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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1904.

A SOUTHERN STATEMENT.

Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, one of the most widely known journalists of the country, a man of judgment, discretion and attractive personality, has the universal respect of the newspaper fraternity, as an able and liberal exponent of South-ern opinion and political action. He regrets, as such a man must, the secnal division of parties, says the reason of the Solid South is the negro, yet believes the race question might be eliminated. He says: "I lay down these propositions as fundamentally

 With the race question removed, the Southern States would divide on the ordinary political issues of the day, just as they did before the Civil War.

2. The best interests of the negro would thus be conserved and the welfare of the whole country would thus be materially promoted. Mr. Howell follows this with a statement of what he means by elimination of the race question, viz:

The acceptance by each section of the right of the other to deal with the problem in its own way as long as the laws of the respec-tive states and of the Federal Government and the provisions of the Constitution are not vic-

Reasonable, and at least moderate, rec-Tombonanie, and at least moderate, rec-cention by whatever party may be in power of the sentiment, traditions and sensibilities of the public opinion of the respective states in the matter of Federal appointment of such of-ficials as must be brought into contact with

The North ought to be as willing as the South to yield consent to these suggestions. Truth is, the North long has en willing to leave to the South the solution of the difficult race question that besets it. The North long since ceased from effort to force negro suffrage at the South. Again, the general opinion of the North holds it a mistake to push negroes into conspicuous Federal positions in the South, for it is not done in the North, and it is pest, moreover, not to touch the sensibilities of the South on this sore spot. Even prejudices should be thought of in such a matter, and indeed they play an important part in all matters of politics, society and government. this particular subject the South is exceedingly sensitive. Its feelings may be called absurd, but that doesn't alter case, nor provide an antidote for the sectional spirit. The Oregonian believes it wise to follow the outline suggested by Mr. Howell, and thus make some effort at least to get rid of the difficult and trying situation thus stated, strongly, by the Chicago Trib-

ward the future. It can give the rest of the country no aid in the solution of the questions which will make the future what it is to be. which will make the foture what it is to be. Is a Southerner a protectionist? Does he be-lieve in expansion? Does he approve of the acquisition of the Panama etrip? Does he see the need of adecimic coast fortifications and of an efficient Navy? Does he resent the piutocratic abduction of the Democratic party? Does he know that Parker was manufactured by New York financial interests? Still be more by New York financial interests? Still he must wote the Democratic ticket. He cannot trust himself to a party synonymous in his mind

We all feel that the South has given needless and exaggerated importance to certain incidents in President Roosevelt's course towards members of the negro race. Nevertheless, that ineradcable prejudice is there, and it be wiser to soothe it than to add further irritation. Besides, if we must ognize" the negro in political and social life, for encouragement of the ace, why shouldn't we begin in the Northern States? Why not a negro postmaster at Boston as well as a negro Collector of Customs at Charleston? Does any one suppose Massachusetts wouldn't roar as loudly as South Caro-

MOUNT M'LOUGHLIN. Himes, assistant secretary of the Ore-gon Historical Society, that proper boundary line of Oregon, its proper name of Mount McLoughlin. This peak chief mountain summit between Jackson and Klamath Counties. Its limbs were terrible and many died,

bly comes, as Mr. Himes shows, from the source whence Pit River, the longer branch of the Sacramento, takes the British commander and the latter students of the University of Michigan its name. Long before this peak was had to content himself with the signs-at Ann Arbor last week bared their called Mount Pit, or Mount Pit, it was livre to the treaty of the next in eccalled Mount Pitt, or Mount Pit, it was jure to the treaty of the next in ec-

called Mount McLoughlin, and the old name, that possesses significance, ought to be restored to it.

olution, adopted by the Legislature if supported by the press of the state, would easily effect the change. In such action there would be propriety and historical justice. Mr. Himes believes that the name "Mount Pitt" first appears on a map drawn by Charles Preuss, and published at Washington in 1848. Most likely so. Preuss was a member of the Fremont expedi-tion, that came over the plains in 1843, in the general track of the Oregon immigration. Towards the end of November in that year this expedition turned southward from The Dalles, followed the valley of the Deschutes, passed through the Klamath Lakes country, and on through the present State of Nevada, keeping in the in-terior basin and finally crossing the Sierras into the valley of California, by the American River, to Sacramento. The origin of the name of Pit River doubtless was as Mr. Himes states it; and probably it was transferred by "induction" to this mountain peak. But it is meaningless, while Mount McLoughlin, which it has superseded, had meaning. The Oregonian is glad to second the suggestion that the right name be restored.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

It would appear that the special com-mittee of the City Council has gone about investigation of the Tanner-Creek sewer scandal as if it were the committee's, or the Council's, business alone. It is not; it is a public matter of grave moment, and every citizen is entitled to know the facts, not only as they are developed, but the methods and procedure adopted to develop them. First, the sewer committee of the Coun-cil, taking cognigance of rumors that had gained wide currency about a great swindle in the building of the sewer. and in response to a definite public demand, appointed a committee of four experts to make investigation. They did so, and formulated a written statement, which was to have been submitted to the City Council-last Wednes-day. It was not submitted, but the whole question was referred to another committee, which proposes to conduct all its proceedings behind closed doors. This is a most remarkable proceeding It is unprecedented in the history of the present City Council. It is contrary to all previous practice by any committee of the Council. It is besides in plain violation of section 67, article III, of the charter, which directs that "all deliberations and proceedings" of both Council and "any committee" shall be public. It can have no justification or excuse except in a desire by members of the committee to go at this business in their own way. But there must be no concealment about this. It is not to pass in hugger-mugger. Everything is to be laid open. In every department the operations of the city government are to be laid bare. The people intend to know, for they have a right to know, whether they undertake to find out by the processes of a grand jury or by a sp cial Council committee.

COLUMBIA BAR NEEDS A "PULL"

Major Langfitt's estimates of money needed for improvement of the Columbia River are scaled down by the Chief of Engineers at Washington. For completion of the south jetty at the bar Major Languitt's estimate is cut from \$1,320,000 to \$776,000; for the river chan-\$450,000, and for Celilo Canal from \$750,-900 to \$500,000.

Major Langfitt made his estimates as low as he consistently could, and it is unfortunate that they have been pruned. The next river and harbor bill should contain enough money to finish the south jetty, but if the appropriation for that purpose, shall be only \$776,000, the jetty cannot be completed grain loading, the wheat must continue mander might have been infinitely under that act. Nor can the perma- to go overland at an enormously in- more useful and quite as ornamental, nent improvements in the river channel creased cost for the rail haul. This, of for the police of Latin America are be secured, if the sum set aside for them shall be only \$450,000. One-third of that amount will have to be expended for maintenance and temporary work, such as dredging, thus leaving \$300,000 for a project which will cost more than \$2,000,000. In order adequately to start the project, Major Langfitt put \$500,000 as the lowest ad-

Next week the rivers and harbors committee of the House will begin consideration of the bill which is to appropriate money for the various procts throughout the country. A strong plea will have to be made in behalf of the Columbia River if the full sums needed are to be secured. Oregon's two Senators have promised to do what they can. Portland could strengthen their pull by sending a delegation of influential citizens to the National Capital to plead the cause of the Columbia River. The needs of the Columbia bar are most urgent of any harbor on the Pa-

The depth on the bar has increased two feet in the past year, due to a 7000foot unfinished extension of the jetty. There is every reason to believe that three or four feet more depth can be secured in another year if the jetty work can be kept up as intended Major Langfitt's estimate.

YOUNGHUSBAND'S EXPEDITION. The British Thibetan mission reached the Chumbia Valley, on the border of India, early in the present month. The command left L'Hassa on September 24. having tarried there much longer than was advisable, owing to the early ap-proach of Winter in that altitude. The delay was, however, unavoidable, un-less the object of the expedition had been abandoned entirely, since it was difficult to find responsible persons to represent the Thibetan government in signing the Anglo-Thibetan treaty. Even now it is doubted whether the

treaty is valid. ,

This expedition was conducted at great cost, and with almost incredi-ble hardship to the soldlers of Colonel Younghusband's command. To remain The Oregonian desires to support the at L'Hassa until Spring, or to withdraw suggestion made by Mr. George H. after Winter had set in was almost equally impossible. However, as before said, the command left L'Hassa on Sepmeasures be taken to restore to the tember 24, at which time the mountain well-known mountain peak in the Caspasses were already full of snow. For many days the soldiers marched all day in slush snow knee deep. Many were a nature so serious that business houses blinded, some permanently, by the giare, while their sufferings from frozen

position is west of the Lower Klamath Perhaps Great Britain gained some-Lake, and it stands out as the most thing from this expedition, but at presconspicuous object in that part of the ent all of the visible or apparent gain state, both from the eastern and west- is found in the fact that her soldiers reached the mystic capital of a prac Mount Pitt," or "Mount Pit," has no tically unknown land, penetrating even it significance. This designation to the sacred temple of the Dalal Lama. This saplent head of the the-ocracy withdrew upon the approach of is the cheerful alacrity with which the

clesiastical authority-the Tashi Lama. government in the case to find that any band's expedition to L'Hassa and out again-crippled, blinded and seriously frostbitten-to British India. From the both useless and crue; from the viewpoint of the British government it was
no doubt a praiseworthy affect. no doubt a praiseworthy effort, looking to the extension of the political power and perhaps the area of the British Empire.

TOO MUCH "COASTWISE" PROTECTION. Some idea of the extent to which our trade with the Philippines will be hampered when the coastwise navigation laws cover that field, six months hence, can be gathered by a study of the practical working of the coastwise law at this time. This foolish and antiquated stifler of competition now makes the voyage from the Pacalfic coast, around two hemispheres to the Atlantic Coast, this time there is an enormous demand in the East for Pacific Coast wheat and flour. The demand is so great that it has checked all European shipments and left big fleets of idle grain ships in every port on the Pacific Coast. The railroads are taxed to their capacity and are unable to handle the offerings, even at rates nearly twice as high as

the rate by the water route should be. The bulk of this wheat has been shipped into Eastern territory, where the freight rate from interior points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho was 36 cents per bushel. The rate from these interior points to Portland is 10 cents to 11 cents per bushel, and the last charter effected for Europe was at about 13 cents per bushel. This means that if reach the Eastern buyer he is forced to pay a railroad rate of 36 cents per bushel. The fact that he can find a market that will stand a freight rate of net returns than can be secured from the European markets is gratifying. but it is not all to which the grower should be entitled. This big fleet of ships is tugging idly at anchor chains. eager for more business at 13 cents per bushel for the 17,000-mile journey to Europe, and the railroads would much prefer to haul wheat to tidewater for the 10 or 11 cents per bushel instead of hauling it six times as far for a smaller proportionate rate.

But the ships would prefer to carry this wheat to the Atlantic seaboard, right where the railroads are now taking large quantities of it. The distance from Portland to New York by water is much less than the distance from Portland to Liverpool, and, as the chances for outward freights from the American port are better than from Liverpool, the shipowners would prefer to send their vessels there at the Liverpool rate port. This advantage in the way of a flying an alien flag. It is, of course, a nel below Portland from \$625,000 to of these ships what flag she is sailing under, so long as she is willing to carry

the freight at a reasonable rate. The operation of our coastwise laws, however, denies the farmer the right to take advantage of the competition of the big fleet of foreign ships which are here ready for business. As there are no American ships on the Pacific Coast at this time which are suitable for course, is an exceptional year in the wheat trade, and it may be some time before it will again be profitable to ship wheat to the East. It has served, however, to show up the pernicious nature of the law which will deprive the Philippines of the advantage of competition by placing them under the influence of the coastwise navigation laws. No law that eliminates competition can be a good law, and the antiquated coastwiswhich prohibits Pacific Coast wheat going to the Atlantic seaboard by the water route has certainly throttled competition.

HAS LEARNED ITS LESSON.

Montana, erstwhile one of the most rampant of the free silver states, thoroughly in sympathy with Bryan and his financial dogmas, wheels into the Re-publican column. Eight years ago one would have supposed from the clamor that arose and the votes that supplemented it, that the state produced nothing but silver and that this sole and only product was likely to be stopped if McKinley was elected.

McKinley was elected, without the vote of Montana, but in spite of it, and the state began to take an inventory of her resources. She found among these an enormous yearly crop of wool and by the very token that they had noted as one of disaster the price of wool went up. Copper was found to be another enormous asset, and, without any claim to equality with gold on a coinage basis, it made millionaires of many of Montana's citizens. Gold mining was revived; great smelters were set to work, and the output of gold in the state has completely overshadowed that of silver. And now come reports of the production of the coal mines in Montana which show that during the past two years coal to the value of \$2,222,488 has been mined in the state. In brief, Montana has found that her prosperity did not depend upon the price of silver at the mint; not upon the dogma of bimetallism; not upon the demand of 16 to 1; not upon the election of Bryan as President of the United States, but upon a development all along the line of its abounding resources, and an intelligent acceptance of political conditions that insure public confidence. .

Opposition to compulsory vaccination recently caused riots in Rio Janetro of in the disturbed district were compelled to close. Naval and military detachments were called upon to restore order. Seven persons were killed and a number were wounded in the obstinate fray. This is the common experience when sanitary science seeks by compulsion to overcome the religious scrupl of fanatical and ignorant people whos dally habits of fife invite pestileno

found that six students in the engineer Perhaps the end achieved justified the ling and one in the law department means employed, but it requires special of that university were down with insight into the motives of the British smallpox. The gymnasium was closed. everybody was vaccinated, and the result at all commensurate with its classes went on without interruption, cost has followed Colonel Younghus- all concerned in the meantime watching intelligently for "symptoms." In the one case it is impossible to stamp out the disease; in the other this result

action of France in permitting the vessels of the Baltic fleet to use her ports for coaling and provisioning purposes is not hard to understand. Russia, without a coaling station of her own. would have been in a bad way during the war on several occasions had not France put the theory of neutrality to a little benevolent strain in practice. The battleship Osliabla and the celebrated "volunteer fleet" steamers Pe-tersburg and Smolensk would have been unable to get out of the Red Sea but for the convenient aid of Jibutil, the French port in Somaliland. Roa "coastwise" route from which all jestvensky's ships found Cherbourg a competition has been excluded. Just at good port of call, and. Vigo having testvensky's ships found Cherbourg a proved inhospitable, the fleet now seeks succor in Dakar, French West Africa. Algiers was also used by the portion of the fleet that took the Mediterranean

route. In view of France's refusal to

allow Cervers to cost at Martinique, it

may reasonably appear to Japan that

The result of the election in the State of Washington was very distressing to the Spokane Spokesman-Review, the Vancouver Independent and a few other newspapers which, either openly or secretly, knifed the Republican state ticket. In spite of their disappointment they are rapidly regaining their equilibrium, however, and the Review has the wheatgrower could find a market in Europe at this time the freight from the farm to the consumer would be but 24 cents per bushel, whereas in order to also feeling better, and has selected a Senatorial candidate for the support of the delegation from Clark County. Considering the tender solicitude which the Review exhibited for Mead during 35 cents per bushel and still yield larger | the campaign, the Governor-elect will doubtless hasten to heed the Review's suggestions. The gallant fight which the Independent did not make for the Legislative ticket in Clark County will also deeply impress the delegation, and

The National Grange goes on record as an enemy to the cigarette and as in favor of its abolishment by law. That cigarette smoking is a baleful habit, especially when contracted by the young, is conceded. There is a strong bellef, however, that it is within the power and province of parents to prevent young boys from becoming addicted to this habit; that legislation would accomplish little in this line without strict parental oversight, and that such oversight would render legistheir vessels there at the Liverpool rate instead of sending them to the foreign Oregon has an anti-cigarette law, but port. This advantage in the way of a good supply of tonnage is denied us by a majority, of boys between the ages reason of the idle tonnage which has of 10 and 18 years, in this city at least, accumulated on this Coast, nearly all are cigarette smokers. These facts would seem to indicate the futility of matter of indifference to the hundred anti-cigarette legislation unsupported farmers who supply the cargo for one by parental authority or intelligent inanti-cigarette legislation unsupported

General Huertas and his shoeless army were out of place in Panama, since that opera bouffe country came under the protection of the United States. As a chief of police, if he could bring his martial feelings sufficiently into subjection to accept such an inglorious position, the youthful comparadise compared with the bluecoats of more northern climes. As the matter now stands, however Huertas is happily situated. He has the title of "General," his military uniform and a pension. What more could the heart of man, especially Panaman, desire?

Writing in the National Review. Count Okuma, an eminent member of the group of "elder statesmen." declares that Japan, whatever the result of the present war, will no longer hold aloof from international politics. Count Okuma further asserts that the national policy of his country is based upon the "open door" and "equal opportunity." This will be good news for the statemen of other nations who have striven for the same objects, and Japan's course in Corea, so far as it has already been outlined, appears to prove that the Japanese statesman does not speak without deeds as proof of his assertions.

Father Schell, who is in trouble in Nebraska, is the same Father Schell who made himself a nuisance for a number of years to the Catholic Church and to the public generally in Oregon. He appears to imagine that he exposed a gigantic timber-land swindle in Oregon. He never exposed anything except his own capacity for making mischief. The authorities have him in hand now, and perhaps he will find an unbridled tongue and an indiscriminate freedom with other people's signatures have penalties of their own.

Debs got something less than 1,000,000 votes; and Watson points with pride to 500,000 cast for him. But what of it? The Socialist may thus think his cause is growing, and the Populist that he has been revived. But the truth is that both Debs and Watson were vastly benefited by Democrats who would not have Parker and did not vote for Roosevelt.

If Russians can't tell the difference between a torpedo-boat and a fishing oat and a fishing smack, how can they be expected to distinguish a Jap battleship from an ocean reef? The stoven Gromobol is another testimonial to Russian seamanship.

Once upon a time Russians would not have been jubliant if a torpedo-boat destroyer had escaped from Port Ar-thur and been sunk at Chefoo.

It is now said that Chauncey M. Depew will be re-elected United States Senator. Who says that our Legislatures has not a sense of humor? The National Grange is against every

the cigarette. From all reports, Secretary Taft will have plenty to do when he reaches MOUNT M'LOUGHLIN

PORTLAND, Nov. 18 -- (To the Editor.)-- Now that the matter of doing comething to per-petuate the name of Dr. John McLoughlin in Oregon is again being agitated—a movement, by the way, which was begun by the writer nearly 20 years ago-I hope to prevail upor you to assist in restoring his name to the snow capped mountein in Southern Oregon, which for a number of years has been erroneously called "Mount Pit" or "Pitt." In the early days of Oregon this was always known as "Mount McLoughlin," but frequently spelled "McLaughlin"—the latter being the Irish form of the name, whereas the former is the Scotch form-and it is well known that the "good, old doctor" was of Scotch ancestry, although he was born in Canada.

The authority for calling the mountain in question after Dr. McLoughlin is herewith sub-mitted:

The man issued by Dr. Samuel Parker is 1838 to accompany his "Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains," in the years 1835-6-7, gives the names of snowcapped mountains south of the Columbia River in the Cascade range as "Mounts Hood, Van-couver, McLoughlin and Shasty"; but it is noticeable that the latter is located north of the 42d parallel. North of the Columbia, Mounts St. Helens and Rainler are given.
Captain Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., in charge of the United States exploring expedition of 1838-1842, gives the name "Mount McLough-

which map was dated in 1841. In a map accompanying the book New York in 1864, written by D. Lee and J. H. Frost, entitled, "Ten Years in Oregon," the name of "Mount McLoughlin" appears. On the "Map of the Western and Middle Por-

lin" on the map accompanying his report,

the French neutrality is hot here and tions of North America," to Illustrate the his on the Northwest Coast of America, by Rober Greenhow, compiled from the best authoriti drawn by George H. Ringgold, and engraved by E. F. Woodward, Philadelphia, 1844, the snow peaks in the Cascade range appear in the following order: Mounts Baker, Rainler, St. Helens, Hood, Jefferson, "Shasty," and south of the 42d parellel, Mount Jackson, which we now call Mount Shasta.

In 1846 Travere Twise, professor o economy in the University of Oxford, England, wrote a book entitled "The Oregon Question Examined in Respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," and in a map accompanying "Mount Laughlin" appears. It should be said, how-ever, that this map is a reduced reproduction

of Captain Wilkes' map.
On the "Map of Oregon and Upper California from the surveys of John Charles Fremont and other authorities, drawn by Charles Preues under the order of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, 1848," the name "Mount Pitt" appears for the first time, so far as I have been able to sacertain. In the they cannot well do otherwise than vote for the Independent's candidate for the the name, although other snow-capped moun-

On the "Map to Illustrate Horn's Overland Guide to California and Oregon, published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar street, New York, 1852," the name "Mount McLoughlin" is found, and it is the only mountain noted in the Cascade range, between Mount Hood and Mount Shasta, Mounts St. Helens and Rainler appear on this map, but Mount Adams is omitted, On the "Map of Oregon and Washington Territories, compiled by G. H. Goddard, C. E., from the explorations of Governor Stevenson, and the latest and best authorities, lithographed and published by Britton & Rey, S. F., 1855," Mounts Baker, Rainier, St. Helens, Adams, Hood, Jefferson, McLoughlin and Pitt appear, Mount McLoughlin is located at or near the point designated as Diamond Peak, in the "Diagram of Public Surveys," by Surveyor-General Pengra, referred to later.

On "Preston's Section and County Map of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascade Guide to California and Oregon, published by

On "Preston's Section and County Map of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascads Mountains, compiled from United States surveys and other authentic sources, by J. W. Tzytch and G. W. Hyde," and published by A. H. Burley, Chicago, 1836, copyrighted by J. A. Preston, that year in the Northern District of Illinois, the names of Mounts Hood, Jefferson, Three Sisters, Scott's Peak and Mount Mc-Laughlin appear, south of the Columbia, while to the northward Mounts Adams, Rainier and Baker are noted, Mount Olympus, also, in the Olympia Mountains.

America, with the adjacent islands and Countities, compiled, drawn and engraved from U. S. Land and Coest Surveys, British Admirally and other reliable sources, under the direction of A. J. Johnson, published by J. H. Colton, 172 William street, New York, edition for Johnson & Browning, Richmond, Va., 1865," the mountain is referred to as "Mount Pitt or McLaughlin."

1850," the mountain is referred to as "Mount Pitt or McLaughlin."
On the "Disgram of Public Surveys in Ovegon." dated August 22, 1853. B. J. Pengra, Surveyor-General, Mount McLoughlin is called "Mount Pitt." Following northward along the Cascade range Diamond Peak. Three Sisters, Mounts Jefferson and Hood are given.
On the "Map of the United Sistes and Territories, showing the extent of Public Surveys and other details, constructed from the plats and official courses of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner, by Theodore Franks. Draughtsman, 1868," approved by the Commissioner on October 2, 1868, following the Cascade range from the Columbia southward to the 430 parallel, the snow peaks in Oregon are noted as follows: Hood, Jefferson, Three Sisters, Diamond Peak, Pitt. For some reason not understood, the mountains north of the Columbia are not named.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the name McLoughlin was applied to the mountain under discussion four times before 1848—the date the name "Pitt" was used for the first time, so far as I have been able to learn and even times allowether, as against the

the date the name "Pitt" was used for the first time, so far as I have been able to learn—and seven times altogether, as against the use of "Pitt" five times—up to the year 1866, the year my investigation closes.

What concection the name "Pitt" ever had with Oregon history I do not know, but would like to be solightened thereupon. My understanding of the word is that "Pit" is the proper spelling for "Pit River," or "Pit River Indians," the name originating on account of the custom the Indians along the river had of digging pits about six feet deep to entrap game. My authorify is Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and his assistant, Lieutenant Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Topographical Engineers, to whom was committed the duty of making "explorations for a railroad route from the Sacramento Corps of Topographical Engineers, to whom was committed the duty of making "explorations for a railroad route from the Sacramento Valley to the Columbia River." which duty was performed in 1855. Lieutenant Williamson becoming ill, the report of this expedition was made by Lieutenant Abbort, and he calls the mountain "Mount Pitt." spelling the word with two "ta." although he says "Lieutenant Williamson always spelled it with a single "" If Pit River had its source in the mountain so called, there might be a shadow of a reason why the latter should be called "Mount Pit." but, as is well known, it does not hence, the bestowal of the name has no special or historical significance, and ought not to stand one moment in the way of the permanent restoration by the United States Geographical authorities of the name of "Mount McLoughlin." When this done, it will, he a small way, at least, perpetuate the memory of one of the heat friends the early settlers of this commonwealth ever had. GEOGREE H. HIMES.

Assistant Secretary, Oregon Historical th ever had. GEORGE H. HINES, Assistant Secretary, Oregon Historical Society.

A Tailor's Blunder.

Kansas City Journal.

At one time in his career Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was rather a dandy in his way. While so afflicted he ordered a pair of trougers from his tailor and he expressly stipulated that they should be skin tight. The trousers came home and the Senator tried them on. He went right to the tailor and opened fire on him. "What in the name of everything unprintable do you mean by sending me trousers like that?" he shouted. "Why, you said to make them skin

"Why, you said to make them skin tight," said the tailor.
"Skin tight!" yelled the Senator. "Yes, by this and that. I said skin tight. I wanted them marely skin tight. I can sit down in my skin and I can't in these."

THE GERMAN KAISER.

Anecdotes by Perceval Gibbon, in the London He wrote a poem once which he subitted to a great literary man. "This verse, Your Majesty," said the critic, "seems to require alteration in cer-

tain respects." The author took the manuscript and conned it thoughtfully.
"Why," he cried, as one seeing a sud-

den light, "I have actually not signed the poem! Give me a pen."

There have been times when the Kaiser has had to talk like a father to his off-spring. This is a delicious story of one wigging he administered to them:
"Never forget," he said as they stood to attention before him, "that you are Hobenzollerns and sons of the German Kaiser. But you," he added, turning upon one not particularized—"you remember that I have my eye on you."

When he was younger he used to sound alarms at odd hours and turn up all avail-able army corps to march past or ma-neuver when they least expected it. On ene such occasion the garrison included a detachment of submarine crews, and th Emperor came along accoutred as an Ad-

He was standing among a group shivering officers when one veteran took him for some other worthy sailor. He siapped him on the back. "I see that Gondola Willy has fished up the aquarium this morning," he observed

pleasantly. They attribute the ceasation of sudden alarms to that inciden

A fortnight ago he was after elk in North Germany, and, of course, shot an elk. The chief huntsman lifted the slug-horn and blew "Hirsch todt" (stag dead). The Kaiser demurred at once. "This isn't a stag," he said. It's an

"Mit erlaub," the huntsman agreed def-erentially, "but there isn't such a call as 'elk dead." "See to it, then," directed the Kaiser,
"that one is composed."

Next year the elk's last moments will

be mitigated by appropriate music. One tale of him dates from the time when he was a princely Guards subaltern. He was at some military function, wearing an English order. A fussy general officer called him up.

"You appear to be ignorant of the rule related the wearing of foreign orders."

against the wearing of foreign orders," he snapped. "Where did you get that

"My grandmother gave it to me," "Your what?" "My grandmother, the Queen of Eng-

PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

Continuous Rail Communication B tween the Two Hemispheres.

Chicago Tribune. The Pan-American raliroad project con templates continuous rail communication between New York and Buenos Ayres, a distance of 19,471 miles. The plan was first conceived by an American Consul, Mr. Helper, 40 year ago. It remained in the visionary stage until 1890, when the first Pan-American conference met in Wash-

ngton.
The result of the great interest which The result of the great interest which this conference took in the project was the appropriation of funds by this country and other American republics for preliminary surveys. These surveys were finished in 1895. It was found that about half the required distance of 10.471 miles was already covered by railroads. With the three alther built or in course of conthe lines either built or in course of con the lines either built of in course of con-struction there was a through communi-cation from New York to the northern boundary of Guatemala. There was al-ready built in Central and South America. 1417 miles, leaving 5255 miles to be con-structed.

Since the survey was made about 500

Preston, that year in the Northern District of Illinois, the names of Mounts Hood, Jefferson, Three Sisters, Scott's Peak and Mount McLaughlin appear, south of the Columbia, while to the northward Mounts Adams, Rainfer and Baker are noted, Mount Olympus, also, in the Olympis Mountains.

In "McCormick & Pownail's Map of Oregon, compiled from the U. S. Land and Coalt Surveys, the several military and scientific explorations and other authentic resources, by J. A. Pownail, published by S. J. McCormick, Portland, Oregon, 1858," lithographed by C. M. Saxion, Barker & Co., 26 Park Row, New York, the mountain in question is noted as "Mount McLoughlin."

In "Johnson's New Illustrated and Embellished County Map of the Republics of North American with the adjacent lelands and Countries, compiled, drawn and engraved from U. establishing a permanent railroad guar-antee fund out of the tobacco tax, and is engaged in active surveys for railway toshes and pajamas for the dys

can go by rail from any city in his coun-try to Buenos Ayres. Thence by steamer he can traverse the limitless waterways of the Southern continent; over the Rio de la Plata and the Panama to the Ama-son; through its myriad tributaries into Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador; then to Colombia and Venezuela through the deep "primeval hush" of rivers which lead through savannas and boundless forests to the Orinoco.

> The Kind of Men Needed. Chicago Journal.

Men who put character above wealth.

Men who will not lose their individuality in a crowd.

Men who will be as honest in small things as in great things.

Men whose ambitions are not confined to their own selfash desires.

Men who are true to their friends through good report and evil report, in adversity as well as in prosperity. Men who do not believe that shrewd-ness, sharpness cunning and long-head-edness are the best qualities for winning

Reflections of a Bachelor. New York Press. The day after election a politician is a

ourst balloon. It's just like finding money to break off an engagement.

A widow has a genius for liking everything a man thinks he likes.

Just after a girl's clothes lengthen at the knees they begin to shorten at the Either a man's wife finds fault with

him for never kissing her any more, or, if he does, of smelling of tobacco.

"Now," said the visitor, "will you show me your racing stables and your prize helfers?" "I haven't any of either," replied the prominent politician.
"Is it possible!" exclaimed the other,
"that you are running this farm to make
money out of it!"

A Heroine of Fiction. Washington Star. Who is the great phenome The chorus girl.
Who loses diamonds by the ion?
The chorus girl.
Who pauses, and thereby wins fame.
A vast inheritance to claim.
But keeps on danting, just the same?
The chorus girl.

The chorus girl.

Who rescues people here and there?

The chorus girl.

Who in brave deeds finds so much biles
That Joan of Arc, compared to this,
Is but a shy and shrinking miss?

The chorus girl.

Who smiles whene'er such things she reads?
The cherus girl.
Who's most astotished by the screeds?
The chorus girl.
And who as homeward she doth go.
Exclaims with just a tings of wee.
"My! Den't I wish those things were so?"
The chorus girl.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Huertas, of Panama Huertas was a soldler brave, And valiantly did he behave When his country revoluted; Machete-armed were all his men; Some carried rifles, too-but, then, The rifles weren't shooted. Secession was a tame affair, As politics are run down there.

The new republic's hosts were led by Husrias, who had been their head Before good Tankee money Had come to buy them shoes and things, And dress them up like blooming kings, And feed them milk and honey— Toung fluertas still remained their chief, And put on side beyond belief.

But things were dull in Pana So Huertas planned a coup d'etat, And might have well successed Had not the President, with guile Obtained a man-of-war to while Its hours away till needed, And then denounced the General To Uncle Sam, his fighting pal. The President, thus put on top,

The President, thus put on top,
Reduced the General to a cop,
And stripped him of his glory.
Prood Huertas jumped upon his feet:
"Shall I go walk a copper's beat,
And sheath my saber gory!
No. naver! Let the drunks go free—
A copper I shall never be!" No anger showed the President,

Instead he signified assent,
And said perhaps another'd
Soom wear the copper's cost of gold
And blue and ortmson, fold on fold,
In braid and spangies smothered.
Young Huertas listened; then cried, "Stop!
I'll wear that cost and be the cop."

ought chances in? "Hitch in Smoot Inquiry," say the headlines. Thought the inquiry' was caused by an extra hitch or two.

How many turkey raffles have you

Recent trials lead one to ask what he building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Alder is really used for-a gospel hall?

Speaking of the Tanner-Creek sewer, one may remark, as the curate said of the egg he was served with at the

bishop's table, "parts of it are very good, m' lud." Not long ago General Corbin had something to say against the marriage of Army officers, and now the War Department censures Colonel Pitcher for jilting a girl. What's an officer to do,

"It's worth going a hundred miles to see the erstwhile snow-white locks of old veteran Wright, of Astoria, dyed a brilliant blue," says Max Pracht, who has told him it would be a great drawing card, and to change the color every week. This information comes to us in a note from Max Pracht himself. and its meaning was obscure until the

thought of an election bet occurred. If members of the Home Training Association act upon the advice given them to throw their babies downstairs to impress upon the infant mind the fact that stairs are dangerous, we may look out for squallings. The little ones may be taught in this manner to keep away from stairs, without doubt, for we notice that few of the men shown the danger of a scaffold by being dropped through the trap ever climb one a second time.

Who wouldn't be an author? A Lyndon letter to the New York Press says that one of the cleverest of the youngor English war correspondents went all through the South African campaign and wrote a book about it that was really able and out of the ordinary.

eye washes, made-to-measure mackintoshes and pajamss for the dyspeptic The time is coming when the American pets of the rich women of New as brought into public notice by the recent show at the Waldorf-Astoria, there seemed little left in the way of idiotic extravagance. The limit then set has been surpassed by one woman, who sent to Paris for seven pairsone for each day in the week-of handmade bath slippers for her King Charles spaniel. Pretty soon these people will make as much fuss over a pet's as over a daughter's trousseau.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX. J.

Diner-Waitress, will that roll be long? Waitress-No. sir; it ute.-Illustrated Bits.

ute.—Hustrated Bits.

Binks—Are you going to get a new suit this Fail? Jeaks—No, my tailor says he can't afford it.—Cincinnasti Tribune.

She—What can be keeping that train from Greenwich? He—Give it up. Maybe, after it got started they decided to take it off.—Puck.

Jack-Why do you girls spend so much time and money on dress? Nell (candidly)—To in-torest the men and worry other girls.—Phila-delphia Press.

delphis Press.

Miss Moneybags (to chum)—This pocketbook is rearfully heavy. Footpad (suddenly looming up)—Madam, allow me to relieve you.—Detroit Free Press.

"Her complexion is very clear," said the casual acquaintance. "Tes, indeed," her dearest friend agreed; "anybody can see through it."—Cleveland Leader.

Dorothy-Paps, the plane must be tuned in time for the reception tenight. Pather-Non-sense. Play semething from Wagner and they won't know the difference.—Puck.

sense. Play semething from Wagner and they won't know the diffurence.—Puck.

Backus—I suppose your wife is still very dear to you, old chap? Cyrus—Dearer. She has running accounts in three of the biggest department stores.—Boston Transcript.

The War Minister—The Japanese, Tour Mackety, are an imitative people. The Carriwsh they'd imitate my friend, Kuropatkin, and retire a few hundred miles.—Brooklyn Life.

"I suppose your engarness in a political fight is caused by patriotism." "Tes." answered Senator Sorghum, "partly by patriotism and partly by a desire to get my money's worth of votes.—Washington Star.

Noosay—It seems rather strange that you should be so down on your best friend, as you appear to be, simply because he took your part. Strutter—I'm an actor, sir, and wanted that part for myself.—Philadelphia Press.

Lyles—Did you ever come across a more conceited failow than Butger? They say he is an athesis; and I believe he is. Bonter—I wouldn't like to go so far as that, but I do know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a supperfor being.—Town and Country.

The Russian generals were holding a conference.

a superior being.—Town and Country.

The Russian generals were holding a conence. "Perhaps we had better protest game," said Kuropatkin. "On what ground asked Stoessel. "That Oyama has presionals on his team." Resilising that could easily qualify as amateurs, they deed to do no.—Chefmant Commercial Tribune.

to do so. Cincinnail Commercial Tribune.

"Oh! Julia," exclaimed the girl who carrying weight for age, "what do you this "Why," answered Julia, who lived around corner. "I think many things." "Oh! I mean that," mid the other. "I have had," proposals of marriage since I less saw y "Indeed!" rejoined her fair friend, there must be something in the rumor your uncle remembered you in his will in