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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900

PACTION, AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

The Oregonian would be exceeding glad if the Republicans of Oregon could come together and act together .in harmonious agreement. But it does not suppose they will; it does not expect them to do so. The cause of the irreconcilable difference lies in the personality and career of John H. Mitchell, and in the consequences of it. It is true that the career of John H. Mitchell is ended. He will hold of-But he has made irreconcilable factions, among the people of Oregon. And not merely among Republicans, but among Democrats also. For he always has had large Democratic support; and by him that party, in scarcebeen corrupted, through and through. How has it been done? By appeal to

encouragement of all avarice and all graft; by helping one and another to pluck and plunder the public treasury -National, state, county and city, school district and road district and whatever other subdivision there might be-in all possible ways. The gentus of appealing to men and women on the side of their selfish and baser natures has been possessed by Mr. Mitchell, in had always an almost diabolical instinct for that sort of thing. It has It has ministered to faction, it has therefore has degraded politics, has interest or in that of their faction. It in force, They have forgotten principles in its own methods and inspired them with its own purposes.

Of course, the Republican party is to lifted above the career of John H. Mitchell and its consequences. But it long time. Deeply tainted by him-by his appeal to selfish and sordid and corrupt instincts-has the Democratic party been, too. Twice when Republicans would not elect him he has been elected by help and support of Democratic votes in the Legislature. Selfish and unprincipled gangs in politics always understand each other. Principles, purposes or policies of party are nothing to them.

This poison must be eliminated, somehow. Riddance of the chief malefactor is the first step. That is accomislished. But his career these forty years has made divisions so great, has corrupted individuals in large numbers, has so debased the body politic, has rendered it so impossible for men but for this poison or taint, monlous action, that it seems improbable that factions in Oregon can be

reconciled now. Though the career of Mr. Mitchell is him. The evil of his career lies in the corruption of the whole body politic of through him and through his appeals selfish and corrupt natures, the life of Oregon has been so deeply tainted that long time will be required for disinfection and recovery. Mr. Mitchell has taught every person of either party in Oregon, over whom he could have influence, to study polities and to pursue politics, for gain. All principle, all disinterested opinion, has been cast out or exploded, as belonging to antiquated fashion. On this
aystem the science of politics, as in
Timon's phrase, has consisted in assisted in stirring up this trouble in

"smelling one's particular from the general weal." In Oregon, therefore, we have factions at sword's point against each other; and though the Republican party has a vote of two to one in the state, each faction in it would prefer Democratic triumph to that of its rival. Some time this spirit will wear itself out; but it seems to The Oregonian that before that result can be reached the Republican party of Oregon will be compelled to pass "through many victssitudes of untried being.

There is talk of conference and of conferences, that Republicans may "get together." But they will not get to gether so long as Republicans of one faction would prefer the election of Democrats to Republicans not of their own faction. This method of revenge has proceeded very far already. The Oregonian is not a prophet; it is unwilling to assume and play the part of a croaker; yet it feels bound to say that, from the present outlook, it does not see how the Republicans of Oregon are to "get together." Listen to what men say, and you will find that the thought of it is scouted. The burrs and thistles and tares sown so industriously during many years seem to be good yet for other crops-how many cannot now be predicted. Let not The Oregonian be censured for speaking plainly. It would do what it could or can to exorcise the spirit of faction. It would be glad to do something, if it could, for substitution of public interest for private interest in politics. and to recall men from pursuit of private interest through faction to a sense of public duty and to use of proper means of enforcing it, through legitimate party action. But it confesses that at this time it has not much expectation or much faith. The springs of political action have been too deeply corrupted and polluted. It will take time to purge and burn the corruptions away. Meantime let us understand ourselves-and the situation. Nothing can be gained by blinking the facts. The Oregonian, having no purposes whatever beyond a desire for the pubic welfare, and believing the Repubican party the best instrumentality through which the public welfare may be secured, would be glad to aid it how it may. And surely it is a time for plain speech. And faithful are the wounds of a friend.

"A TRUE PRIEND OF THE HOP-

GROWER." A man who signs himself "A True Friend the Hopgrower" sends out a long l Oregonian as a hired organ of the "bulls," asserts that there will be an unusually heavy crop nearly everywhere in the world this year, predicts that prices are going to be extremelow, and advises every man who has hop to let them go at once. This anonym writer is probably not a philanthropist spending his money for the benefit of the farmers. More likely he is some fellow who is trying to serve his own ends. His communication is interesting but not convincing. North Takima Republic.

This anonymous correspondent is not a "true friend of the hopgrower." He is a vigilant and unscrupulous enemy of the hopgrower. His sole purpose is to break down the market, no matter how he does it. He has sold "short," and he must muict the hopgrower or be himself ruined. The Oregonian does not worry about the charge that it is fice nevermore. Never again will be the organ of the "bulls." It certainly go to the capital, or enter the Capitol. is not the organ of the "bears." The hop producers want to see better prices. and The Oregonian is with them there; but it will not deceive or mislead them. or itself, nor will it permit them to be deceived or misled by lying circular letters, "bear" buyers or hop gam-

the selfish instincts of individuals; by would have been weaker and lower attitude had been other than it is.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

"The Chinese boycott is a serious matter and is rapidly spreading." Chinese boycott is not a serious matter and has been effectually checked." These statements are fair samples of a most astonishing degree. He has the conflicting and contradicting reports that are coming out of the Far East regarding the trade trouble that corrupted everything in the life of Ore- has long been brewing. Meanwhile the gon with which it has come in contact. Pacific Coast millers are busy canceling orders for flour which was contaught those who concern themselves tracted for prior to the open display with politics that their private interest of hostilities. Last year the wheat is all, and there is no public weal; it | market in the Pacific Northwest was booming in response to a very strong produced and encouraged faction, has demand from China for American armed men against each other, and has flour. This year the business to date made factional divisions that are ir- in proportion to the size of the cron is reconcilable. Men who profess to be the smallest since the inception of the Republicans, who are nominally so, Oriental trade. These are facts that and who, if this strife could be eilm- cannot be denied or explained away. inated, doubtless would be truly so, and it is not at all clear to the Amerhave been carried by this strife to a loan millers how the Chinese governpoint where they will support no Re- ment can deciare the boycott off in publican ticket not set up in their own case the people are disposed to keep

"One man can lead a peny to the their contention for spoils. The Mitch-ell faction has taught opposite factions make him drink." The imperial edict commanding the Viceroys to instruct their people to refrain from boycotting American goods can hardly be made effective if the people show a preference for some other brands. A late cannot be done at once. It will take issue of the Liverpool Corn Trade News els of wheat of the 1905 crop in the vicinity of Alberta, N. W. T., to be milled at Canadian mills and shipped as flour There is no good reason why this flour the American article, and if the China- yielded the demand. Such a psychonot even an imperial edict will cause him to show a preference for the Amerture can hardly be termed a boycett, government inevitably follows. and would not be an offense which was punishable.

There is nothing in the situation which tends to show that the Viceroys or the head of the Chinese government | by the conservatives, and, even if they the boycott. It is accordingly difficult would not have been satisfied. Such is would act together, to unite in har- to understand where they can have an extraordinary amount of influence in where. At the next semion of the Jap crushing it. The grievance which was anese Parliament the radicals hope to responsible for the feeling that has ride into power upon the popular disbeen created was not of rapid growth, content, and they may succeed; but it ended, the evil he has done lives after and for that reason it will not be would be an error to conceive of such quickly silenced. News travels slowly in ancient, ignorant China, and while It would be exactly parallel to what we Oregon. Himself is nothing, now. But the efforts of the government may re- call a "change of government" in Engceive some consideration in the more enlightened regions lying along the and the entrance of another. There is coast, in the more remote portions of no reason to expect anything more serithe empire it will be many months ous than this from the popular disconafter the boycott is declared off before the news will reach the people. These affame. Such fiames are transient, are the conditions that will prevent They soon expire. We have seen them even the immediate resumption of friendly relations from saving all of worthy that it is not the men who were the trade that we have been years in

China. This being true, we can read some of these rivals are learning with considerable chagrin that it is not so easy for a Chinese boycott to affect American trade without incidentally having a bad effect on that of other countries populated by the "white devils." In the flour trade this is not no ticeable, but in manufactured cotton goods there is trouble brewing for British and German manufacturers as well as Americans, for the Japanese with their cheap labor, can undersell all other countries and are there on the ground floor for that particular trade.

UNCERTAIN WHEAT MARKET.

After more than a year of almost absolute independence of the European wheat market, the United States is again drifting into a position where foreign outlet for a portion of the 1905 crop is almost a necessity. Not all sections of the United States are blessed with a record-breaking crop such as will be harvested in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but it is quite apparent from the best estimates obtainable that the crop throughout the United States is far enough in excess of that of a year ago to leave a surplus of upwards of 150,000,000 bushels for export. Last year both the American and the Canadian crops were poor, and much of the surplus wheat from Canada found its way to market in bond through the American mills. This year the Canadian surplus, along with the American surplus, must find an outlet in the Euopean murket.

In the two countries, which were practically out of the European market last year, there is this season an exportable surplus more than 200,000,000 husbels wheat. A statistical showing of this nature cannot do otherwise than create a feeling of uncertainty as to the future of prices for the big crop now coming on. Simply stated, the problem is this: If Europe secured more than a year's supplies from other countries, at lower than American prices, last season, will she advance her prices to permit of the marketing of our 200,000,-000-bushel surplus for which we have no demand at home? Thus far there has been nothing in the trend of the European market to indicate that the Europeans regarded an advance as necessary in order to attract supplies. Crop reports from the other big exporting countries of the world are some what conflicting, but there is no con flict in the weekly statistics, which would show Russian shipments hanging around 4,000,000 bushels per week long after that country is supposed to have "shot her bolt," and when another

harvest is almost available. Even if this coming Russian cros should be slightly smaller than its predecessor, there will be no holding for higher prices, and Russia is in a financial condition that will necessitate a rapid movement of the surplus, and from this source alone Europe can draw heavy supplies. The Argentine is nearing a critical point in its crop It is known that the acreage is much larger than that of last year, and been received regarding it is that locusts have caused some trouble. Conditions in the smaller exporting countries, which last year helped make up the deficit caused by the withdrawal of the United States from the list of exporting countries, are not dissimilar

from those mentioned. The rest of the world supplied Europe with wheat last season at a price below that which prevailed in this country. This year we have a surplus sufficient to enable us to spare from 4,000,000 to be selected as a dumping-ground?

These are the questions which are making the exporters indifferent about wheat than they can immediately turn very free marketing of the crop very early in the season. September wheat day was 13 cents per bushel lower than it was on the same date last year, and Coast it was 12 cents lower yesterday than it was one year ago. This wide difference in values will undoubtedly have a tendency to restrict an early selling movement, and, unless the for- would be welcomed. eign market should improve, the turn of the year will probably find the American farmers holding more wheat than ever before at a similar period.

THE BEACTION IN JAPAN.

News dispatches from Japan through out the war have been vague and misleading. Those which now bring the news of the prevalent dissatisfaction with the terms of the peace treaty are hardly more informing, but they make two points reasonably clear. The nation is bitterly disappointed to lose the expected indemnity from Russia. This is the gist of what is sincere and spontaneous in the outery against the reported the purchase of 1,000,000 bush- treaty. Very likely the common people of Japan exaggerate the effect of their victories and believe their government able to force an indemnity from the to China by way of Vancouver, B. C. | conquered enemy. To them, therefore, it seems like a pusillanimous betrayal should not be fully as satisfactory as of the interests of Nippon to have man prefers it and the price is right, logical phenomenon is likely to follow any successful war. The terms of peace can seldom meet the expectations ican article. A preference of this na- of the people, and reaction against the

The second clear fact is that the radical party in Japan is making capital out of the popular discontent for its own ends. The treaty was concluded were directly implicated in bringing on had obtained an indemnity, the radicals the nature of political parties everyan event as anything like a revolution. land, that is the exit of one ministry tent with which Japan now seems in America before now. It is notewith Togo and Oyama who are throw

thirst for gore and glory when the danwith no great degree of regret that ger is all over! It would have taken a charge of dynamite to start these blatant rioters toward the seat of war, but they can now throw stones at old men and set fire to churches without a tremor. Let them disport themselves while they may. Their day is short.

> The Oriental liner Numantia will be placed in the Portland drydock for cleaning and painting before she again crosses the Pacific. In order to secure this business it was necessary for the Port of Portland to make a very radical cut in rates. The dock, which had a fair amount of work when it was ready for business, has been idle of the time lately, and, in order to secure business, it is probably a good plan to reduce the rates to a point where shipping will be attracted. number of the San Francisco schooners which docked at Portland when the dock was first ready for business have since been placed in the San Francisco drydocks. Naturally, all of the business cannot be taken away from the other docks, but Portland has not been receiving as much of this work as she was entitled to, and an increase is due, even if it must be secured by cutting rates.

The steamship Comeric, carrying a cargo of more than 3,000,000 feet of lumber, crossed out yesterday, bound for the Orient. The British bark Pinmore, with a cargo of 2,000,000 feet of tumber on board, is on her way down the river, and will sail today for Australis. These, of course, are small cargoes compared with some that are cleared by Portland shippers, but in clearing 5,000,000 feet foreign in two days and about 1,000,000 feet coastwise at the same time, not to mention heavy rail shipments, the Oregon metropolis has demonstrated to the Hoo Hoos that they did not miss the greatest lumber port in the world when they selected Portland for the annual meeting of the order.

This Nation has now affoat or under way sight battleships of the 16,000-top chas-the Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Carolina and Michigan Of these, the Connecticut, Louisiana and Minnesota are well advanced Their keels were laid in 1903. Still, they are smaller than any one of the eight ships now in commission or under construction for the British Navy. These are of 16,350 tons each. In armament there is small difference between ours and the English. Our eight new sea fighters will outclass any similar number of any other navy except Great Britain's.

It is obvious, has been obvious from the first, that every man accused in connection with the land frauds, or in corruptions therewith, has desired to avoid the issue, to postpone, to prolong, to delay, and to escape trial. The parties accused are all innocent, of course. But not one of them is willing to meet the issue. People who haven't "monkeying" with lands, or dabthus far the worst crop news that has bling with the business in irregular ways, wouldn't be likely to care when or where or how they were to be tried or who the witnesses or jurors were And the defendants wouldn't be so liable to sickness either.

The secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, in Brooklyn, yesterday received is off for the North Pole. In the message Commander Peary states that he 200 dogs to establish a base at Cape Sa-The Oregonian does not know wheth- 5,000,000 bushels per week for the for- bine, preparatory to his final dash for er the hop market is going higher or eigners. Will their markets absorb this the pole. Judging the future by the broom and the disappearing constant lower; but it is quite certain that it amount of American wheat without a past, as it relates to polar expeditions, further break in prices, or will the there is excellent reason for believing invented many years ago. than it is today if The Oregonian's American farmers part with their hold- that in the not far distant future dogings at such a heavy reduction over eating will not be confined to the Igorlast year's prices as will be made nec- rotes. The Esquimaux were probably essary if the European market shall taken along to be used after the dogs were eaten.

> All that has been wanted, is wanted, chartering tonnage or buying more or will be wanted, by the defendants in the land-fraud cases, is to avoid over to advantage. It seems reason- trial, to escape trial, to get timeably certain that there will not be a time that may be used one way or another, for delay, for obstruction, for obscuration, for sophistication, of the in the Chicago wheat market yester- subject; for avoidance of the direct issue. Through delay some starting-hole might be found and the main issue at tidewater points on the Pacific avoided. But had there been no attempt to steal the lands of the United States, or to make profit through those who were stealing them, this had been wholly unnecessary. The direct issue

A movement has been started at the South for a monument to Father Abram J. Ryan, the poet-priest of the Confederacy. His songs afforded spiritual uplift in victory and in defeat, and they yet remain among the sweetest memories of the Lost Cause. Apart from his soul-stirring poems, Father Ryan earned the gratitude and love of the South. As a priest he was a faithful servant, and as a man he loved his people without regard to creed.

The City Council has passed the Bennett box ordinance, with its grammat fcal absurdities and verbal complexities. The attention of the Council had been called by The Oregonian to the contradictory phraseology of the first section, but it proceeded nevertheless to enact an ordinance which nobody can understand and nobody will ob serve. That is obviously what the Council wants.

It is not clear why the Japanes should attack Mr. Harriman. He never promised to build any railroads in Japan. As for Mr. Schwerin, there is certainly nothing wrong with his steamship service between San Francisco and Japan.

Is it possible that the situation among Republicans of Oregon is such as that described by the great epic poet of "Paradise Lost"? For never can true reconcilement grow Where wounds of deadly hate have pierces so deen.

"The Senate," mays Senator Culberson, "will deliberate slowly and carefully on the railroad rate question. The Senate is anxious to make no mistakes-no mistakes that the railroads will complain about.

Biggs, though sick, was brought into court yesterday. But undoubtedly he is aick-sick of the whole business; yet perhans not so sick as Attorney Bennett thought he was.

State pride alone could prompt the Louisville Times to make this remark: "If M. Witte had been a Kentuckian would have been a magnificent

OREGON OZONE.

Idaho.

I'd go and hoe the growing corn, If Idaho I'd hoe till dusk from early morn, If Idaho:

But, since such work is hard for men, And women like to work, why, then, Let Idaho. Crown Princess Cecilia of Germany ha

set a new fashion by carrying a gold headed cane. American girls are advised to wait until Princess Alice gets home and gives them the cue before they adopt this innovation: Out at the Exposition they have on dis-

play a new-fangled clock that shows the hour and the minute in large letters on sheets of celluloid that flop over every minute as Father Time tears off another 60 seconds. Suppose a man should come home in the gray of the morning, after having spent the night in a policy shop, and should see the figures 4-11 staring him in the face. Wouldn't he be inclined, in the absent-mindedness induced by the night out, to wait for the 44 before going

After we read this from the New York Evening Mail we should be able to understand September better: "There are lean, predatory powers lurking below the horizon of September-the long slant of the equinoctial storm, the denuding rain, the robber nor easter, the shrewish frost and the ruffian cold that pierces through rich draperles and chills the marrow of the bones." There are other counts in the indictment, but these will suffice to give a lucid understanding of the month.

The hero of a new story is named Immonsley. That name should take immensely.

Big Bugs Accounted For.

Mr. Alder-I never saw so many big bugs in town as there were last night. They were flying around everywhere. Where do you suppose they all come from?

Mr. Stark-Oh. I reckon the society peo ple have returned from the seashore.

The Metrical Surgeon.

Poet-What do you think of my new poem, published yesterday? Reader-Well, to be perfectly candid, it looks a triffe lame to me. Poet-Of course; the printer amputated wo or three of its feet.

The Whole Damme Family.

Among the Nebraskans registered at the Portland Exposition on August 16 to 18 were: Mrs. Caroline Damme, J. H. Damme, Emma Damme and Willie Damme, of Talmage, and Emma Damme,

of Cook.-Nebraska City News.

The Disappearing Bed.

Latest of space-saving devices is a dir appearing bed, invented by a Los Angeles builder of flat houses. It is set forth that this bed is not a folder, but always keeps the horizontal position, ready for business. It occupies a hole in the wall when not occupied itself. When the bed is in demand, the flat dweller simply lifts up a secret flap in the walnscoting, pulls the sleping frame out into the room, rolls it to any point desired and goes to sleep. The advantages of the disappearing bed are visible to the naked eye. If company comes before the bed is made up, the housewife can just make the objectiona final message from the explorer who able article disappear. If the baby cries too vigorously, the husband and father can roll the bed into its wall pocket and the is taking twenty-three Esquimaux and shut off the noise. It is to be hoped that this Los Angeles genius will invent the disappearing coal-hod, the disappearing

Highest Salaried Man Here.

Richard S. Graves, of St. Joseph, Mo. is spending a month in Portland. Mr. Graves-as his name indicates-is a memher of the American Press Humorists. He also looks grave and solemn, which is in keeping with his calling. When he is not doing other things he writes jokes and funny stories, and he confesses to having been guilty of magazine poetry. The chief distinction of Mr. Graves, how ever, lies in the fact that he is legally entitled to the largest salary ever enjoyed by any man on earth. Mr. Graves is secretary of the Metropolitan Police Board of St. Joseph, in his off moments and according to a statute passed by the Missouri Legislature he is entitled to draw a salary of \$1,200,000 a year for his services. Being a patriot, he accepts only about \$1200 from that source-just enough to purchase stamps for his magazine poetry business. It is charged by enemies of Secretary Graves that the insalary at \$1200 a year, but that the state raised it by adding three printer "naughts" in the statute as published, just because the incumbent of the office was a humorist and therefore probably in need of the money to keep up appearances. But this theory will not hold. Graves drives a 2200 automobile, owned Sinchem's, and me bein' in there re-by himself. He won it in a raffe—but marked I would bet 2\$ that 'Rastus what of that?' An automobile won by what of that? 'An automobile won by any other means would smell as rank. ROBERTUS LOVE.

The House of Commons.

Frederic Harrison in the Positivist. It is commonplace today that the Hous of Commons is degraded. It has lost its or a high ball, or a nice clean shave authority and its prestige. It has suffered itself, year after year, to be bamboozied, deceived, hoodwinked. It has voted away ine, call at the City Drug Store. Also deceived, hoodwinked. It has voted away enormous sums without adequate inquiry or guarantees for their return. It has allowed huge peculations to be made under its very nose, and it has colluded with its very nose, and it has colluded with off the sheepherder's noze. Then the the official efforts to screen criminals fite begun. The barber got walked on and stomped on and sot on and poundfor years are carrying on a same of equivocation, evasion, or, to speak plain-ly, of falsehood.

Can this moral rot in the constitution of the House be stopped? The evil of it is that there is nothing accidental or temporary in it. The new rules have made the House more the creature of ministers the House more the creature of ministers, have made it easier to slience minorities and to evade questions, but that was the deliberate action of the majority, which cares for nothing if its own side can win. The change of days and hours makes the House more convenient for amusement. More and more has it become a rich man's club, a sort of Raneleagh for the smart set, and, indeed, for the shabby set. It is a club with all the social habits of a club, with the coteris rows, good-fellowship, casual ways of a pretty mixed club. Clubs take lenient views of the moral qualities of clubable fellows, who can only play bridge and amuse the smoking-room. The House of Commons does not do its duty, does not want to do its duty, and does not care how long ministers may wriggle and maneuver, so long as they will stave off the dissolution. When the majority have got to that state of hardened selfishness, it is not easy to had a remedy for that which it carries in the bones. Whether a new house and a new speaker can cure it remains to be seen. its of a club, with the coterie rows, goo

LETTERS ON TOPICS OF INTEREST

Demand for Cheaper Fares on the Portland Consolidated—The Nuisance of Street Railway Breakdowns—How to Prevent Disease—Codling Moth Is Double Brooded—Sprinkling the Streets.

been made, and granted, that streetcar oeen made, and granted, that streetcar fares should be put down for the benefit of working men and working women, dur-ing the hours, morning and night, when they ride to and from work. In Portland, where the streetcar company has free use of the streets, and pays practically no taxes, it is in order for the working men to demand that between the hours of 6 and 8:20 A. M., and between the hours of 5 and 6:20 P. M., the rates should be not down to 5 cents without transfer. put down to I cents without transfer and 3 cents with transfer. This would

be a boon to the working people, and would be only fair to the company. The service that the company renders to working people morning and night is of the poorest character. They have to occupy standing room and hang on to straps; the service is generally slow during the rush hours because of the lack of power, and it would be only fair that a lower price should be charged during the work of spraying.

J. H. GODDARD.

Would it not be a good thing for the labor unions to take this matter up? Such a movement would receive public support, and if properly pressed would surely win. LABORER.

HOW THE PUBLIC LOSES MONEY

All Because Railway Monopoly Is Short of Power.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 7 .- (To the Edor.-The public is long-suffering, not disposed to kick at small or infre-quent inconvenience. But the Portland Consolidated Railway Company is so often short of power, much to the detriment of its customers, that one cannot refrain

from protesting.

A large part of the population of this city is aware of the fact that on Sat-urday last, owing to some defect in the management of the street railway company, about 25,000 people lost an average of one hour each in getting to and from their homes. Assuming that their time was worth 30 cents an hour, here is a loss of \$7500, because of the niggardiness or bad management of the company's af fairs. There were thousands of people at the Fair grounds that could not ge home for hours, because the power had given out, and the cars had largely come to a standstill. It was reported that a belt broke, or something of that sort at the powerhouse. Surely such a company would have an extra belt or two for an emergency, regardless of what it costs. Last night the Mount Tabor line

cars took an hour to make the trip that ordinarily should take half that time. This is becoming so common an occur rence that one wonders what the "first families" have done with the \$6,000,000 they have received; or if they have already turned over the works to the new people, one wonders what sort of management they are giving us?

INQUIRER.

KEEP STREETS CLEAR OF DUST Call for the City to Do Its Duty to

Its Residents and to Visitors. PORTLAND, Sept. 7 .- (To the Editor.)-"O wad same power the giftle gie us" to induce the city to keep sprinkling the streets of the rushing car lines as long as the weather is dry. Why go by the calendar only and promptly begin to "sheer off" soon as September gets well into line? We on the lines of the whiriing cars especially need the watercars, and to cease the sprinkling with the first days of Autumn, no matter how dry and dusty, is too much like our village days when the street lights were not turned on if the moon was at full, no matter how cloudy and dismai the night. Let us keep pace with the age, no matter what time of the year or time of the moon. I have reason to know that the Port-land Consolidated Rallway will cheerfully bear its share of sprinkling expenses on its lines, and it remains for the city to act, and not let our Fair go out in a smother of dust all over the city.

L C 0. DOUBLE-BROODED MOTH.

A Fruit-Grower Makes Announcement of Important Discovery.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 6 .- (To the Editor.)—As it may not be known to all-fruitgrowers that the codling moth is double-brooded in the Northwest, we wish to call their attention to the fact that the carefully, but it will be through a betnd brood of larvae is working on the ter understanding of its nature and sig-nificance and of the causes that proapples at the present time. Go into any sprayed orchard where the apples are duce it than is now current. It is to aid infected by the godling moth, and you the good work of can see the work of both broods. Those lines are written.

Dan Skedansky has got a pretty

tract to drive the town hogs over to the treaty of Portsmouth. Everywhere tention of the lawmakers was to fix his two to soak up, for the weather has a disappointment, almost beyond under been so hot it has warped all of the Rabbitville hogs so that they leak their swill out about as fast as they

> witness on a little case down to Squire couldn't tell the truth once in four times put under oath and allowed to choose his own subjects. We fixed it by my sayin' Pd 'pologize in this week's paper. So I 'pologize. I admit I was wrong. But I'll bet 32 against 36 cents he can't do it 2 times out of the 4.

For a nice mint julep, a Tom Collins

Pendieton. He was shavin' a sheep-herder last Sunday and his razer slipped and ampitated about a inch ed till he was pretty near dead. So we had to take up a collection and send him off to have him patched upp. for he was too fur gone for a country doctor, like Dock Standpat, to tackle. He will, we fear, recover, but he will never again be what might be called a handsome man.

(To the Editor.)-In Cleveland, and some | having black or moldy holes in them other cities in the East, the demand has show the work of the first brood. This first brood of worms had left the apples some weeks since, gone through the different changes in its life, and are now full-grown moths, laying eggs for the second or present brood. The second brood begins hatching in this locality the latter part of August, and continues well nto September. The worms already their way toward the core of the apple They are more numerous than the first brood and destroy many more apples.

For the destruction of the present broad two or three sprayings are necessary; the first spraying as soon as the worms make their appearance, and the second and third at intervals of 12 or 14 days.

The first brood batches in June and July. Three sprayings are required for first worms of each brood and then begin

HOW TO AVOID EPIDEMICS

Best Way is to Look Carefully After Sanitation.

PORTLAND, Sept. 7 .- (To the Editor.)-We have yellow fever in the South, Europe has a touch of cholera, and plague shows itself here and there. Are epidemics and diseases in general avoidable, or do they come by chance, and must we enduré them whenever they please visit us? These are fair questions that ought to have satisfactory answers.

We know epidemics are not as disastrons now as formerly. What is the explana-tion? Is it in medication? No; it is in sanitation. Conditions have been imsanitation. Conditions have been im-proved. The people of today are better fed, better clothed and their habits generally are more in accordance with the onditions on which health depends than ormerly. We are learning that we breed formerly. what we get, that health and disease are ts of general laws and conditions. If we wisely order our lives we can have the one, or if not, we must endure the other. There is no chance or mystery or Providence about it, but a plain matter of cause and effect.

Any disease will appear in any place where causes are sufficient to produce it. The same is true of the individual life. country will depend upon conditions there, such as climate soil, water and personal habits of the the form a disease will take, yellow fever, cholera, plague, smailpox, scarlet or typhoid fever, will depend upon the same conditions, as likewise the type or form it may present. These general conditions apply to individuals as well

as to communities. With regard to epidemics, and, in fact, all other diseases, the true idea is prevention rather than cure. Prevention is almost always possible. Whatever of cure there is in the world must be realized through the action of natural forms Medicines are always of doubtful utility and their failures are as numerous as the sands on the seashore. On the whole, they do more harm than good, and so long as men continue to rely on them for deliverance from their physical Ills, so long will they fall to seek for the real causes of their aches and pains. Sanitary measures and hygienic appliances are always useful, and they are potential in the exact proportion that they are in telligently and vigorously employed. But if an epidemic or a disease has been caused or bred by long continued and favoring conditions, it is not to be wiped out or put aside by a wave of the hand, or the administration of a Fiat goes but a little way in this world morals. So much for so much-do-or-dis is the law and there it stands immulable Yellow fever cannot be driven out of Louisiana at once. Nor can it be supand Federal governments, and with the help of all the medical authorities. It will have its run, and will stay there as long as conditions produce or breed it When these are changed, when frosts come and cooler weather prevails and the streets are cleaned and the drainage improved, then it will disappear, and not before. Of course it will come back time and again, whenever conditions call for it. And so of cholers, plague and all other diseases. If we do not want them we must not breed them. Mastery of disease will come at last, as I believe, and I have studied the matter long and

NEWS FROM RABBITVILLE.

Irrigon Irrigator.

good Summer job, considering he has of view, to note the general tone of coma wooden leg. He has taken the con-Willer Creek once each week and let the point is made that Japan has lost a them stand in the water a hour or great opportunity, and that the result is

waller it. Your correspondent came pretty near acrapping with Rastus Spinoodie last Thursday afternoon. He was a

drugs for sale. Our barber is in the hospittle over to

Admired the Baby.

Atchison Globe. A preacher to be popular has to admire plain and pretty bables alike, and an Atchison preacher who is fussy about be-ing truthful has this way of handling the plain babies: He says If you take the lit-tle red, squirming baby from its prout mother, hold it out at some distance from you, and, looking at it smilingly, say in a hearty tone, "Well, this is a haby," the mother will be perfectly satisfied.

Light Waist Gave Bees a Chance

Newark (N. J.) News.

While strolling the river bank at Edgewater, N. J., Miss Elgar Sheets stapped into a nest of bumblebees. Her frantic screams as the bees got in their work brought a crowd to her ald. She was terribly stung in many places, a light waist affording the insects a chance to get at her neck and shoulders.

HARD FOR CHRISTIANS TO GRASP

Boston Advertiser. It is instructive, from the moral point ment all over the "Christian" world over standing. It is agreed that Russia has been the smarter, and comes off with the greatest credit, under the circumstances. The Japanese "were caught napping." The Russians "have shown themselves greater at diplomacy than at war." The

world might be a flock of parrots, to judge from the sameness of comment, Yet, it is worth remembering, the Japanese who made the treaty are the foremost among a very remarkable people. Have the Japanese been overrated? It is too late to believe that, for they have proved their shrewdness and far-sightedness in too many ways to be put down for blockheads now. The only other thing to believe is that the Japanese not only preach but practice the highly moral precepts which make up their religion. It may be a hard thing for the so-called "Christian" world to understand, but

"Christian" world to understand, but there does seem to be something of that kind in the minds of these "heathen."

The Japanese seem to believe that right outlasts might; that a good deed lives longer than a bad one. To be sure, that idea is preached in the churches of Europe and America. But it has never gone so far as to be adopted in the diplomacy of Christian nations. Japan gets what she fought for, and seems to be satisfied with that. Is there a Christian nation which after having won such sweeping victories, would be satisfied with so little? It will be interesting to this or the next It will be interesting to this or the next generation to see if it be true that a nation does not suffer by living up to Its own religion of right or wrong, when neglecting a chance to take more than simple justice and right dealing demand.

London Spectator Over the hundred years gone by Voices are horne on the sen; 'Ye have warred our war, ye have cried our

Ye have conquered, even as we. Tyranny darkened our Western light (Twas a hundred years ago), When our fathers sailed for the fateful fight, And struck the all-saving blow.

Tyranny grasped at your island throne, Darkened your realm of the Sun; But your signal today has been Nelson's own, And his word on your warships won.

Ye have learned our lore of the glorious seas, To have proved it pure and true; But your faithful vigil, your scorn of ease. God grant that we learn them of you!