Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-clars matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Sunday excepted, per year.

To City flutscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted life Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c POSTAGE RATES. d States, Canada and Mexico-

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advering, subscription or to any business matte should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without soliciation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith

Special Agency, Eastern represen eals in San Prancisco by L. E. Les, Pal-For eals in San Prancisco by L. E. Lee, Palsece Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 256 Butter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 812 Mission street.

For rais in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring street.

For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, 15 Washington street.

Washington street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farmam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1508

For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th firest, Jas. H. Crockwell, 242 25th street. For sale in Salt Lake by the Sait Lake News Co., 17 West Second South street. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett Bones now steed. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan # Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Pifteenth and Lawrence streets; A. Series, Sixteenth and Curtis streets

TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair; slightly warm-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tam

perature, 61 deg.; minimum temperature, deg.; precipitation, 6.62 inch. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1963,

PROFIT-SHARING ACCORDING TO CARNEGIE.

Mr. Carnegie, in his recent address before the British Iron and Steel Institute, spoke in behalf of profit-sharing for workingmen without loss-sharing. He believes that under such a system the capitalist would get better, more at tentive, more interested and more earnest work from the employes. He would have the corporation guarantee the stock to employes who have been invited to invest in it. He would admit the workingman as far as possible to a share in the prosperity and shield him from the adversity that may beset all business. The main difficulty in previous experiments in profit-sharing has been when years came when there was not a profit, but a loss, and the result was not one that promoted either efficlency or permanency. Mr. Carnegle, in his address, dwells upon the fact that the officers of the United States Steel Corporation or steel trust believe that in time, under its present system of division of profits to all wage-earners, the shares of the company will all be owned by those who work for it. Mr. Carnegie, in his address, pleads that the development of this principle of profitsharing upon which this great industrial trust is formed will tend on a great scale to make the poor richer and more secure.

Theoretically, this plan stands for payment by results and a bonus for eficiency, and is directly opposed to the English plan of a minimum wage and limits on individual effort.

This is Mr. Carnegie's argument for ablest champions of the cause of labor say that while all this is excellent in theory, it promises no permanent solution of the labor problem. John Graham Brooke, in "The Social Unrest." from which The Oregonian quoted in a recent editorial, objects to schemes of profit-without-loss-sharing, on the ground that they deepen class lines in industry and cultivate a dependent workingmen. Among other things Mr Brooke save:

Benevolent schemes that bear the slightes taint of charity have at last got the taint of charity have at last got the con-tempt of the intelligent wage-earners. Impor-timate and never again to be slienced, their demand is that they get their benefits, not as gifts or favors, but as recognized rights. Prillanthropies are a dangerous substitute for honest wage payment, shorter working time and horeased influence over the conditions of the labor contract. the labor contract. What may be called the "great bluff" of our time is to put gratuities and benefactions in the place of justice.

The Springfield Republican, a very able independent paper, published in the heart of the great manufacturing State of Massachusetts, supports this view of Mr. Brooke and describes Mr. Carnegie's scheme of profit-sharing offered without loss-sharing as "pretty close to tendering a gratuity in place of jus tice." This criticism is sound. All schemes akin to the town of Pullman, which undertake to deal with the work. ingman as a class by himself, under the philanthropic patronage of capital, have failed to make him contented with his lot, and it is a hopeful sign for the workingman in the future that they do fail. A slave, a serf, is not seldom contented with his lot, but a free workingman is not content so long as there is room for improvement in his social and spiritual welfare. The Republican puts its finger on the weakness of Mr. Carnegle's scheme of profit-sharing when it says that when capital offers the workingman a share of stock in the company at a certain price, and guarantees it to him at that price, while capital must partake of the loss as well as the profit, it puts the laborer off in a distinct class and stimulates the spirit of depend-

This is sharp but sound criticism Profit-sharing of this sort, the Republican fairly pleads, is not genuine cooperation; it resembles the state of the slave who is assured of a living existence in adversity whether he has been forehanded or not. If the present wage system is to be replaced by something better, there is no satisfactory stop ping-place in the long run short of a genuine co-operation in industry. Under our present fixed wage system the worker receives a rate of wages which is "generally lower than it should be in times of prosperity, and often higher than it should be in times of adversity." Between the present system of fixed wages and the co-operation principle there is no solid ground upon which to stand.

The trouble with Mr. Carnegle is

social reformer and philanthropist; he thinks of the workingman as something a little better than his best-bred dog or horse; he is a thing to be well hou well fed; neither whipped nor starved by his keepers. If Mr. Carnegie kept a mocking bird, we may be sure that the bird's health would be well cared for; that its cage would be clean; that it would be so securely housed that no vandering minstrel in shape of a tom cat would be permitted to devour the Carnegie bird; but Mr. Carnegie would never open the door of the cage and encourage the captive to spread its wings in fuliest freedom. His mocking bird would have everything that a bird ould desire except the one thing that it longed for most-full freedom to spread its wings in unrestricted flight. The workingman does not want a gilded cage of capital; he does not want

charity, patronage in shape of philan thropy; he wants nothing but justice. If he cannot get equal justice from our present wage system, the only thing he can accept without loss of self-respect is genuine co-operation, which means oss-sharing as well as profit-sharing. The self-respecting workingman feels that it is right and just that those who share in the profits shall also share in the losses of a business, and when he must help pay the losses as well as This feeling is intensified every time share in the profits he will become more attentive and efficient; he will not be as likely through negligence to make a

SUBSIDIES AND TOLE SHIPS.

"Heads I win, tails you lose."

loss, to whose payment he must con-

tribute, as he would be under a system

which makes labor say to capital

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer continues to expose to public notice rare density of ignorance regarding deepwater shipping in general and that of Puget Sound in particular. For calling the attention of the Seattle paper to : few of its most glaring inaccuracles, The Oregonian is alluded to as the "persistent and consistent enemy of American shipping and of all suggested legislation to restore to the United States ome slight share of its own ocean-carrying trade." The Seattle paper last week printed a list of ancient wooden lumber droghers whose days of usefuless are over, and stated that they were unable to secure profitable employment because they had been driven from the ocean by subsidized foreign vessels. Recognizing that the statement had made through ignorance of the class of ships, The Oregonian called attention to the fact that every firstclass metal American ship affoat was under engagement and holding its own with foreign vessels of the same class, and that the present depression in freights was affecting the foreigners as much as it was the Americans, when the same class of vessels was considered. Corroborative of this statement the news columns of the Post-Intelligencer on Monday printed the follow-

The big British bark Southesk, Captain Go nun, will be towed over to Eagle Harbor to-norrow to tle up there indefinitely. The pre-nit charter rates do not suit the Southesk's wners, and she will probably wait for wheat. outhesk came to this port several weeks ago with a cargo of Antwerp cement, and has been lying at Galbraith, Bacon & Co.'s North

The able seaman who controls the editorial destinies of the Post-Intelligencer apparently does not keep in ouch with his news columns, for in his tirade against The Oregonian on Tuesday he says:

Here on Puget Sound, with a total of 38 deep race on roger bound, with a total of all deep-water ships in port, every foreign vessel is under charter and loading, and but three out of II American ships have employment. The only reason why the American ships are not employed is that there is no profit in sending them on voyages at the present rate of freights. The loss would be greater than that involved in keeping them unemployed. Foreign ships accept the present rates of charter because cept the present rates of charter becau hey can make some money by so doing. Now, if there was money to be made

by the foreigners, why did the Southesk go over to Eagle Harbor to tie up "indefinitely"? Why do not the Isla mount and the Glenaivon, on Puget Sound, get busy? Why is it that fortyone foreign ships are laid up in San Francisco waiting for a freight rate that will at least keep them moving without a loss? The facts are simply as stated in The Oregonian last weekthat the class of American ships alluded to by the Post-Intelligencer are out of date, and in periods of depression in freights are the first to be retired, as in periods of prosperity they are the last to be pressed into service. Last Monday the Post-Intelligencer printed a list of vessels loading at Puget Sound ports. Among the deep-water craft or those going on "off-coast" voyages was the schooner Alpena, loading at Whatcom for Sydney; the schooner George E. Billings, for Manlia; the schooner Matthew Turner, for Sydney, and the schooners Samble, H. K. Hall and Mildred, for Honolulu. These vessels are all modern-built carriers, and their work compared with that of the fleet of "has beens" which the Post-Intelligencer selected as a text for its ship-subsidy edi-

torial is interesting.

The American ship Great Admiral eaded the list of neglected disengaged and unsubsidized vessels in the Post-Intelligencer's editorial columns last week. About a year ago she loaded lumber at Port Blakeley for Melbourne, her cargo onsisting of 1,114,922 feet, which is a very good cargo for a vessel of that class. Being an old-style square-rigger, she required twenty men to handle her and was eighty-three days making the run to Melbourne. About the same time the schooner Alpena, which is now loading at Whatcom for Sydney, sailed from Everett for Melbourne. She had a crev of eleven men all told, carried 1,177,966 feet of lumber and made the run in seventy-two days. The net tonnage of the Great Admiral, on which pilotage, towage and tonnage dues must be paid in foreign ports, is 1402; that of the Alpena is 833. Under such a showing, It does not require a mathematical prodigy to figure out why the Alpena is in the foreign trade at a profit, while the Great Admiral is laid up. The same conditions that apply in the foreign trade have shut the old-style square riggers out of the coasting business, and there are at the present time sixteen of these modern-built schooners loading on Puget Sound for California

are loading in Portland. These are the craft that are driving both American and foreign square-riggers out of the lumber trade, coastwise and foreign, the saving on crew expenses alone, as compared with a square-rigger, being enormous. In an other column appears a list of the re-cent additionse to this fleet, all built on the Pacific Coast. This list shows that last year the Coast lumber fleet was increased by thirty-four of these modern carriers, their combined capacity amounting to over 33,000,000 feet of lumber. In the past four years over

ports, while nearly half that number

carrying capacity is over 96,000,000 feet. Estimating that haif of them go coast-wise and half remain in the coasting trade, they will handle in a single year 500,000,000 feet of lumber. The Pacific Coast producers have more tonnage and lower freight rates than ever before the history of the country, and a subsidy would not increase the number of ships or lower the rates.

"THE SUCCESSFUL RASCAL,"

In a brief address from a car platform at one of the minor points on his route soon after his present trip began, President Roosevelt said: make of this great Republic what it nust be made until we join together to hunt down the successful rascal just as surely as we hunt down the unsuc cessful rascal."

This sentence, says a Kansas City paper, "strikes at the heart of one of the causes of discontent in the coun In other words, the feeling that justice is not dispensed with even hand, that money can secure immunity for the offender, is at the bottom of a part, at least, of the bitter class feeling that mally manifests itself, and which political demagogues of the Bryan type ek to divert to their own profit during political campaigns.

a wealthy rascal buys immunity from punishment by means of the heavy at-torney fees that he is able to pay, or escapes prosecution through "influence" of which either money or political fa-voritism is the basis. In emphasizing the fact that equality before the law is an essential element in a republican form of government, if this is to attain to its highest possibilities in stability. patriotism and prosperity, the President stated a plain fact plainly. Numerous incidents showing that the 'successful rascal" is not in favor with the present Administration have proved the sincerity of this estimate. This, indeed,' is one of the strongest ele sents in Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. He does not prate of the "plain people" as does Mr. Bryan, but he believes in giving every man a chance; he does not decry wealth, but he is outspoken against trusts that render the power of wealth practically invincible and menace to the rights of the people. Sincerity that sooms the quibbles of pretense characterizes his utterances upon these points.

The "successful rascal" does not conine his operations to Wall street nor to bank embezzlement nor to the shady methods of the bank receiver so boldly exploited within the past few years in this city and elsewhere. He is not infrequently met in the guise of a keen less man, who, observing the letter of the law, violates its spirit by circumventing legal obstacles which he cannot override, thus making of himself a law-abiding scoundrel, a "sucessful rascal," whom justice may and often does pursue, but seldom over takes. By the remark quoted at the beginning of this article President Roosevelt stands by the principle that the law should be no respecter of persons. By its utterance he has increased the ire of the exponents of trusts and reproclaimed himself a champion of justice of the type that stands blindfold in court holding evenly balanced scales.

DEWEY AND MANILA BAY.

The dedication of the monument at San Francisco in commemoration of the rictory of the American Navy in Manila Bay recalls the name of Admiral Dewey. whose professional ability made that memorable exploit possible. The victory of Manila Bay was not an exploit of the order of the great naval triumphs of Blake, Rodney and Nelson. It was not an open sea fight between great fleets of nearly equal strength in men and guns. It was nevertheless a great cictory, fraught with momentous, farreaching consequences of the quality of Farragut's passage of the forts which defended New Orleans and the mouth of Mobile Bay. Farragut knew that if he could carry his fleet of gunboats past the fire of Forts Jackson and St. Philip New Orleans was practically won. for he knew that the Confederate gunboats were no match for his superior force of men and metal. So after a useless bombardment of the forts the mortar schooners he boldly ran the fire of the forts in the darkness. He did the same thing subsequently at Mobile Admiral Dewey, who served under

n the passage of the batteries at Port Hudson, dld not forget the lesson taught him by his great commander. He knew that if he could safely carry his fleet through the batteries at the entrance of Manila Bay the battle was won, for he knew that the Spanish gunboats were in guns and men no match for his splendid little squadron. So, like Farragut, he dared all, staked all, on the passage of the batteries at the entrance to Manila Bay, and he won. His subse quent sinking of the Spanish squadron vas nothing but gathering in the spoils of victory. The Spanish fleet was armed with guns so inferior to ours in range that it was a mere question of a few hours' firing before they would be obliged to choose between destruction and surrender. Dewey shot the Spanish ships at his leisure as full of holes as a rifleman does a stationary target at short range when he has a rest for his weapon. Nevertheless, the victory of

Farragut when the Mississippi was lost

ter was as severe as that undergone by Farragut at New Orleans. The decision to dare the passage of the forts decided the fate of New Or leans; the decision to dare the passage of the batteries at the entrance of Mantia Bay decided the fate of the Span ish fleet.

Dewey as a test of professional charac-

WHY DOES THE TEAM LOSE! The baseball situation has reached an acute state in Portland, and with the two losing teams there seems to be no chance of either league furnishing the city with anything like an aggregation that will become a factor in the race for the pennant. The Brown directors, when they entered the Pacific Coast League, culled the stars, or what they thought to be stars, of the old Pacific Northwest League. On paper the lineup of the Browns looked the best in the business, but the fast aggregation that has been playing ball under the guiding hand of Henry Harris demonstrated at the start that the local magnates had not a correct line on the com

pany they had entered. The opening weeks with San Francisco and the week pitted against that fast crew from Los Angeles should have roused the management of the Browns into quick and prompt action. But it is not on record that they rose to the oc casion. Clear baseball knowledge was lacking in the management, real finesse was woefully wanting, and when the the trouble with nearly all the indus-trial doctrinaires who undertake to play cific Coast yards, and the combined the baseball brain that should realize in the work.

ecame clogged with inability.

There has always been complaint about playing managers. There will be this complaint as long as the game is played, but in the East, and, in fact, all wer the country, playing managers have been successful, and there is no reason why a playing manager on the Browns should not be. Had the managers of the Browns roused themselves —and it cannot be said that they were handicapped by the directors and lack of funds—they would have started a weeding process two months ago. It was not until they returned home that they bestirred themselves. It was like locking the barn door after the horse had been stolen. They started to strengthen the team after almost every good player worthy of drawing the salary paid by the Brown management had been signed to play elsewhere. Within the last two weeks the managers spurred by the directors and the weep ing and wailing of the fans, have scoured the country for players. And while they are after players they might bear in mind that what is needed most of all is a player who knows the game from the beginning to the end, one who is aggressive, one who, if he is not made manager, should be made captain and invested with full and complete authority. He should be a player of suf-ficient reputation and force to compel the players on the team to respect him and to look to him for their instructions, and one who will at all times hold the whip hand over the members of the team. At present the team has a field captain, but it would take a microscope to find him. His voice is never heard in the game, and when he does speak, if he ever does, the players give no more attention than they would to a

child yelling from the bleachers. It is a long cry from now until the closing date, September 27, and while there is no chance for the Browns to be a factor in the pennant race, with proper material and the right kind of management the Browns can at least fight their way to the first division. This can only be accomplished by the best kind of baseball and a management that will take every advantage possible If it is necessary to change the management, then let that be done, and if it is necessary to get an entire new in field, let this be done also. The fact that the Pacific National League team is in the same boat should not deter this action.

American surgeons do not wholly indorse Dr. Lorenz' method of reducing congenital dislocation of the hip joint. These operations, it is said, are not generally successful, that which was performed upon little Lolita Armour being only partially so, while at least one in stance is cited in which the patient died later from spinal meningitis. Judged by this standard, operations for appendicitis would have to be condemned, since many of these are followed by death due to the resultant shock. And yet the most able doctors approve of this operation, and, indeed, urge it in many cases as a quick and relatively safe road out of a very distressing and dangerous situation. All will agree, however, that Dr. Lorenz' methods ought to be employed with great care, and all operations for appendicitis as well. People generally are of the opin on that surgery, while a great and wonderful science, is somewhat over-worked and is to become meddlesome. and that "operations" of various kinds are much more numerous than is consistent with the individual rights of patients and the necessary requirements of aid in many cases. Surgeons quite naturally demur to this opinion, and th work goes on.

The wheatgrowers of the Willamette Valley will read with pride the statement of Dr. Withycombe, of the Ore-gon Experiment Station at Corvallis, that Oregon white Winter wheat continues to give an excellent account of itself after more than sixty years' cultivation in Western Oregon. Introuced into this country by the Hud son's Bay Company nearly two-thirds of a century ago, this wheat is dear to the hearts of pioneers and has won for itself the indorsement of their descendants who have sown and garnered it for two generations. "While we have no data relative to the quality and general character of this wheat fifty years ago," says Dr. Withycombe, "it is altogether probable that it is fully as good at the present time as it was then." the staying qualities of Oregon white Winter wheat!

Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army, senior Colonel of the Commissary Department, is to be appointed Brigadier-General and retired in July. Colonel Woodruff, who is now Commis sary-General at San Francisco, has many friends in Portland, as he was stationed for five years at Vancouver Barracks when he was Captain and Commissary on the staff of the late Brigadier-General John Gibbon, United States Army, who commanded the Department of the Columbia from 1885 to 1891. Colonel Woodruff is a graduate of the Army of the Potomac and a graduate of West Point: he was with General Gibbon at the battle of the Big Hole in August, 1877, and served three years as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Philippines, returning last year.

Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, has submitted to his government an exhaustive report on the inancial system of the United States, and his country is now contemplating a change from silver to the gold standard. The change will be made gradually, so as not to disturb existing trade conditions, but as rapidly as possible the land of revolutions will be placed on a gold basis. If these conversions continue much longer, the whole world will soon be on a 16-to-1 basis-that is, sixteen gold-standard countries to one with the pot-metal standard.

The authorities of Lake County are, of course, justified in taking such meas ures as' seem necessary and proper for the protection of the people of that county from smallpox. It is doubtful, however, whether the shotgun method of quarantine is either wise or effective We are fond of believing that such measures as this have given place to the more enlightened method which includes the vaccination of all within the menaced area and the prompt isolation of all suspects until the period of incubation has passed.

Happy is the worker who has passed middle life and is verging upon old age -whether he be preacher, teacher, railroad engineer or what not-who is able from a financial point of view to step down and out in response to a hint from those who furnish the salary that "a younger man" would be more effective

just where and how to obtain results SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS THE OTHER THIRD TERM CAMPAIGN

Still Many Are Called, Few Chosen Spokane Spokesman-Review. The vote of the presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church in America indicates hat the entrance examinations to paradise have heretofore been made a little

Law Has Little to Do With It. Fairhaven Herald.

Social equality is a matter that can
never be effected by legislation nor by the conferring of any kind of civil rights The social position of men and depends entirely upon themselves.

Portland Scalers Should Help. Burns Times-Herald, Portland jobbers have again lost a

deal in this section through lack of di-rect transportation facilities, which should help to hasten a railroad from that direction into the interior of Oregon. Bad News for Mr. Reames,

Eugene Register. You can find plenty of substantial Dem

ocrats in Eugene and Lane County who will not only support Binger Hermann for Congress, but are working to secure his election and wear Hermann buttons to back up their position. Mrs. Cleveland Needn't Worry. Tacoma News.

Mrs. Cleveland, it seems, does not want
her husband to be President again. Wise

woman! She and her little daughters have a chance to enjoy the companion-ship of a kind husband and father now, and they prefer him in the home Princeton to a return to the White Ho However, there is no danger of his recall to the Presidency.

What the General Was Up to, Olympia Recorder. It now transpires that the trip of General Miles to the Philippines was carefully planned by the commander of the Army with a view of securing ammunition with which to bolster up the waning fortunes of the anti-imperialists. General Miles needs a shrewd manner to devise something more potent to keep him prominently before the public.

Value of a Good Head.

Albany Democrat. It pays to keep cool in this world and not fly off on every tangent. When men keep the best they have in their heads at their command, they have none too much for this world's needs. It doesn't pay from a selfish standpoint to go to pieces on little things and threaten to slap the face of men with whom you come at cross roads. It does pay to be broad-minded and well-rounded in one's daily minded and well-rounded in one's daily living, making the best of situations and acting with judgment.

Call Out the National Guard.

Eugene Register.

Down at Gallatin, Tenn., a colored rural
mailcarrier was held up by masked men
and ordered to quit the job under pain
of death. The carrier was one of three colored men who won the place on his merits as a scholar, passing higher than did the white applicants. Here is a case that should stir the country from one end to the other in favor of the colored citizen who prizes education sufficiently making it serve the ends of making i him an honest and bonorable living. should be continued on the route and protected by armed guards if necessary.

Serencly Minding His Own Business Walla Walla Union. So it goes all along the line. Every-one is clamoring for recognition of one kind or another. And in the meantime Kind or another. And in the meantime Theodore Roosevelt is letting local committees wash their own linen, while he gives advice on the settlement of strikes, the Monroe doctrine, irrigation and the raising of large families. He does not disturb himself much about local matters. He is watching the big game, and in the meantime his baggage car fills up with cantime his baggage car fills up with ovelties, the majority of which will find their way to the storeroom of the White House or become playthings for the Roosevelt children, who, by the way, take naturally to the very things which interest their illustrious father when he has time for other things but public busi-

Colored Men Are Treated Well.

Walla Walla Statesman. If Chaplain Prioleau, colored chaplain of the Ninth Cavalry, has suffered indigin Walla Walla because of his colo it is something exceptional here. In no place in the United States are colored people treated with more consideration than in Walla Walla. Colored children in the public schools are treated apparently as social equals by their schoolmates and colored families in the city number among friends some of the best families of

the city.

The colored baseball nine from the garrison plays with the Walia Walia league team and the Whitman College team, and they are treated much better than some white teams that have visited Walla Walla. In fact, Walla Walla is a para-dise for colored people and it is indeed surprising to hear such a complaint as that made by Chaplain Prioleau. It is just possible that he is oversensitive. Even white people have been stopped and rudely shoved by drunken hoodlums on the street, and even white people have overheard uncomplimentary remarks out themselves by persons who had no

Central Oregon Journalism

Bend Bulletin. The Chewaucan Post, owned by J. Pierpont Holder, of the Central Oregon news-paper trust, soliloquizes thusly upon the extension of the Columba Southern from Shaniko to Bend: "Portland has got its eyes open, and are smiling upon a pano-rama of Oregon traffic." The Post dilates The Post dilates in grammar nearly as bad as the above upon the shorfisightedness of Portland's business men, and says that the extension to Bend will not corral the trade of Southeastern Oregon to any great extent. We have an idea that the Portland business men are not so keen after the south eastern trade as they are for the Cen-tral Oregon business; and the road to Bend will open up a country whose prospects and future are as far beyond those in Southeastern Oregon as heaven is above hell. And it will be a godsend to some of the people who, like the Post man, have been in one place so long that they have completely fossilized and are afraid that they will be unable to get up and you want to hide when they hear the and run away to hide when they hear the

One Little Box Will Hold Them.

"The appeal now lice to the ballot ox." So affirms gravely the chief news-"The appeal now lics to the ballot box." So affirms gravely the chief newspaper mourner over the Northern Securities decision. It will be extremely interesting to observe the process. First it would be necessary to catch a political party willing to attack the anti-trust law in its platform and on the stump. Then it would be necessary to find a great body of voters who believe themselves aggreeved by the decision against the Northern Securities Company. There is no use in "appealing" to the ballot box, unless you have some prospect of getting a majority of the ballots. Every indication today, however, is that one small belief box, stationed, say, at the corner of Broadway and Wall street, would suffice to hold all the votes that might be cast in favor of abolishing the anti-trust act. The same newspapers that are going to induce the people to vote down a highly popular law, are also, we observe, desirous of bringing about, in a similar way, the repeal of the 15th amendment. Thus they would "appeal to the ballot box" in order to shut off that appeal in the case of a million or more legal yoters.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The steadily increasing momentum he movement in favor of a third to for ex-President Cleveland makes it timely to recall the incidents of a similar movement in behalf of General Grant in the Fall and Spring of 1879 and 1880. Soon after the close of his second term General Grant went abroad on a tour of the world, receiving the highest honors from all the chief rulers of the world in every that he visited. He returned to the United States in September, 1879, landing at San Francisco. He was received there with a great demonstration of popular admira-tion, and started thence across the country on what proved to be a veritable tri-umphal march. Every city in which he stopped greeted him with tumultuous enstopped greeted him with tumustuous en-thusiasm, with great crowds, banqueta and receptions. Nothing surpassing this demonstration of popular enthusiasm has ever been witnessed in this country. Even after he had reached his home in Galena the enthusiasm continued un-abated. When he went a few weeks later to attend a resurent of the Army of the

adated. When he went a few weeks later to attend a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Chicago more than 100,000 people poured into that city from the surrounding country to greet him. Again, when late in the year he started on a tour from Chicago across Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to complete the circuit of the world at Philadelphia, his blos-raphers record that "It was the same old story in every city—in Logansport, in in-dianapolis, in Columbus, in Cincinnati-one continuous biaze of boundless enthus-lasm." It was then generally recognised that he was a candidate for a third term. The press of the country was absorbed in the discussion of the question, and con-stant efforts were made in the early part of 1890 to get an expression from him of his attitude in the matter. The most that he would say was this:

I will neither accept nor decline an imag-inary thing. I shall not gratify my enemies by declining what has not been offered me. I am not a candidate for anything, and if the Chicago convention nominates a candi-date who can be elected I shall be glad. All my life I have made my decision when the time for the decision has arrived. I shall not time for the decision has arrived. I shall no depart from my usual course of acts

He went on a visit to Cuba and Mexico in March, and from the Mexican border wrote to his friend Washburne:

In regard to your auggestion that I sh authorise some one to say that in no event autorize some one to say that in no event I would consent to ever becoming a candidate after 1880. I think any statement from me would on misconstrued and would only serve as a handle for my enemies. Such a statement might well be made after the nomination, if I am nominated in such a way as to accept. It is a matter of supreme indifference to me whether I am or not. There are many per sons I should prefer to have the office that myself. I owe so much to the Union men of the country that if they think my chances are better for election than for other prob-able candidates in case I should decline. I cannot decline if the nomination is tendered thout seeking on my part. He came back to the United States in April, landing at New Orleans and Jour-

neying north through Southern cities amid scenes identical with those that marked his journey across the continen from San Francisco a few months earlier When he reached Chicago he was greeted with an immense meeting, at which he was openly proclaimed as a candidate for a unird term, the announcement being for-mally made that he would accept the nomination if it came in the right way He then went to his home in Galena and did not leave there again till after the Chicago convention had completed its work. The convention met on June 2, and when the time to make nominations arrived, Senator Roscoe Conking placed General Grant in nomination in his fumous phrase: "And when they ask whence ous phrase: "And when they ask whence comes our candidate, we say, from Appomattox and its apple tree." Then Colonel Ingersoil nominated Mr. Blaine in a speech which is no less famous, and others put forward Senator Sherman, Ellihu B. Washburne and Senator Edmunds. General Grant led on the first ballot with 304 voters. Blaine came next with 281 Sher. 304 votes: Blaine came next with 284, Sherman next with 83. Washburne next with 31 and Edmunds next with 30. The num-ber necessary for a choice was 378. For 36 ballots the struggle was continued Grant's highest number being 313 on the 35th, and Blaine's being the highest on the first, falling to 37 on the 35th and to 42 on the final ballot. Grant's vote stood at 305 on the final ballot when Garfield was nominated. A graphic picture of General Grant's

while receiving news balloting is given in Hamlin Gariand's "Life of Grant." He made his headquarters at the office of his old staff officer, Rowley, in Galena, where the bulletins cing the presentation of his name by Conkling, and saying that after the Appomattox passage the applause had lasted for several minutes, the "General be-trayed no excitement, scarcely interest. A thoughtful look was on his face." When a second bulletin was read saying the "applause continues," and a third, saying "all order is lost; the hall is one surging mass of humanity," the General's friends assured him that it was settled that he would be nominated on the first ballot. He "moved uneasily in his chair, and his face darkened a little." Then he rose abruptly, saying to his son: Buck, let's go home." When he got into the street he walked some distance in silence, then drew a deep sigh and said When he got into "I am afraid I am going to be nominat-"I am arraid I am going to be nominat-ed." when several days later the news of Garfield's nomination came, General Grant said: "Garfield is a good man. I am glad of it. Good-night, gentlemen." To his intimate friends later he made this complaint: "My friends have not been honest with me. I can't afford to be de-feated. They should not have placed me feated. They should not have placed me in nomination, unless they felt perfectly sure of my success."

New York Evening Post.

After acting, favorably or unfavorably, on 175 New York City bills sent to him by the Legislature, besides attending to the other trying routine of the Mayor's office, Mr. Low is certainly entitled to the brief vacation which he begins today. He accepted 85 bills, rejected 30, reserved two for further consideration, and re-turned eight which did not properly require his sanction. Glancing through the list of rejected bills, it is evident tre Mayor has a keen eye for the detection of bills granting special or unwarranted privileges. He made short work of the small army of private bills which came before him. Borough presidents who were glad to get their offices at present sal-aries, but who had influence enough to secure the passage of a bill through the Legislature carrying liberal increases, are rather sharply rounded up by the Mayor in his veto memorandum, and so are the in his veto memorandum. Municipal Court Justices.

Something New in an Officeholder Baltimore American.

The Police Commissioner of New York is a very remarkable man. He declined an invitation to address a political meeting on the ground that, as he had issued orders to the force under his command to keep out of politics, it was his duty to set them the example. Such binsistency is novel enough to touch on the revolutionary.

tionary. In Missouri. Kansas City Star. I've breshed that awaliertail o' mine Untel it looks like new;
I've slickened up my Sunday boots
Jes' tike a dude 'ud do;
I've went and rot my derby hat
From out the storage chest;
Yer Uncle Si's a-goin' to shine
When Teddy hits the West.

I'm goin' to drop in at the store An' buy a dime seegar,
An' light it with a crackin' match
Thet's ecratched on Teidy's car;
Yer Uncle Si fer jest one day
Is roin' to look his best,
An' be a credit to the town
When Toddy hits the West. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Two hours in Seattle ought to satisfy he most exacting President.

The Browns' first baseman has jumped, We look hopefully for the next. Representative Humphrey seems to have made a regular Tom Guinean of

Mr. Tom Tracey might be a trifle happler today if Mr. Joe Gane had drawn the color line.

himself.

Democrats needn't hesitate to give Grover Cleveland the nomination on account of the third-term precedent. He won't be elected.

We trust the committee will be able to call the President's attention to the bright and beautiful sky overhead when approaching the park entrance.

Senator Mitchell visits the prizefight, Surely the gentleman from Oregon does not intend to do the Tillman act when he gets back to Washington.

A number of the New York river patrol had a mimic battle last week with river pirates, for the benefit of a moving picture machine. The residents of Gotham probably desire a little more real battles and less picture making on the part of the patrolmen.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press have been issued for 300 years, and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. Every year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for 500,000 copies can be readily filled. On an average from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute.

Governor Bailey, of Kansas, takes the stand that as a rule one ought not to aspire to office until he has made some headway in the world's material prosperity and has something faid away for a rainy day. He points to the impossibility of one's saving money when holding office and pictures the hardships that fall upon a multitude who must inevitably vield their places in the public service to somebody else.

This frolicsome matrimonial advertisement appears in the Kobe Chronicle: "California: Well, boys, here I am, a sweet little maid of 17 Summers; can sing ragtime and dance tagtime; can cook, and am an all-round girl. I have bright blue eyes, light hair, inclined to be curly; height, 5 feet 4, weight 120, and have light complexion. Would like to correspond with some nice young man of good habits who intends to marry."

Senator Blackburn tells a story of a constituent of his who holds the office of "trial Justice" in the Blue Grass State. His own son was brought before him on a charge of drankenness and disorderly conduct. His Honor listened gravely to the evidence, which established a clear case against the young man, and said: The count will now render sentence, You're fined 1 cent and costs. The count will remit the costs, and you may go home and thank God that your father is the Judge."

New York is laughing over a rebuke that Bishop Potter is said to have administered to a young and presumptious clerygman. This clergyman's charge is a small rural church, and the bishop vicited it one Sunday to confirm some boys and girls. The clergyman preached and at the end of the service complained to the bishop about the smallness of his salary. "Do you know, sir." he ended, "what I get for my sermon of this morning? Six dollars, sir; only \$5." "Six dollars! Is that all?" the bishop exclaimed, "why, I wouldn't have preached that sermon for

The Stillwater (Okla.) Advance refers to the alleged danger of kissing, and denounces it as an unmitigated slander on ger in kissing a beautiful woman," says the paper, "than in kissing the sunlight or a new-blown rose, and for the purpose of demonstrating our position we stand ready to kiss any white woman (who does not wear store teeth) from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo. We are not afraid of this diabolical kissing microbe; and the man who would recommend the abolition of the health-giving kiss is fit only for treason, stratagem and spoils, and is clearly unconstitutional and should be abolished

A Philadelphia man who has a Chinese cook is reported by the Philadelphia Press as much puzzled by the "pidgin" English used by the Celestial. "He says 'topside' for upstairs, and 'no had got' for 'I have not' or 'they are not,' and 'one piece' for a single individual, and all sorts of other funny things," explained the employer. "For instance, the other day I got home and told him to go upstairs and tell my two daughters I wanted to talk to them. This was the enswer he gave me when he ame down: 'Two pieces gail topside no hab got; one plecee gall drivee-drivee; one piecee gail walkee-walkee.' From which eventually made out that neither of my daughters was at home, one being out driving, the other out walking-but he's a great cook, anyhow."

> Horrors of Journalism. Chicago Tribune.

"What is the difference," said the in-formation editor, "between a dissatisfied third baseman and—" "And the owner of a collection of curicalties," broke in the exchange editor.
"One plays for his discharge and the other charges for his display. That's easy.

What is the difference between the cap tain of a leaky ship—"
"And a lawyer cross-examining a witness? Shucks! That's like falling off a log. One mans the pump and the other pumps the man. Why is an impe

"Boneless ham. Why is—"
(To be continued.)

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"How is your daughter getting on with her musin?" "Splendidly," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "She can go to a classical concert and tall exactly where to appland without watching the rest of the audience."—Washingon Star

Mrs. O'Riley-Th' top av th' mon Mrs. McNuity. An' how is yer ould man this foin mornin'? Mrs. McNuity-Shure, an' it's terrible bad he do be, Mrs. O'Riley. Sorra a bite can he ate excipt phwat he drinks. Chicago Dally News.

"I don't see," remarked the woman who was willing to be convinced, "how you can sell this aideboard for just a quarter of what Pay & Go sell it for." "Well," replied the salesman confidentially, "you see, madam, this is quartered oak."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Surfibler-There's little hope for this world of ours so long as it is ruled by the commercial class. Fossett-By the way, Skribbler, wonder what kind of a world it would be if the management of our railroads, steamslips, mines, etc., were entrusted entirely to the literary class.—Boston Transcript.