# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg ne second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Man i postage prepaid, in Advance Bally, with Sunday, per month. .... Daily, With Sunday, per pear. ... Bunday, per year. Sunday, per year. ... Sunday, per year. ... The Weekly, 9r year. ... The Weekly, 3 months.

Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c Dally, per week, delivered, Sundays included 30c POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian" not to the nam of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonia

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 40 Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Epscial Agency, Eastern representative.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Clearing, with rising

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten cipitation, 1.01 Inches.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 3.

### DEFINITE EXPECTATIONS.

The personnel of police and fire commissions is a minor affair, except so far as it bears upon the results that are desired in those as in all other aspects of municipal life. Honest and effective administration must be had at all hazards, and a Mayor always has at his disposal a large number of men who can be made effective agents to that end, The people are not greatly concerned to know or be consulted about this class of appointments; but they are greatly concerned to know that fires are intelligently fought and that the laws concerning liquor-selling, gambling and prostitution are enforced.

The members of the Police Commission that will last until the new charter becomes effective, probably ten or cleven months hence, owe their appointment to various political agencies; but their official duty is to none of those agencies, and their oaths of office put upon them fealty not to parties or cliques or persons, but to the public weifare. As they have families to bring up, reputations to maintain, and property interests as taxpayers to conserve, they should realize that no political consideration whatever absolves them from the duty of giving to Portland the most orderly and creditable police adminis-

tration possible. Mayor Williams has done the commu nity a great public service in the appointment of Mr. W. M. Ladd to the Police Commission. Mr. Ladd is a man of such honest purposes and loyalty to law as insure his hostility to wrong-At the same time he is a mar of the world, with such broad acquaint ance with business and affairs as insure in him justice and fairness. But there is nothing in all this that the city has George W. Bates, A. L. Maxwell and Chief of Police McLauchlan, As a taxpayer, as a citizen, an honest man, each one of this commission owes it to the community and to himself to give Portland a decent and honest police administration. They are sure of every encouragement and assistance from

Mayor Williams. Certain very definite things are ex pected of the new commission; and the principal one is the cessation of blackmail upon saloons, brothels and gambling devices of every sort. Every intelligent man knows that the practice of gambling and the pursuit of illicit sexual indulgence cannot be eradicated by a police force., But every intelligent man also knows that indecent, outward manifestation of these offenses against statutes and morality can be prevented, and especially that the business of collecting blood, money from the criminal and victous classes, for the enjoyment of officials elected and sworn to enforce the law, can be stopped altogether. Offenders can be located. If they cannot be convicted and impris-

oned, they can at least be discharged. The Police Commission can enforce the laws if it will. The community will recognize as satisfactory no arrangement but absolute reform of the present discreditable and immoral regime No pretense of enforcing the law has been made for a long time, and the belief in a wholesale system of blackmail is universal. The commission will be expected to do at once what is right and necessary. If it can accomplish this through the present Chief of Police, well and good. If not, he should be replaced by some one else. The city's good name and the character of its future citizens are paramount to any considerations whatever of personal or factional politics.

## THE SENATORIAL SINLESSNESS,

What the Senate should have done with Mr. Bailey, of Texas, was to pass resolution censuring him for conduct had already served a term in Congress, unbecoming a Senator and a gentleman, and requiring him to appear before the a great debater, both in logic and literbar of the Senate for a reprimand from ary art, in a speech against the Mexican the presiding officer. Instead of this, a number of the most potent, grave and reverend made a point of friendly conversation with him after he had entered the Senate chamber, and while

business was in course of transaction.

The Tillman-McLaurin episode, how ever, teaches us that no such action can be expected from the Senate. It would, in order to discipline its men bers, cheerfully do anything that can't quality that commanded little or no be done. That is, it would expel Tillman but for the fact that South Carolina as a sovereign state would send him back. It could require Bailey to in him as a man and love him as a apologize, but for the fact that he brother. The people have not forgotwouldn't do it, and thus the Senate itself would be humiliated. If it could find out what Bailey would like, it not forgotten that he was a man among might be induced to do that, just as it men in his Western life, and it is be sternly called upon Tillman and Mo-

harangues they had already prepared. statesman, that the President must look The trouble with the Senate is easy to the people, and not to the professional of diagnosis. It is too enamored of politicians, for both nomination and courtesy to rebuke ungentlemanly conelection in 1904. duct. It deeply resents actions discred-

itable to its decorum, but it is too polite

to offend the sensibilities of a ruffian

like Tillman or a bully like Bailey. The

dignity of the Senate would be asserted

in unmistakable terms were it not that

the assertion is headed off at the very

threshold, as it were, by the dignity of

the individual Senator. The infallibility

of the pope is a geometrical axiom, com

pared with the full dimensions of this

Senatorial dignity, which is so tran-

scendant, so potent, so pervasive that

It renders each constituent element in

the Senatorial entity incapable of an

un-Senatorial or ungentlemanly act.

Bailey is a Senator-therefore, what-

ever he seems to have done, or how-

ever objectionable the act might appear

per se or in a mere individual not a

Senator, has no quality or attainder of

To fly in a passion at another man's

throat because he has spoken certain

parliamentary and unpalatable truths

may be indecorous in the ordinary mor-

tal, but a Senator is absolved from

blame by the very law of his being.

does only entitles him to be shaker

hands with, and bowed politely to, and

treated in all respects with more spe-

nothing had happened. It is a pity Ma-

caulay died before this beautiful and

uplifting Senatorial doctrine furnished

him the basis of an essay that only he

WHAT IS POPULAR STRENGTH!

Some of the leading journals of the

North Atlantic States are disposed to laugh gently at the "boyish" enthusi-

asm and zeal with which President

Roosevelt quoted the careers of his po-

litical friends, Secretary Root, Gover-

nor Wood and Judge Taft, as illustra-

tions of the best public men who had

been children of colleges. The Presi-

dent also had a loyal word to offer of

praise for Long. Moody. Hay and Lodge.

Of course, this speech of an impulsive

man of spontaneous nature like Presi

dent Roosevelt forms an easy text for

criticism. It is easy to say that Wash-

ington, John Marshall, Calhoun, John

Quincy Adams, Grover Cleveland, Ben-

jamin Harrison, or even William Mc-

Kinley, would not have indulged in ef-

fusive public praise of political friends,

but, nevertheless, this impulsive, spon-

is probably his greatest source of pop-

not popular with the professional poll-

ticians of his party, and largely because

of his effusive speech, his propensity

to blurt out frankly his honest thoughts.

Nevertheless, it is this intensely human

side that has been the greatest strength

of many of our public men with the

people. Washington's military services

ton's influence named Adams for his

successor but it was Jefferson's per-

sonal urbanity and address, contrasted

with the gross vanity and petulant, crit-

ical temper of Adams, that carried the

to name Madison for successor, and

Madison was able to nominate Monroe

But with this passing away of can

didates who dated back to the War of

Independence for their first certificate

of patriotic service the personal quality

of candidates began to assert itself. In

the popular contest of 1824 Jackson ob

tained a plurality of votes over John

Quincy Adams, Crawford and Clay, not

tellectual strength, for he was nothing

but a brilliantly successful Indian

fighter, who had beaten the British more

through their own supreme military

recklessness than his own military skill.

Jackson was the popular candidate from

the start, in 1824, first because he was

a brave soldier, and secondly because

he was a man of effusive, outspoken,

spontaneous speech. The people of the

South and West of that day felt that

Jackson, whatever his faults of man-

ner, temper and culture might be, was

one of themselves; he was "a man and a brother." They knew he had been

always a brave, honorable man, and

they believed that he would be as hon-

est and courageous and upright in the

White House as he had been outside of

it. This popular enthusiasm gave Jack-

son the plurality in 1824, elected him in

1828, and re-elected him in 1832. Tested

by a severely rational and intellectual

standard, Jackson was not seldom

guilty of acts of maladministration and

of impolitic behavior, but he was suc-

cesaful from first to last because his

cians was really his positive strength

It was to no purpose that Jackson

profane, passionate, arbitrary old sol-

dler, who endeavored to enact his own

civic ignorance when he could, and

strove to trample the law under foot

when it defeated the execution of his

will. The people were for Jackson,

right or wrong, and they justified their

lecision upon their conviction that so

brave and honest a man, in spite of his

occasional errors of judgment and pol-

icy, was a far safer and more trust-

worthy President than a man of infinite-

ly more civic and legal learning, who

was always ambitious for his own cor-

rupt political advantage. Jackson is

not the last American statesman who

has owed his elevation to eminence to

his superficial traits and endowments

rather than his peculiar, personal intel-lectual strength. Henry Clay was ideal-

ized by the people for more than twenty

States Senate in 1858 was the fact that

he had split rails in his youth. And

this was urged at a time when Lincoln

in 1847-48, and proved his capacity as

Nevertheless, the fact that Lincoln

had split rails in his youth won him

more votes than the far more important

and convincing fact that he did not

split rails an hour longer than he could

find any more important work for his

brains and hands to do. The people

supported Jackson, supported Lincoln,

for superficial reasons of sentimental

respect from the intellectual class of

support Roosevelt because they believe

ten that Roosevelt charged like a reck-

less trooper at San Juan Hill; they have

cause they recognize in him a gallant

War policy of President Polk.

years as "The Mill Boy of the Slashes,

was denounced by the opposition as a

with the people.

cause of his reputation for pure in

lapse or error.

could write.

COMPETITION FOR IMMIGRATION. The trouble over the routing of West ern immigrant business from New York pertains to the relations of the various railroads with each other rather than to any particular section of the country that is, the Pacific Northwest will prob ably receive its full share of the immigration, regardless of whether there shall or shall not be a contest over the routing from New York. But if, for example, the Harriman lines should not see fit to operate through or in con nection with the Immigrant Bureau they might be obliged to establish independent agencies in Europe and do a lot of independent advertising. This would probably inure to the advantage of the Pacific Northwest because the Harriman lines are just now bending their energies particularly to the settle ment of this part of the country, and whatever they should do would be in addition to the work of the regular Immigrant Bureau. And the competition between the two forces would attract

more attention to this country than either would by acting alone. The Immigrant Bureau is compose of a number of railroads interested in the development of the West, and it was organized to supersede a condition of affairs that had grown to be intolerable. Under that system immigration from Europe was consigned to what were known as first ward agents in New York, who practically put the business up at auction and sold it to the highest railroad bidder. When competition was brisk, commissions as high. as \$25 per passenger were paid for transcontinental business. That was fat picking for the first ward agents, who thus made more money than the to organize the Immigrant Bureau which operated in connection with the

regular up-town railroad agents. Their arrogant methods drove the railroads Atlantic steamship lines and ticketed immigrants through to destinations and thus cut the first ward agents out of any participation in the profits of the immigrant business. This drove all those agents out except Peter McDonnell. He managed to retain enough of the business to stay in the field, and the railroads in the bureau suspected that the steamships secretly kept him in the trade as a means of forcing the bureau to continue the contract for these trans-Atlantic passengers.

Under the operation of the bureau the taneous quality in President Roosevelt traffic was apportioned among the members by a central agent. No line ular strength. President Roosevelt is could command its own business. This frequently led to dissatisfaction. The Southern Pacific was never a member of the bureau, believing that its interestr would be better served by independent action. Late reports indicate that this belief is now shared by all the Harriman lines. Thus it may turn out that the Harriman lines, in connection with named him for President, and Washingthe first ward agent who has been so carefully nourished in opposition to the ureau, may lead the bureau a very merry chase. And the element of competition introduced in this manner will prevent many of the abuses that obday for Jefferson: Jefferson was able tained under the regime of ante-bureau

> times. Lines outside the bureau will make their own arrangements for immigrant business. They will solicit in Europe and ticket through to destination over their own roads, and will in all respects command their own traffic. They will then be able to concentrate efforts on any given field, and in all ways to manage the traffic so that it will yield the greatest results. Extensive systems like the Harriman lines can do this to advantage because they can afford to organize and maintain independent work. The smaller lines must stick to the bureau, and some of the larger ones may do so. The contest that is promised, though it pertains chiefly to interrailroad relations, will be beneficial to the extent that competition will be in troduced in a field where there has been practically none. The self interest of the railroads may be relied upon for a guaranty of the good character of the immigration. The present railroad pollcy is not merely to grab for the immigrant fares, but rather to settle unoccupied country with people who will make it productive and thus add to the permanent prosperity of railroad prop-

## IMPORTANT AND OPPORTUNE.

fied form upon a mountain of Alaska is vouched for by no less an authority than the secretary of the Skagway Y. seeming weakness with astute politi- M. C. A., and, however this revolutionary geographical proposal appears, it must be acepted as a fixed point from which to correct certain popular misconceptions of primeval annals. Fortunately, this discovery does not stand alone, for the Valley of the Columbia has been recognized as the site of the Garden of Eden, and the propinquity of the Noachian craft need occasion no surprise. The author of that noteworthy work, "History of America Before Columbus" (J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Philadelphia and London, 1900) Rev. P. De Roo, long a student in the Vatican archives and now a Portland clergyman, mentions the location of th Garden of Eden in the Columbia Valley by "Morgan," whom we suppose to be none other than the American antiquary and philologist, whose general accuracy excited the admiration of Professor John Fiske, the historian, Morgan was not apt to be wrong, and if he said that Eden was here, his judgment is not likely to be set aside. It will only be necessary, therefore, until Secretary Lincoln's strongest card when he was Reid ratifies the details of his Porcu-the rival of Douglas for the United pine River find, to identify certain other pine River find, to identify certain other geographical data set out in Genesis and find among them such confirmation of the discovery as offers itself to the open mind.

Geology has long been aware of the priority of North America, in point of time, to the Old World, falsely socalled. Why our country lagged behind in its subsequent development is variously accounted for, in some respects conflictingly so; but of its great age there is no doubt. Some point between Hudson's Bay and the present State of New York was probably the first portion of the globe's Archaean founds tion to lift its red-brown crest above the dismal waters of the primeval ocean Additions to it, north, south and west, went on apace, geologically speaking, party politicians, and the people will and where the Columbia broke through the Cascades was a familiar landmark in terrestrial annals long before Western Oregon was dreamed of. Here in North America, accordingly, we logically look for the cradle of the race Here, we may assume, roamed the elephants, lions and other tropic creatures whose remains are found today embed-

the classic shades of Klickitat or along the ever green banks of Hood River, roamed our first parents, and from Wind Mountain, or Castle Rock, perhaps, the Noachian aggregation embarked upon the first maritime adven-

ture of the ages. Once leave these comparatively safe confines of attested fact, however, and venture upon the swampy grounds of speculation, and all is uncertain. A sigdifficant bit of evidence is afforded in the undeniable fact that in Klamath County is the most highly civilized and populous snake colony in the world. The myriads of reptiles that bask in thick profusion in the dry Klamath lakes the Summer through possibly trace their ancestry back to the original serpent of the Garden, who must have been driven southward at the time of the general exodus from Eden. Observe, also, that when Cain married, he took his wife from the Land of Nod, a very thinly disguised reference to the traditional sleepiness of the Willamette Valley. The four rivers into which the water supply of Eden divided itself are readily recognizable as the Columbia itself, with the Willamette, Snake and Cowlitz. These sanguinary feuds of Eastern Oregon ranchers are clearly prefigured in the lamented tragic encounter between Cain and Abel, and the clothing material supposed by the sacred writer to have been the fig leaver of Asia may be safely set down as the incomparable Berberis Agulfolium, or Oregon grape, whose foliage, if it falls short of the fig's in size and mobility

leaves little to be desired as a penal vestment for erring gardeners. The Porcupine River discovery most timely. We call upon Secretary Reed, of the Lewis and Clark Centential to apply at once for such portions of the ark as will lend themselves most effectively to display and can be moved readily, for exhibit at the Exposition of 1965. Few attractions could surpass it in interest and merit, and every descendant of Shem, Ham and Japhet, including even the anti-imperialists, should be invited and urged to attend in honor of the heirloom. The seventeenth day of the month Nisan, that is April 27, our reckoning, being the anniversary of the ark's resting on Araratthat is to say, upon Porcupine Creekshould be set apart by the exposition management for a reunion and informal banquet of the entire family. The priority of this claim for recognition in the programme will be recognized, we should say, by even the Native Sons and the Colonial Dames.

If any one should think it strange that a man of Mr. William Ladd's cultivation, great wealth and exacting business cares should accept the onerous and thankless duties of Police Commissioner he would be very wide of the mark. There is no post the man of wealth can render the community in which he lives a greater service than in execution of its laws against evildoers. No costly structures he can raise, charitable, artistic or educational institutions he can endow, or lofty monuments erect, can equal the good he can do if through firm and conscientious direction of the city's police powers he leaves the impress of decency and righteousness upon the present and the growing generation. Miles of pavements and prosperous assessment rolls make a sorry covering for a community that is morally cancerous and festering at the heart with the poison of lawless ness and licentiousness. The corrup tion of our great cities lies largely s the door of men of great ability, great wisdom and great wealth, who leave these posts of responsibility and labor to be filled by the unworthy who seek them eagerly for their opportunities of nest gain. Mr. Ladd's acceptance of the Police Commissionership is of a piece with Judge Williams' acceptance of the Mayoralty. The need of every city and every state and every country where humanity is found is of men in high places and low who despise the strife and self-seeking of local politics and practice as well as preach the doctrine that "public office is a public

Since the discovery of gold in Montana, less than forty years ago, that state has produced precious metals to the value of over \$1,000,000,000. Copper leads in this valuation, the output in value of this metal since 1882 being \$361,110,718; silver follows with \$350,796,-364; gold is third, the output since 1862, the date of its first discovery, being \$277,139,739. Lead makes up the balance of the grand total with an output since 1883 aggregating in value \$12,735,356. To improved methods of milling ores are due the constantly increasing value of the gold output of this wonderful Rocky Mountain section. No new or great discovery of gold has been made there in relatively recent years, yet, through these methods, gold-bearing rock that it did not pay in former years to work is now made to yield up its treasure and the supply of low-grade ores seems to be practically exhaustless. Montana is no longer a silver state; neither is it a copper or a gold state, but a mining state, the mineral wealth of which, notwithstanding its billion-dollar contribution to the wealth of the world, in the past forty years, is yet scarcely en-

croached upon. The trouble in the case of King Edward that called for the service of the surgeon would probably not, in a younger man, have caused any special apprehension of fatal results; perhaps, indeed, in a less prominent man, little would have been made of the operation, which seems to have resulted in evacu ating a pus cavity in the usual way and establishing drainage of the wound. If the King's rapid progress toward covery is maintained, the tendency will be to minimize the danger to his life and, with the unthinking, increase the disappointment that resulted from the postponement or abrogation of the coronation. There is, however, a generous undercurrent of thankfulness that the case was no worse, and that the King, though uncrowned, is spared to the nation.

Sir Joseph Lister, who performed the operation upon King Edward last week, has given inestimable service to the world through his system of antiseptic surgery. He has attained a place in medical science beyond which he cannot be exalted though monarchs are his patients and valuable lives may continue to be saved by his skill. Diligent, resourceful, strong in his calling, his name inspires confidence as his skill in-

It is to be feared that the Alaska In diano are not quite abreast of modern exegesis and hermeneutics. Their zeal however, in entitled to all praise. They listened to the story of Noah's ark-and Laurin to deliver the self-exculpatory American soldier and conscientious ded in the Arctic solitudes. Here, in went straightway out and found it.

### LOCAL WATER INTERESTS.

To many citizens of Portland there was matter of surprise in figures printed yesterday showing that the average daily consumption of water in this city almost equals the maximum capacity of the Bull Run conduit, and that at special times it exceeds it. The common notion has been that the ability of the system to bring in water is practically unlimited; and this ton no doubt has had a good deal to do in fostering the wasteful habit under which our per capita consemption has run up to the unreasonable standard of 300 gallons per day. We say this is unreasonable because it is far in excess of the per capita average of any other | the Spooner bill was on its way to death city in the world. In London, which is more liberally supplied with water than any other city in Europe, the per capita average is 35 gallons. In most Continental cities the per capita average falls below 20 gallons, and in some places in Italy it falls as low as five gallons. In American cities, where the bathtub is universal, and where water is more freely used for every purpose, the average runs much higher, but it rarely exceeds 100 gallons. Economists have fixed upon 78 gallons as a maximum where under modern conditions every convenient and wholesome purpose may be provided for.

Of course it is the merest prodigality that runs the consumption in Portland up to such enormous figures. There was no such waste of water in the old days, when the supply was in private hands, and there would not be now but for the universal idea that the supply is without limit and the further fact that there is no relationship between the monthly charge and the quantity of water con sumed or allowed to run to waste. There being no way under the present arrangement by which penalties may be enforced for extravagant and useless draughts upon the water system, the water department is helpless; and there is serious danger that it may be forced into large and costly additions to the mystem on this account. One of two things is imperative, namely

the consumption of water must be brought within reasonable limits or a new conduit must soon be laid between the source of supply in Bull Run River and the receiving reservoirs in the city. It is certain that the former can be accomplished by means of meters, for it has been found universally that waste of water ceases to a large extent when water wasted has to be paid for. But the meter system is not free from objections. It would, it is estimated, cost a quarter of a million dollars to equip the whole city with meters, and something, of course, would be added to the fixed charge for administrationfor the work of inspection, repairs, etc. Furthermore, the meter system is never a popular one, and its introduction could not fall to limit to some extent the satisfaction and pride universally felt by the people of Portland in their incomparable water system. But the alternative is even more serious, since upon the most reasonable estimates it would cost no less than \$1,250,000 to make another pipe line between Bull Run River and the City, with of course an annual addition to the fixed charges of the system for mainte-

nance. It is, of course, greatly to be desired that creation of a second pipe line be postponed as long as possible, and there is, in fact, no real need for it for ten years to come if consumers would voluntarily limit themselves to reasonable uses of water. But experience is discouraging. for no appeal which the water department has made thus far has had the alightest effect to limit the draughts upon the system. The probable outcome due wholly to a foolish and reckless wastefulness-is a second pipe line and an indefinite postponement of further reduction in water rates.

There is another abuse correction rests wholly with public sentiment, due to the fact that the municipal. ity does not pay its water bill of something like \$35,000 or \$40,000 per year. The theory upon which this charge is made, or sought to be made, against the city, is that it should pay for the water facility which protects the business district against fire. The business district of Portland, as of every city, contributes next to nothing to maintenance of the water system in the ordinary way-that is, its consumption of water is small. A great wholesale building worth \$250,000, and enjoying through the water system a protection against fire worth many thousands of dollars per year, usually pays to the water department only a few dollars per month. It pays simply consumers' rates for the little water it uses, and nothing at all for fire protection. The water system from which it enjoys such advantages is maintained from rates

charged general consumers. In other words, the cost of maintaining a great and valuable fire protection for the business district falls chiefly upon the general body of water-rate payers. There is no easy and precise way of equalizing this charge-of making the business district pay its due share-but it may be done approximately by exacting a considerable annual charge for water service from the municipality to which the business district is of course the largest contributor in the form of taxes. This plan is very generally employed in American cities and while it is not exempt from criticism, it works, on the whole, fairly well. The late Mr. Henry Failing made this matter the subject of special study, and the practice of charging up to the municipality a spe cific proportion of the annual cost of the water system-a practice which continue in spite of the fact that the money is never paid-was inaugurated by him. There can be no doubt about the gen eral justice of this charge against the

municipality; and the principle is not altered by the fact that the municipality chooses to ignore its responsibility, It is unjust and discreditable to the last degree that the solid and wealthy business district of Portland evades its legitimate obligation in the matter of fire protection just because it has the brute power to do it and leaves a burden which belongs to itself and which it could easily bear, upon the water-rate payers who for

the most part are people in very moderate circumstances. The surprise is that the water-rate payers continue to carry this burden from year to year almost without

## Indianapolis News,

It is a pity that so much excellent coro-nation poetry goes to waste-at least for the time being-on account of the King's illness, Bliss Carmen's ode contains striking verse:

Stand up, sir, in your honor! they come from near and far, Rajah and Chief and Councillor and Prince and Raseldar. From Canada and Ind

And the lands behind the wind, Whose purpose none may questi

decree rescind.

To name you King of England for the gentleman you are. Unfortunately, the King cannot comply

with the "Stand up, sir," just now, but perhaps the poem can wait.

WARM INTERVIEW WITH OXNARD

New York Times. Mr. Oxnard denies that he had a bad quarter of an hour with the President Tuesday morning. The story ran that President Roosevelt told Oxnard with much plainness of speech that he intended to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cubs, and that the treaty would certainly be ratified at the next session of Corgress, with the aid of Democratic votes, if need be.

Mr. Oxnard's denial as to Tuesday may be accepted. There is a theory that the story now current is a belated account of an interview that did take place and defeat at the hands of Oxnard. The powerful beet-sugar lobbyist is said to have been deeply humiliated by the plain language of the President to him in the presence of other persons.

No guarantee goes with the story. But we do not see how it would be possible for President Roosevelt to let Oxnard get away from the White House, if he eve came there, without giving him a plec-of the Executive mind. The Presiden is vigorous in speech, Oxnird is offen-sive in conduct. The President is ex The President is exceedingly straightforward in his dealings with men, quite incapable of a pretence of liking when he feels dislike, and by no means so meek and long suffering as say, Franklin Pierce or James Modroe the whole, we think it probable that President did give Oxnard a sound wigging, and, if so, he made the punish-ment fit the crime. We doubt if the President swore. He

is not given to that form of emphasis, and profanity would be unseemly in a President of the United States. He may have pounded his big deak, but that is a stout piece of furniture, which, as it withstood the fist of Grover Cleveland, would be little likely to collapse under the declamatory efforts of Theodore Roosevelt. The language was the main thing, however, and it is a grievous misfortune that the stenographer's art was not permitted to preserve it for the public delight. Oxnard is a perfectly sel-fish lobbyist, and perfectly shameless. He has had the hardihood to put himself and his protected sugar factories right across the path of the President and the paders of the Republican party. has defeated a public measure that pec iliarly commended itself to the approval of the American people, a measure in-tended as a fulfillment of our duty, and for the protection of the Cubans against suffering, loss and ruin. Oxnard has thus shown himself to be a heartless man and a very mean man. In a popular vote for the meanest man in America his majority would, of course, be overwhein

If President Roosevelt, equipped for the encounter by a vocabulary inherited uncles, did talk to Oxnard as Oxnard deserves to be talked to, the incident will win for him nothing but public approval and fresh popularity.

#### Maybe Dewey Is Wrong. New York Times.

Admiral Dewey, by repeating before the Senate committee on the Philippines his declaration that "the native Filipinos are nore capable of self-government than the Cubans," gave at last a means of reconciling that remarkable statement with the general belief in his sanity. while the words were supposed to mean that the Filipinos could rule themselves, and the Cubana could not, it was very hard to do this, and a good many of giving up the task as impossible onsolation in the hope that the Admiral had been misquoted, Considering as a whole, however, the testimony he gave before the committee, one can see that all he intended was to express his utter disbellef in the capacity of the Cubana for self-government, and that in calling the Filipines better fitted for it than they he simply intended to utilize his knowl edge, then and now shared by all who have any information at all on the sub ect, that self-government as we stand it is impracticable in the Philip pines. Thus interpreted, the comp is no longer a beld contradiction of facts; It is only an emphatic way of expressing an opinion about the Cubans, Concern-ing the latter, of course, Admiral Dewey is mistaken, but it is a natural and com prehensive error, shared by many, who lke the Admiral, have seen only the wors side of Cuban character, and who expect too much and the wrong things from a race with which by blood, and especially by training, they are unsympathetic. At least three-fourths of the sailors and soldiers who went to Cuba during the war with Spain would agree with the Admi-ral's estimate of the Islanders, but General Wood would not, and his verdict is worth that of all the others put together Free or subjugated, the Cuban is a Cuban with his own instincts and ideals, but he is a white man, and, so far as the rule of the island is concerned, he is a white may who can read. When Admiral Dewey holds the Cuban inferior to the brown or black man, he does not quite realize what he says, and certainly he does not mean it.

## Has No Supporters.

Roseburg Plaindealer, Anybody but Geer himself can see that he has not the ghost of a show of being elected to succeed Simon. Geer has no supporters in the coming Legislature. The Republicans say he was not the nominee of their party, but got on the ticket by perition; therefore they are in no way obligated to support him, while a Demo-crat who would vote for Geer would commit political suicide. There is, candidly, so far as we can see, not a single rea-son why Geer should be elected United States Senator, except that he is unwilling to let go of the public teat. Hi skulking out of Salem on the occasion of the grand Republican rally held in that city just prior to the election, on which occasion he had previously agreed to pre-side, and his disionalty and disinterest manifested in his party and its success during the late campaign have placed him in general disfavor with the Republicans throughout the state and have relinquished any claim he may have had for further recognition, favors or honors at the hands of his party.

#### The North at Fault, Too. Boston Transcri-

The fact that nobody grows hysterical over the Jefferson Davis monument project seems to indicate that the time is not far distant when it will be recognized at the North that the Southerners were not alone to blame for the great Civil War. It was the condition of things which made the war inevitable. The irrepressible conflict had become acute. Of course, the North was in the right in its antislavery attitude, but was it not equally blamable with the South in the introduc tion of slavery to this country? And is the North doing anything remarkably different from the South to prevent a practical serfdom for blacks succeeding the older form of slavery? How much, for instance, is being done to remove the color line in work and trade among us?

## The British Empire,

Time, and the ocean, and some fostering star In high cabal have made us what we are stretch one hand to Huran's bearded pines,
And one on Kashmir's snowy shoulder lay,
And round the streaming of whose raimer

The iris of the Australasian apray

For waters have conflived at our designs
And winds have plotted with us—and be
Kingdom in kingdom, away in oversway,
Dominion fold in fold:

O doom of overlordships! to decay

First at the heart, the eye scarce dimmed all; Or perish of much cumber and array, The burdening robe of empire, and its pall; Or, voluntuous hours the wanton prey: Die of the poisons that mostly sweetly slay;

Or, from insensate height.
With prodigies, with light
Of trailing angers on the monstrous night,

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Are your skates ready to use? Oh. Winter wilt thou never so?

Play ball, gentlemen, and play it to win. There is still time to get your house in-

nured. Does the weather clerk take us for Filipinos?

The Minnesota Republicans seem to have ideas of their own about trusts.

Speaking of the weather-but let us change it, together with the subject. A billion-dollar Congress doesn't sound

so big in these days of J. P. Morgan. King Edward has always been a good King, and he is getting better very rap-

Judging by the returns from Washingon, the convicts fiee only where no man pursueth.

Every man who goes fishing this weathis sure to bring back at least a sucker, if he gets back.

We shall have an opportunity today of judging the sufficiency of those explanations of Manager Vigneux's.

A man that will go fishing these days can hope for no salvation. He should go ducking, for there is some chance of his getting it.

We are credibly informed that some people went fishing early in the storm. The fool-killer must be very busy with other clients.

This kind of weather will dampen .patriotic ardor, but, as it will also dampen incipient fires, perhaps it is not such a bad thing, after all.

Cannot the fact that Tracy and Merrill washed up at their last stopping place be taken as an indication that they may be next looked for in church? Cleanliness is next to godfiness. We note that some of the local sports-

men who have been fishing during the week caught but few of the speckled They should have stayed at beauties. home and gone fishing in the streets during the heavy showers of the last two days. In the morning call me early,

Call me early, mother dear.
For tomorrow will be the gladdest day
Of all the glad New Year. You'd better have not And morphine handy by.

or tomorrow's the Fourth of July, mother,

For tomorrow's the Fourth of July. From appearances, we should think that there might be some very good angling

tain torrents that the foolish local fishermen go far to seek. Why not patronize home industry? Results will be just as Colonel Harry Hall, of New York, has just returned from a Western trip. He says that on a journey across the prairies

in the Portland gutters, as their blocked

ondition makes them resemble the moun-

he stopped with a farmer for the night, He asked if he could have a bath, for he was dusty and travel-stained. "Certain," replied the farmer. Then he shouted to his son: "Jim, get the fixin's

for a bath for this yer gent." Jim came back with a towel, a chunk of soap and a pickax.

What's the pickax for?" asked Hall. "Oh," said Jim, "you'll have to dam up the crick!"

Recently the Governor of Idaho visited the office of the Surveyor-General. This etter which is now in the files of Civil Service Commission, was sent to the Governor by the staff in the office: "Dear Governor-When your earthly course is done, and you reach the borders of Styx, still bearing aloft the love torch and the friendly and beneficent banner, the ancient ferryman will, we know, receive you with love and reverence and give you a safe transit with joy and thanksgiving. Rhadamanthus will hail you with a glad 'Well done,' and escort you to the roseembowered gateway of the Fields Elysian. On golden wings turning, the pearly gates will swing wide open and 'blessed spirits uttering joy' will bid you thrice welcome, Your countless friends cannot go all the way, dear Governor, with you, as we are not all'so worthy as thou, knight of mature's nobility, but we will try to imitate your example, except in what is inimitable, and shall hope to join you when we shall have had our fill 'of earth and its transitory blessings."

On rising to speak, Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, places his neatlywritten notes on the brass-bound box before him, and having put the edges straight, fires away. Mr. Chamberlain speaks slowly, and uses scarcely any gesture. Most dangerous when most polita, his face becomes like a piece of parchcrushing an adversary by an inconvenient quotation or by some personal thrust, Mr. Chamberlain is unequaled. It is this gift which makes him as formidable on the platform as he is in the House of Commons. At public meetings he always seems to expect a few of his old Radical friends among the audience. But woe be to the interrupter: Led on by the orator with a seductive question, his opponent gives just the reply expected. Back like lightning comes a crushing retort, and henceforth all is smooth sailing. His perorations are invariably written out in full in his study, and frequently committed to memory. His voice is firm and clear, but not very musical; his enunciation perfect.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"The new chief of detectives is a funny man. He calls his staff 'Variety.' "That so? Why?" "I suppose because they're the spies of life."—Philadelphia Record.

Qualified.—"Are you a union man?" asked the foreman of an applicant for employment. "Tes, sir," was the prompt reply; "married week before last."—Pittsburg Chronicle. Church—What do you think of having smok-ing cars on the elevated road? Gotham—All ight; what I'm kicking about is those smoking ngines.—Yonkers Statesman. Long-Winded.—Tess-Mr. Gayley's stories are

rather broad, don't you think? Jess-Perhaps, but fortunately they are not as broad as they are long.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Needed.—"What makes the baby cry?" asked the little visitor. "Oh," explained Ethel, "our baby doesn't have to have anything to make it cry."—Chicago Evening Post. Making Hay.—Fond Mother—Our Doily seems to be improving her time at the seashore. Fa-ther—Is, eh? Fond Mother—Yes; she's been there only a week and has been engaged twice.

-Ohio State Journal. Always a Signal for Trouble.-"What started the awful row in that group of politicians?"
"I don't know. But I should surmise that one
of them had gotten up and suggested a scheme
for harmony."—Washington Star.
"They Double to."

They Ought to Be .- "A couple were married

in St. Louis the other day who couldn't understand each other's language," said Mrs. Gilley. "And I suppose that they are unspeakably happy," commented Mr. Gilley.—Detroit Free