

# The Oregonian.

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ed were on the Union side, 128 killed and 788 wounded, besides 4000 prisoners. The total Confederate loss was 16,691 in killed, wounded and missing. But few Confederate prisoners were taken, so that the losses in killed and wounded were about equal. General Lee Wallace is probably correct in his view that the absence of Grant, who commanded in the absence of Grant, was inexcusably surprised by the enemy. There was no fighting previous to Shiloh that equaled it. Bull Run was a fight between raw troops, as General Joe Johnston says, that if the Federal Army had not fallen into a caudal panic his own army would have fled. Fort Donelson was a happy success, but not a severe test of military quality; but Shiloh revealed to the South and the North that each had a foe man worthy of its best steel.

### THE PEOPLE'S MAN.

The revolt of machine politicians against Roosevelt is apparent. Our Eastern advisers make it perfectly clear that the outspoken attempt here in Oregon to send a hostile delegation to the next Republican National Convention will be duplicated in other states. Our local expression of the machine protest against an alleged anti-Semite prejudice of the President, may after all be only part of a concerted scheme to get rid, if possible, of a President who is his own man, and acquire one who will do the bidding of the bosses in the various states. Roosevelt is not the politician's man. His methods are not machine methods, his advisers are not machine advisers. He has offered the politicians just what they need to offend them. He confronts the same opposition that McKinley confronted in 1896, when every big Republican boss but Hanna went to St. Louis with a knife in his boot for the Ohio candidate.

### DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE.

In perhaps no other branch of commerce is the future discounted so much as in the grain markets. Yesterday the official figures on world's shipments for last week were posted as 10,677,000 bushels, compared with 13,610,000 bushels for the previous week. The "quantities on passage" increased from 29,398,000 bushels for the previous week to 37,940,000 bushels last week. This upward came into sight 11,000,000 bushels more wheat than was shown up from these two sources a week ago, and the only bullish figures in sight to offset these enormous increases were those of the American "visible," which showed a decrease of 1,333,000 bushels. Ordinarily this array of weakness might be expected to cause lower prices in the wheat market, and yet Chicago, the greatest wheat market in the world, closed the day three-eighths of a cent higher than on Saturday.

### THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

In his remarks at Milwaukee on "The Trusts" President Roosevelt succeeded at least in showing how difficult the subject is to deal with through legislation. While The Oregonian is of the opinion that the President does not attach due importance to the fact that protection, in certain ways, greatly favors some of the trusts, and even denies that it is so, still it must be apparent that the country could not and would not stand drastic legislation against masses of capital, by which alone great enterprises necessary to modern progress can be supported.

### THE KEENE-HARRIMAN DECISION.

Mr. Harriman, who controls both the Southern and the Union Pacific Railway systems, has consistently planned for the development of the Ogden route across the continent, which, though geographically the shortest cut between the East and the West, has of late years suffered the neglect of the Union Pacific and Southern railroads. His idea is to reduce the mileage by the cutting out of curves and detours, to reduce the grades by tunneling the principal mountain ranges—particularly the Sierra Nevada where the road enters California—to solidify the roadbed and by every other available expedient to put the road in condition for heavy trains and fast time. To accomplish all this will involve an expenditure of a vast amount of money; and it is Mr. Harriman's declared policy to put the whole enterprise on the system during the next few years to work.

### ELECTRIC AND STANDARD RAILROADS.

There is an interesting situation at Los Angeles in relation to the business of local passenger transportation. The city, as everybody knows, is the center of a district in which there are many smaller towns or cities within a radius of twenty miles or more; and due to the climate, the large number of visitors and to other local conditions, it has come to be the center of a great passenger transport business. To a visitor, the whole population appears to be constantly on the cars; and that there is some basis for this presumption is exhibited by the fact that the gross receipts of the Los Angeles street-car system aggregate upward of \$900 per day; this in a city scarcely larger than Portland.

Until very recently the passenger transportation business between Los Angeles and its surrounding group of tributary communities was in the hands of the asphalt railroads—the Southern California and the Santa Fe, particularly the latter, which has branches everywhere. But within the past two or three years there has been developed an electric railway system of wonderful proportions. Mr. H. E. Huntington, who through the will of his uncle, the late Collie P. Huntington, has come to be a man of enormous wealth, has made this system his special hobby, and has been pouring his millions into it with unlimited confidence in the success of electric transportation in competition with standard railroad transportation. Already the results are justifying his theory. Mr. Huntington's cars connecting Los Angeles with its near-by towns are crowded, while the regular trams go empty. The electric route uncallingly takes the passengers; for, by its regularity, its ease of access at every street

crossing, and other advantages, it puts the steam car at a disadvantage. At Los Angeles, as everywhere where the electric road has been brought into competition with the standard road, the matter of passenger transportation, the latter has all but been put out of business.

Within the past fortnight application has been made to the City Council of Los Angeles by persons who do not name their backers for a series of electric lines, with the purpose, rather tentatively conceived, of paralleling the Huntington roads; and a special bid for favor is made in the form of a pledge, to be guarded in the proposed franchise, of a three-cent fare. Naturally, such a proposal vastly interests the people who pay car rates; and in the nature of things, the franchise would have been granted, in spite of the fact that the city is already badly cut up with street-car lines. But it is charged, with every appearance of its being true, that the bidders for the franchise are agents of the standard roads which have recently suffered so much from competition; that they have no intention to put their proposals through, but wish to obtain and hold the franchises as a club over Mr. Huntington, with the hope of bringing him to "reasonable prices" respecting their rival interests. On this there is in progress at Los Angeles a fight which promises to make a vote in the City Council, in combination with an easy conscience, a valuable personal asset.

The general interest in this matter is its exposition of the relative advantage of electric over standard roads in the matter of traffic when they operate in the same field. By this exposure, Los Angeles, it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that where the competition is direct the standard road may as well withdraw its trains. The fact is in every country where the local transport system has yet practically to be created, and where facilities are at hand for generating electric power cheaply.

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNINITIATED.

The Editor of the Oregonian is now the victim of Eastern fake companies which are preying on the unsuspecting and selling stock in mythical claims, making the good reputation of this district-the Editor's chief protection. The Editor, how long this swindle can go on without the doors of the penitentiary swinging open to receive these things less than robbers remains to be seen. Certainly the country is a good deal richer in their dirty or else there is a zigzag in the woodpile somewhere.

### STILL JOINED TO ITS IDOLS.

The attention of the gold standard press is called to the fact that President Diaz, of Mexico, says his country is generally prosperous, notwithstanding the rapid and continuous depreciation of the value of the Mexican chief product. That will make the editor of The Oregonian feel bad. How can it be that a silver-using country is prosperous, even with its greatest industry legislated against by every important country in the world? Surely Mexico should be in financial straits, in the depths of despair, if the fine theory of these people is correct; that there is but one money metal—no metallic god fit to be worshipped—and that gold!

### FROM WESTERN TO EASTERN OREGON.

What is the matter with Eastern Oregon, any way? Last Spring their Republican representatives were at the State Convention asking for an Eastern Oregon man for Governor. They were given the man they asked for and immediately began to fight him. They were at the recent Legislature asking for an appropriation for a portage railroad from The Dalles to Ceilo Falls in the Columbia and got that, and now they are howling about it being a graft. While we doubt the wisdom in the state making such an appropriation, yet we would like to see our brethren on the other side of the mountain consistent in their actions. First and last, there have been able men in the Cabinet—perhaps as able men as in the Senate itself. A good share of the great Senators, like Spooner, Callahan, Seaward, Chase and Sherman, also been Cabinet officers; yet we think no man has left the Senate for that position in recent years without subsequently regretting the course he had taken.

### SMITHE THEORY DISCREDITED.

Ex-Senator Joseph Simon is making himself more ridiculous, if possible, than his heretofore. In trying to make the people believe that President Roosevelt played him false in not nominating George Steel for the Oregon City Land Office. The facts as they come out show that the Senator, Joseph Simon, who played the baby because he could not be the whole thing after Senator Mitchell was elected. He showed himself all the while that he was a big red apple that his mother had, and when the mother gave one to the little brother and one to him, became so incensed that he threw away the one she gave him. But the mischief maker of the insinuation he makes is that he had no influence with the President because he is a Jew. While it is true that the law forbids a Jew from being appointed to furnish for Governor in our state election, with a few exceptions, it illy becomes Mr. Simon to make this insinuation against President Roosevelt.

### CHIEF QUESTIONS OF SPOILS.

Whatever the merits of Senator Simon's quarrel with the President, it is evident that the breach in the Republican party of Oregon is still wide and deep. At the bottom of the chasm, in so far as the Administration is concerned, a man of political prowess in his own right, the late Governor, who has been in envious while his big colleague plucked the plums of patronage from the Federal tree. It is no longer a question of principle, but of spoils, that divides the Republican party in this state, and the Mitchell wing is dominant through the far superior influence of the astute and able Senator at Washington. For the rest, it is difficult to believe that if even the President had been satisfied in ignoring Simon, he would deliberately violate a political pledge made to the disgruntled Senator. Time will no doubt prove the truth or falsity of Simon's serious and open charges in this particular.

### THE LETTER-WRITING SYSTEM.

In a letter to the editor of the Herald, Joseph Or, Herald, received this week, Senator Charles Willson, of Oregon, not only attended the extra session of the United States Senate, among other things says: "To tell you the exact truth, I have not had time to read the Herald, but I have heard that you are in a hurry to get it. I have had time to think, and I have no doubt that the work that I have been doing will bear evidence of the fact that I have not thought of anything else." "I am sure you are right, when I meet you again in Oregon or elsewhere, I will be ready to take a drink the same as usual (at your expense), for you know me. I have heard that you are in a hurry to get it. I have had time to think, and I have no doubt that the work that I have been doing will bear evidence of the fact that I have not thought of anything else." "I am sure you are right, when I meet you again in Oregon or elsewhere, I will be ready to take a drink the same as usual (at your expense), for you know me. I have heard that you are in a hurry to get it. I have had time to think, and I have no doubt that the work that I have been doing will bear evidence of the fact that I have not thought of anything else."

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### SPRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS.

Ankeny is All Right. Walla Walla Argus. Incidentally, the election of Henry C. Frick to the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, which seems to be authorized by J. Pierpont Morgan, will be anything but pleasing to Andrew Carnegie, who is a Schwab man. Frick detests Carnegie more heartily than Carnegie detests Frick. To discover the real nature of a philanthropist it is necessary to have business dealings with him. This is the way that Frick detected Carnegie, though he succeeded in thwarting the scheme of the Scotch aristocrat to pinch him.

### FEROCIOUS ACTIVITY OF LAND AGENTS.

Hundreds of landseekers are traveling up and down the Willamette Valley in search of locations and almost everywhere they stop the land agents are so numerous and determined that many returns home disgusted. If what we hear is true the average land agent down the Valley is a nuisance that should be suppressed.

### THE SHYNESS OF GEORGE C.

There are many who are about politics. For instance, George C. Brownell is ostensibly a candidate for Congress with Cook County at his back, but he really is not a candidate for Congress, but for the United States District Attorney. Running for Congress is just a part of the game of running for United States District Attorney. Having elected Mr. Fulton United States Senator he will probably get the latter.

### MORTALITY AMONG SHEEP DENIED.

It seems that Baker City is, or appears to be, the news center of Grant County, Oregon, for the effect of the wool market on sheep are starting to death were recently sent to The Oregonian, and much of the loss was said to be in this county. Inquiry failed to locate a single case in which sheep are dying for lack of food. Such losses do not occur are the natural dying off of the old pelters, and this is caused by lack of teeth.

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James Montague in New York Journal. On these occasions a mink that was wont to be a mascot of the Muskraut club. With a healthy step to the river's brink, And took one eye at a narrow blink In the crisp and crystal loam. For a muskrat that was sleek and fat In the stony ooze of the bottom mat, And the mink had oft reflected that Hot muskrat stew was nice.

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Kansas City Star. Incidentally, the election of Henry C. Frick to the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, which seems to be authorized by J. Pierpont Morgan, will be anything but pleasing to Andrew Carnegie, who is a Schwab man. Frick detests Carnegie more heartily than Carnegie detests Frick. To discover the real nature of a philanthropist it is necessary to have business dealings with him. This is the way that Frick detected Carnegie, though he succeeded in thwarting the scheme of the Scotch aristocrat to pinch him.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The expected unexpected has happened in Macedonia. If the new comic weekly to be started in New York will bar the Irish joke, it will soon become famous. It is said in Quincy, Mass., there is a family of 12 boys, all musicians. The neighbors are to be puffed. It seems very remarkable that Mr. Cleveland can't take a little trip without driving William J. Bryan to double leads.

### WHO ARE PROTECTED.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has been figuring on the tariff question, and has given the result in the Quarterly Journal of Economics. His conclusion is that the tariff, and he gives tariff data to justify them. In 1893 there were 20,974,117 persons engaged in gainful pursuits in the United States. Of these, 1,982,286 were employed in manufacturing and mining. There are 26,072,322 who are not subject to foreign competition and are protected by the tariff except that they pay duties on some of their necessities. There is a second class not subject to foreign competition, but whose industries would be promoted by the removal of duties, and these number 2,000,000. Of those who might be disastrously affected by the sudden removal of all duties whatever there are 600,000. Of these some 200,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and yet a majority of the farmers of the country are somehow made to believe that their prosperity is wholly dependent upon the existence of a protective tariff.

### THE CABINET AND THE SENATE.

It seems that Chauncey M. Depew is not the only Senator who has been offered the Cabinet position. Mr. Spooner, one of two of these places put at his disposal since he came to the Senate the second time. He says so in his biography furnished to the Senate. Mr. Spooner is hardly a case of self-vanting on the part of Mr. Spooner, as the acceptance of the places would have lessened rather than added to his distinction, and as a public man with the country. We judge from what Mr. Depew and Mr. Spooner have said that men like to be offered Cabinet positions, but they do not accept them. First and last, there have been able men in the Cabinet—perhaps as able men as in the Senate itself. A good share of the great Senators, like Spooner, Callahan, Seaward, Chase and Sherman, also been Cabinet officers; yet we think no man has left the Senate for that position in recent years without subsequently regretting the course he had taken.

### WRITING UP WINAPPEL.

Eugene D. White, special correspondent of The Oregonian, Portland, is writing a series of articles for his paper dealing with the Canadian West. He reports an enormous influx of settlers into Oregon. The Chicago Tribune says that it has been estimated that over 300,000 new buildings are going up in Portland this year. Still considerable interest has been aroused in this country, and to satisfy it, The Oregonian writes the series of descriptive letters. Mr. White is at present working in Winnipeg.

### ANTI-SALOON VICTORIES.