catch the murderer?-Puck. Good Name for Him.—'That child seems to silr up a lot of trouble." "Yes. That's why we call him the walking delegate."—Chicago Evening Post.

Mother-Oh, Mildred! You naughty little girl! You know you oughtn't to slap Elsfe's face! Mildred-Where ought I to slap her, then, mummy?-Punch. So Like a Bargain-"She didn't used to

care anything about getting into the 400."
"No: but she's heard that it has been reduced to 208."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Careful, Indeed. Ding-I tell you my wife is a conscientious housecleaner. Why, only is a conscientious housecleaner. Why, only yesterday I saw her putting insect powder in the clock. Dong-Why? Ding To get rid of the ticks!—Baitimore Herald. Unreasonable.—"John," she said, solicitous-ly, "I wish you would quit drinking. You know it is nothing in the world but slow poison." "There you are, Mirandy." he re-torted. "The minute a man takes out life

neurance you women folks get unreasonable! -Baltimore News. He's All Right.-First Congressman-You have voted against every measure that was for the best interests of the Nation. What will you say to your constituents when you get home? Second Congressman—Say? I'll

tell 'em I've got an appropriation for Mud Creek.-New York Weekly. Rubbing It In.—She had just handed him the loy mitt. "You are a heartless woman," he hissed in a tone 17 degrees more bitter than quinine, "but, thank heaven, I have at last found you out." "Be it so," rejoined the human refrigerator, "and what is more, you will continue to find me out hereafter should you call."—Chicago Dally News.

"This country," said the owner of the Blue Strenk, "Is getting simply unfit for a gentleman to live in. I ran over a little girl yea-terday, and when I offered to pay her father a reasonable amount the brute got a club, and would have assaulted me if it hadn't been for the police." "The unreasonableness of the lower classes," rapided the owner of the Fellow Demon, "almost passes comprehension."