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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18,

THE HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

First of all things that Oregon wants and needs, in the way of internal development, is a railroad across Middle Oregon. Such road, crossing the Cascade Range from some point in the Middle or Upper Willamette Valley, traversing Central Oregon and connecting with the Oregon Short Line at Ontario, would afford the means of son why progress of the state has been so slow is that this line through its central part has been neglected.

Such line, through the middle of the state, would throw out laterals right and left, or north and south, covering or reaching every important locality. Centers of population and business and industry would quickly be established. As in other localities of similar nature have been built, every kind of development has rapidly followed.

Such line through Middle Oregon with its branches right and left, would naturally belong to the Union Pacific system. It should be constructed by If Mr. Harriman will construct this line and the necesproper ways for getting help at Washington for the work in progress at the fled. mouth of the Columbia River, he will do another thing which will tend powerfully to establish and to maintain cordial relations between the people of Oregon and the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems

There is reason to believe that construction of the Nehalem-Tillamook Railroad is now assured. The posttive announcement will soon come. Already it has been announced by the Southern Pacific that it will build from the Umpqua Valley to Coos Bay, Active preparations for this work are going on. The "Harriman System" is in position to do more for the State of Oregon than any other. It may be hoped it will see its way to do. speedily, what it ought to do,

THE FACTS ARE SPEAKING.

"Let the facts speak for themselves," says Pilot Commissioner Noland in a unication to The Oregonian regarding the depth of water on the bar. Reiterating the "official statement" of the Pilot Commission, printed several days ago, Mr. Noland attempts to defend the pilots in endeavoring to place this port on a twenty-four-foot basis. The facts in the case are: The bar pilots notified the master of the British steamship Imaum that it would be unsafe for him to load his vessel deeper than twenty-four feet. He disregarded their advice, loaded to twenty-five feet seven inches, and was taken to sea without delay or difficulty.

The British steamship Coulsdon, drawing twenty-five feet one inch, according to surveyor's certificate, left Portland Tuesday morning, reached Astoria the same evening, and passed on out to sea yesterday without encountering any difficulty whatever. These are facts which all of the theories or explanations that can be cooked up by the pilots or their commissioners

Mr. Noland has offered nothing net to the controversy. He merely repeats what the pllots have told him, and corroborates the generally accepted belief that the commission is under the domination of the pilots, instead of being their master. This is not in any manner a reflection on Mr. Noland. He is undoubtedly doing the best he can under the circumstances, and as well as any man could do who has little practical or direct knowledge of pilotage or shipping matters. It is the system, not the individual, that Portland's shipping interests are protesting

Prior to the appointment of Mr. Noland, an effort was made by Portland business men to secure the appointment of a prominent Astoria shipping man. who grew up on the Columbia River bar, and was familiar with every detail of the work on the bar as well as with the personal merits of the pilots engaged. Unfortunately for Portland, it an irregular contributor to the local campaign fund, and of course it became | United States had no furisdiction. necessary to replace him with a man

having the proper qualifications. The present controversy has had one good result. It has taught the Portland business men, who are most vitally interested in the depth of water on the Columbia bar, that reform of a most drastic nature is needed in the present law regarding pilotage matters

THE REAL QUESTION.

It is alleged, of course, that, "all things considered," the Ladd bid for water-pipe was lowest. It is argued, of course, that the preference given to the Ladd bid will "keep money at home." It will, doubtless-and that money will amass itself in the Ladd bank. Every transaction of this nature puts

up pleas of like description. But in the long run the method, the process, the system, results in further augmentation and increase of fortunes and estates already plethoric and dropsical. The serious question for Portland is, whether everything here is not soon to be absorbed in and pay tribute to the "first families." The scheme is to allow nobody to do business or to pursue any industry here that does not pay the tribute.

Control of the sources of power in city, county and state, of all official action and of public financial operation, lies at the basis of the scheme. It is necessary to satisfactory results and to complete success, that power may be had over official action.

Beginning has been made in Portland. It is to be extended, if possible to the affairs of the state. If not checked, it will be the beginning of unbroken plutocratic control. Money, not opinion, is to rule hereafter-unless these pretensions and purposes of the politicians of plutocracy be rejected. The simple question is, whether the eople are to have anything to do with lirection of affairs in Portland hereafter, or whether everything is to be dictated to them by an arrogant power whose basis is money, and whose ultimate purpose is a fathomiess and insatiable greed of gain.

In other words, the question now is, and henceforth will be, whether an oligarchic plutocracy is to rule in Portland, and in Oregon, or whether the people are to have control of their affairs.

Plutocracy always argues that it stands for the welfare of the people, and for religion and for morals and for philanthropy, How plous all the Rocke fellers and the McCurdys and the Mc-Calls are, to be sure! The like thing, the same thing, is beginning here.

ROOSEVELT IN SOUTHLAND

President Roosevelt began his Southern tour with a little speech at Rich-mond, the capital of "The Confederacy" and the site of Libby Prison. He kept slient about the prison, but he development required for great part had something to say about the Conof the area of Oregon. The main rea- federacy, or at any rate about the Southern soldier, and if he spread the treacle on rather thick, perhaps that was best under the circumstances. Pretty nearly all the South has to be proud of is the record of her soldiers in the Civil War. A wise orator addressing the vain and touchy Virginians would of course remember this, and Mr. Roosevelt is wise. The everlasting coupling of Lee's name with -arid or semiarid-where railways Grant's grates a little upon the ears of those who remember what these generals were respectively fighting for, but we must learn not to mind. The progress of National amenity will probobly teach us to hear Davis and Lincoln similarly coupled before many decades this system, and operated by it and in have passed; or if we still maintain that Lincoln was the greater and better man, we shall do it apologetically and sary branches, good will and earnest with much deference to Southern pride. support of all Oregon will be his. The sensitive feelings of the people who fluence of the great railway system ficent government ever devised by man under his control to be employed in and fought with determined zeal to perpetuate negro slavery must not be ruf-Mr. Roosevelt had to put some sort

> of pepper into his speech to make it interesting, and since he could not with good manners whack at the "rebel brigadiers," he took it out of the Aguinaldists. Their "hurtful folly," he said, 'would stop the whole work of civilization by a silly persistency in trying to apply" to the Philippines theories of government only suited to ourselves. This does nicely for pepper. After a polite hint to France that we are somewhat interested ourselves in affairs about the isthmus and in the Caribbean Sea, he passed on to deal with the trusts. It is of no use to think of suppressing these unholy monsters; the most we can do is to regulate them and harness them to work for us instead of destroying us. The doctrine is wise, We have dealt in exactly that way with water, fire and electricity. All that we have lacked in trust affairs has been ome Edison or Watts to do the harnessing, and perhaps we have the very man we want in Mr. Roosevelt. At any rate we all think so. We must pass good laws to regulate the trusts and then get up the grit to make them obey. This was the gist of the President's message to the children of the sacred soil, and it was timely and true. The pity is that he had to gain a hearing for it by praising men who never ought to be praised and beslobbering with ambiguous platitudes the great ethical issue of the nineteenth century. But perhaps the most we can expect of even a man like Roosevelt is to attend to one ethical issue at a time. The dead past must bury its dead. The memory of her heroes who fought for slavery is the one ewe lamb of the sunny Southland. Mr. Roosevelt would not be the David to take it away. Certainly he would not when he expects her fair women to smile upon him and her chivalrous Vardamans to applaud his speeches.

VANISHING BUT NOT PERISHING SEALS. Professor David Starr Jordan, in a munication to The Oregonian, still clings to his theory that the fur seals are disappearing, because of the onslaughts of the pelagic hunters. The dependence placed on Professor Jordan's theoretical knowledge of seal life was largely responsible for the policy of the United States Government in handling the sealing question twenty years ago. That policy drove a fine fleet of American sealing schooners to the protection of the British flag, and transferred to Victoria, from San Francisco, the Columbia River and Puget Sound, a business which since that time has reached an aggregate volume of millions of dollars. It gave to a few San Francisco millionaires, for an insignificant annual remuneration, monopoly of the business of butchering seals on the Pribliof Islands, and protected the monopoly with a fleet of was learned that the candidate, al-though quite wealthy, had been only sealers operating in waters over which to get the new international show. It

"The only way we know anything of cessible to breeders of all the Pacific

the number of the fur seals on the Pribliof Islands," says Professor Jorsatisfaction that seals are fewer in number on the Pribilof Islands than they were years ago. This no one denies, and no inference that they were not scarcer than in former years was made in the editorial note which provoked the communication from Profes sor Jordan. The point which The Oregonian sought to emphasize was that, while the club of the fur monopoly's butchers, and the cruel branding from had driven the seal in terror from the Pribliofs, it was not at all clear that there had been a material decrease in their numbers. Sea captains along the coast last Spring reported vast herds of the fur-bearers moving north, and the increased catch of the Victoria sealers proves that more than twenty years of pelagic sealing, coupled with the in human butchery on the islands, has not served materially to reduce the size of the berds that roam the seas and drop their young on remote breeding places, where fur monopolies have not yet found them.

Every one at all familiar with the sealing industry will recall the enor-mous catches made on the Japan coast few years after the seals began leaving the Pribilofs. A few years later they appeared off Cape Horn in vast numbers. The late James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, who for more than forty years made a close study of seal life, and whose practical knowledge of the matter was unquestioned, shortly before his death wrote an interesting article regarding the habits of the seal. Among other points set forth was the

I consider our laws regarding for seals a monumental humbug system inaugurated lely for the benefit of the Alaska Commercial Company and its successors. We are told that the seals are decreasing in num-ber and soon will be exterminated, as they were said to be at Cape Horn, and the facts are cited as parallel cases. The seals were driven from Cape Horn by the greed of the hunters as they are being driven from the tiofs by the action of the fur company But the fur seals have not been exterminate Cape Horn, nor will they be exterminated They will simply go to some other place. They will not be exterminated, notwithstanding the howls of the fur dealers of San Francisco, but they will surely be driven from the Pribi-lof Islands.

From the time that the seizure of the Black Diamond made the American Government the laughing stock of the world, by landing the prize crew at Victoria, until the payment of the \$400,000 damages by this Government to the Canadian sealers, the sealing question has been so badly handled by our statesmen that it has cost the Government millions, and has yielded nothing in return except rich tribute for the California fur monopoly. Professor Jordan, in closing, terms the statement of the sealers as to the timidity of the seal as "simple nonsense." Such a statement, even from Professor Jordan, proves nothing, for practical scalers have for years characterized the most of Professor Jordan's views regarding seal life by the same term.

RANCID RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Beware always of the man who prates of civic righteousness and professes to be better than his neighbor. The Oregonian's experience is somewhat extended; but it hasn't heard yet of anybody who has confidence in the Pharisee.

It is universal that you are to be on your guard against the man who wears; en route to St. Petersburg, where she his "righteousness" on his sleeve. The was to be brought up by her aunt, the Oregonian thinks Mayor Williams as Czarina. Her death was supposed to be honest a man as Mayor Lane, and a the result of poison given in her food, far abler one. It thinks "Jack" Mat- the motive not being disclosed, but it thews-with whom it never could have was darkly surmised to be in line with to make other Folks think they are Rich, If, also, he will cause the great in- tried their best to ruin the most bene- anything in common-as fit to govern her mother's determination to outwit and some of them to get drunk and rase Portland as "Bill" Ladd-though the signs are these two may now go together, to govern the city.

"Jack's" method is to "work" polities in small ways, for such crumbs and pickings as can be got out of office and division of official emoluments. "Bill's" method is to work the whole cheme for all that "high finance" can do. It means control of contracts for municipal works of all sorts, for pipelines, street pavement, bridge construction and what not; for control and sale of franchises of every kind-street-car lines, electric lighting and electric power; it means rake-off on the sale of bonds and perpetual interest, clipped off with coupons. "Jack's" method is humble, indeed, compared with "Bill's," and not to be thought of in comparison

of profits. And "Jack" is humble, too, in these particulars-that he has no thought of hiring the pastor of an orthodox church to help him in his schemes, and doesn't aspire to control of newspaper acolytes who may burn incense under

Truly, "civic righteousness" now is established in Portland. We have a factory of it, whose product looks and smells like the stuff that falls under condemnation of the Food and Dairy Inspector.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW,

This project has been seriously conidered in Portland since the closing of the recent show at the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds. In many ways that event was a revelation to Eastern breeders and exhibitors. With one accord, they expressed their gratification at the unexpected excellence of the stock raised on the Pacific Slope, and at the instructed interest evinced by the many spectators,

One after another expressed to M. D. Wisdom, secretary of the show, appreciation of the management of the whole enterprise, and desire to become regu-lar exhibitors if an annual show should be held here of an international char-

Mr. Wisdom suggests that the earliest possible action is needed, in order that announcement may be made to the annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and others of corresponding importance, at their annual sessions in the first three days of December next, at the International Stock Show, at Chicago. He believes from what has been stated to him in plain terms, that these associations would each announce handsome prizes in addition to those proposed by the

new Portland organization Before leaving Portland officials and members of the National Association were earnest in expressions of hope, first, that an International Stock Shwould be held annually on the Pacific Coast, and that Portland would be chosen for its headquarters. Generous spirit was shown by the leading exhibitors, and by officials of local associations, from both California and Wash international courts decided that the must be admitted that Oregon is the most central place, and the most ac-

Slope, including those of British Co lumbia and Western Canada. This city dan, "is by the extent occupied by their has shown that it has special advanbreeding-grounds." Taking this for a tages of railroad transportation, and text, the professor proves to his own that it can handle satisfactorily a large enterprise of this nature.

In all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep horses and swine, Oregon has proved by its splendid showing, that it has within its borders the nucleus of a most excellent annual display. Breeders and exhibitors, from the East especially, commented on the public's expert appreciation of the exhibits. They said they were used to have their stock admired by passing visitors, but not to see such widespread interest,

It is very evident that Oregon is to hold foremost place as a stock-breeding state. The advantages of maintain ing an International Livestock Exhibi tion at Portland will be recognized by residents of the entire Northwest.

SILETZ TIMBER CLAIMANTS.

One of the facts brought out at the recent trial of Jones and Potter in conection with timber lands claimed as nomesteads by old soldiers at the instigation of these defendants has not re-ceived due attention. It was proved that all kinds of applications by settlers on lands thrown open on the Siletz reservation were held up, as the term goes, in the General Land Office by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as a result of the cloud cast on all by the knowledge gained by the Government that some were fraudulent. Within a very short time after this reservation was opened, as far back as 1893, crowds of settlers of all classes rushed in, to the total of 700 or upwards It is fair to credit the great majority with good faith in their action. Yet the tax rolls of Lincoln County are not enlarged by their names. A common practice in such cases seems to be to defer to the last moment perfecting titles. The object is to prevent the names of these claimants appearing as owners on the records, and consequenty on the tax roll. Title remains in the United States until patents are issued When the time at last arrived, past all possibility of postponement, then intervened the Secretary's action, and none of these claimants obtained patents.

The county is the loser of all taxes which would have become payable long ere this by these hundreds of settlers It is another instance of vicarious punishment of the many for the misdeeds of the few. The result of the trial has justified the Secretary in this exercise of his discretion. But this, falling in due degree on every taxpaying citizen, is possibly retribution for the lax ideas which have led so many into overstepping the line between "smartness" and

Grand Duke Cyril, son of Vladimir, perfect woman. General Minor, however, has been disgraced and stripped of his imperial titles and honors by his cousin, the Czar, because of his marriage to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Herse. The imperial edict had gone forth against this marriage because the bride was a divorced woman, The Princess is a very gay and willful young woman, fond of military reviews, fast horses, hurdle-jumping and the like, and led her sedate and imperious husband, the Grand Duke of Hesse, a sorry life while she presided over his court at Darmstadt. The divorce was granted for incompatibility and final refusal of the Grand Duchess to remain at Darmstadt. The only child of the mismated pair-a daughter-died in Poland those who conspired to place her child where she could not see her. If the implacable character and willful nature of this woman is correctly shown in this surmise, Cyril may have cause to regret that his death in the harbor of Port Arthur when one of the imperial ships of the Russian navy went down some

months ago was averted. Herr Goldberger, who is said by the dispatches to be an authority on the tariff question, has excited attention by an article in the Berlin Tageblatt in which he predicts that eventually all European nations will combine to oppose the United States with protective tariffs. The German tariff expert may be somewhat prejudiced just at this time on account of the inability of Germany to get anything like fair treatment from the United States in the way of reciprocal trade relations. Nevertheless, the possibilities of American trade some day encountering just such an obstacle as he mentions are not as remote as some of the hidebound 'standpatters" of the tariff would have us believe. The home demand of our rapidly increasing population will for a time take up the lion's share of our products, but when production gets too far in the lead of consumption we will be in need of the rest of the world for a

From the standpoint of either pleasre or business, the excursion which left Portland last evening for Lewiston is certain to be a success. The party includes a number of Portland business men whose knowledge of the territory that will be visited is not as perfect as it should be. A better acquaintance with the territory and a personal meeting with the people is sure to be productive of much good. As to the social side of the excursion. no Portlander ever traveled the route that is mapped out without being made to feel that the people had been his lifelong friends. Lewiston, the objective point, will have a special attraction for the travelers, for the reason that the railroads are at last to admit Portland to the rich trade field for which the Panhandle metropolis is the center.

The resignation of Mr. Ladd from the Water Board is opportune and brilliant. It is one of those brave resignations effected under fire. But the Lane government of the city remains under plutocratic dictation and control. There are yet, however, some things Mr. Ladd ought to resign. Let us suggest the trusteeship of the Johnson estate.

Naturally, Joe Young suffered a great nervous shock when sentenced to prison for shooting Van Dran. When he recovers from it he will have a few years to think of the shock he might have had on the gallows if he had killed Van

President McCurdy is evidently paid \$150,000 for what he doesn't know about the insurance business. If he doesn't know, the policy-holders cannot find out. That's the way to run a great life insurance company.

SILHOUETTES.

Paul Morton now favors publicity as a remedy for the fils of corporation mis. management. He was not so keen on the subject a few months ago.

. . . It is apparent from Taft's remarks anent Alice Roosevelt's gadabout gifts that an excellent pawnbroker was spoiled to make a tolerably fair Secretary of War. Stilf the Crown Princess should pay that duty.

When is this persecution of "Our Best Citizens" to stop? August Erickson might just as well be a common member of Congress for all the immunity he enjoys at the hands of our courts. . . .

By all means let us turn the bridge plers into signboards and then paint a sods ad on "The Coming of the White Man," fly whisky banners from the Courthouse flagstaff and put a mammoth pill placard on the summit of Mount Hood.

Portland enjoys an enviable reputation for its exportation of wheat. Also for its consumption of rye.

. . . John L. Wells has resigned as Adjutant-General of the Oregon Department G. A. R. because his usefulness to the order is Impaired by reason of his connection with the land-fraud cases. Certain other gentlemen in public life, who shall be name-

Florists and theatrical managers are usually the heaviest losers from frosts. . . .

That ferryboat named for Judge Lionel R. Webster seems to need alteration as often as the dictionary which bears the name of his illustrious ancestor.

The management has received assurattempt to interfere with the charlot racing in "Ben Hur." . . .

A Youthful Financier.

Father Bill took Little Willle to church ast Sunday. It was the boy's first visit to the sanctuary, and he seemed greatly interested. When he returned home he seemed radiantly happy, and his delighted namma remarked: "You must like going to church, sonny." "You bet," answered Little Willie. "It was great. got a quarter when they passed the money, but I don't know how much pop

Dugene V. Debs is still delivering lectures. "Hark From the Tomb," etc.

At the recent shapefest held in Madison

Square Garden the judges failed to find a

did not officiate.

Dicky Dingbat's Essays. First Grade. Age 2.

Series A. No. 4. AUTOMOBEELS. Automobeels are invented by the devil to kill Manyacks and Innocent Bystanders. pop calls Them infurnel masheens and once when he had to Duck One quick he called them something Wors. automobeels are not New. They have had them meny years. Only they ust to be known as Juger-Nuts. That was in india, and so the peepel that ride in Them now are Generally indians. Automobeels have a lot of innards, but no consince, and also the asma. they cost More than a house and Lot and smell wors than a Goat, they are out of Order more oftner than Pop is at the deacons' meeting, and make bizness for the under Takers. Peepel ride in them

i think Automobeels ot to Be run in, But they wont run in the mud. when I get to be a man I am going to chew tobaker and carry a gun, but i do not think I will have a Automobeel.

Tht tobacco crop in Kentucky is the largest ever known. This will probably have an injurious effect on the cabbage

Her Turn to Laugh.

The happy milliner sat in her shop And said to herself, "Here's where I cop Out the money, for I have got the drop, In a business way, on the blooming lot."

For Winter is coming on apace, The women are running each other a race To see who can get the most feathers and

Oh, this buying Fall hats is a merry

From morning till night through the busy town

The girls are all hurrying up and down; And it don't help a bit for the men folks to frown

As hat bills go up and the falling leaves

ARTHUR A. GREENE.

Calling on the President.

Frank Puttnam, in National Magazine. Of a sudden the door of the executive chamber swung open with a bang, and before I could get squared around in my chair, or out of it, T. R., with a motion something like a cross between the gaits of a grissly bear and a panther, was across the room and had my baseball fin-gers wrapped in the tightest grip they ever knew. As they say in the prize ring, he didn't give me time to get set, where-fore the little bandful of conversational nuggets I had planned out for him never got delivered. All that I could think of to tell him was that, in common with my folks out West, I was entirely satisfied with the way he was running things. He expressed his appreciation in a grin that was half a laugh, and told me he was glad to hear it. I bade him good morning, but before I got through the door I saw him pumping the right hand of my friend the priest, heard him tell that gentleman to come inside presently, and saw him make what ft is not, I trust, improper to designate as a running jump at the six black bishops over in the far When I got outside, in the road, I said

to myself, "Good Lord! If we Democrats only had a man like that!"

Joke on the Doctor Harper's Weekly.

A Haltimore physician says that recently he boarded a Charles-street car that was sadly overcrowded. He soon observed a big German sprawled over an area sufficient to seat two persons at least, while just in front of him stood a poor, wan woman hanging to a strap. Indignant at this exhibition of selfishness on the part of the German, the physician tapped him on the shoulder, saying: "See here! Why don't you move a little, so that this tired woman may have a

For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance as he answered:
"Say, dot's a joke on you, all right!

Dot's my vife!"

SIMPSON AND DINGLEY'S HAT

How Kansan Floored Republican Leader in Wordy Combat. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ngton, Oct. 18 .- Alas, poor Jerry; we'll ever see his like again, That thought has occurred to every man who served in Congress with Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, and to every man who

knew Simpson and watched his brief but notorious career in the House of Representatives. Jerry Simpson belonged to the "freak"

class of Congressmen, yet, unlike most freaks who have found their way into the National Legislature, he left a lasting spression behind him; he not only made a host of friends (for everybody liked him in spite of his eccentricities), but he es-tablished a record as a debater which no other man in the frenk class ever had Jerry Simpson was a product of Populsm, and yet his first election to Congress was brought about by the combined vote of Populists and Democrats. The second and third time he was elected as a Demo-crat, yet he was always known as a Populist, because of his views on public questions. Outwardly, no greener man than Simpson ever came to Congress. was a "rube" in appearance, and had not been in Washington many days before a newspaper man discovered that he wore no socks. That was enough. From that day Simpson was known in the papers and among his fellow-members as "Sockless Jerry." a name that has stuck by him ever since. Because of his crude ap-pearance and the fact that he was a rank men in public life, who shall be name-less, might with great propriety follow was a dub, but they soon discovered their his good example.

Populist, members generally thought he was a dub, but they soon discovered their error. He proved to be a rough diamond, in a way.

> Simpson was a nervous, high-strung man, a quick thinker and a ready talker.
>
> Many a time he would smart under the
> lashing he or the Populists received at
> the hands of the Republicans, and he was
> always ready with a cools. always ready with a coply. He had a keen sense of humor and a bountiful store of wit, which he used to good advantage, and never did Simpson come off second best from any tilt, even with the biggest and brainlest men on the Republican side of the House.

of the House. In his six years in Congress, Simpson achieved the distinction of being the only man who floored Nelson Dingley, the Republican leader and chairman of the ways and means committee. Moreover, Sin son was the only man who, by careful prodding, could call Dingley to his feet in retort. The brillant but serious man from daine was inclined to wave uside criticisms from other members, but somehow he could not rest under assaults from the 'sockless" member from Kansas.

Simpson's most notable achievement in debate was a tilt with Dingley, an event widely chronicled at the time, in which the high silk hat of the Maine statesman figured prominently. The House was in a mellow mood; members on both sides of the party sisle were making free-andeasy speeches, regretting this and heaping apology upon apology, in a half-serious manner. Finally Jerry Simpson rose, and began: Mr. Speaker: A great many gentlemen or

this side have been regretting a great many things today, and new I have some regrets to offer. I regret the lack of harmony on the Republican side today, and I can only account for it in one way. During the extra considerable comment was the hat worn by the eminent chairman of the ways and means committee. The gentleman's elegant silk tile became, so to speak, a political bar-We always knew in the morning if that gentleman laid his hat on the deak meant we were going to take a recess for three days. If the bat failed to be laid on the deak, it indicated that we were to do some business that day.

Those were the days when the Dingley bill was before the Senate, and the House had nothing to do. Dingley was, as floor leader, called upon to make the motion to adjourn each day.

Mr. Simpson continued:

During this session I have watched with con siderable interest the career of that hat. It has been to me an indication whether or not there would be harmony in the Republican ranks. We all noticed that, when any quee tion came up requiring the unity of the publican party, they always railled are if he went out for a few minutes-perhaps to his committee-room-he left his hat lying on the desk; and in the absence of that honorable gentleman, that hat became the rally ing point. So, many a time gentleman on the other side "railted round the hat, boys, and rallied once again," to uphold Republican

I have been wondering, Mr. Chairman, what magic power was in that hat to thus raily my Republican brethren. Had it not that my Republican brethren. Had it not that same potency as the white plume of Harry of Navarre? I could not penetrate the mystery. So, yesterday, noticing in passing that the hat of the gentieman from Maine was lying on the desk, it occurred to me the time had come to solve the mystery. So I gazed at the hat; and what discovery do you think I made? I saw in that hat the magic word, so plain that anybody could read it, "London." Then I asked myself, Can it be possible that the distinguished chairman of the committee. the distinguished chairman of the on ways and means, he who was the father of the bill to promote American industry, to protect American industry, to protect American industry, to protect the laboring man, is actually wearing a hat of foreign importation?

Hats having been on the free list in the Wilson bill and now under the present the

Wilson bill and now, under the present tar-iff, subject to a small protective rate of 10 per cent, can ft be that the eminent chair-man of the committee on ways and means, the protector of American Industry, is depriving the American laborer of that small pittance? Can it be possible that he brought his hat in along with that large amount of wool I have been informed he shipped in before his bill went into effect? Perish the thought. I can-not believe it.

Another point suggested itself to me-that perhaps the gontleman thought it perfectly consistent and right to get his hate from the same source from which he gets his financial policy-from Lonbard and Threadneedle

This brought Dingley to his feet, and he tried to pass over the criticism with a mere sling. "The remarks of my friend from Kansas would seem to indicate that he is 'talking through his hat,' as usual,'

he said.
"No," shouted back Simpson, "I am falking through hours." Dingley saw that he would have to make some explanation, but he only made mat-

ters worse when he added: Since the gentleman has raised this very Since the gentleman has raised this very important question over that hat. I desire to say that it was purchased from a dealer in my own city, who obtained it from a manufacturer in New York. When I hought it, I noticed that it had this mark "London" in it. I asked the dealer how it happened that a hat made in New York had the label, in addition to other marks, of a London when the said it was the habit of manufacture. maker. He said it was the habit of many manufacturers in New York and some other places to put a London mark into goods made in this country. I asked him why it was done. He said that "there were a great many dudes in this country who were will to pay more for a hat labeled 'London' to 'New York'."

Up jumped Simpson. "The gentleman from Maine is not one of the 'dudes," I

That was the limit. It floored Dingley the House couldn't restrain itself, and Simpson's victory over the shrewd chair-man of the ways and means committee, the whole incident above related, occupies conspicuous place in the well-remembered word battles of Congress.

Everybody Pleased. Boston Transcript

Busily intent upon fighting the devil with his own weapons, the enterprising pastor of a New Jersey congregation has engaged an attractive young woman to superintend the dancing lessons in his "people's palace." The young men are reported to be joining the class rapidly— and the devil is possibly just as much pleased as anybody else.

REACH HIGHEST RANK.

Two Oregon Men Elected Thirt Third-Degree Masons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The preme council for the Southern juri diction, Scottish Rite Masons, today nsidered the report of the committ on nominations, and after a few hosession adjourned until tomorr Among knights commander of court of honor at

court of honor who were elected to the honorary 33d degree were the following: ing:
California-Joseph David Abraham
Robert Kneeland Dunn, William Park
Fillmore, all of San Francisco; John Ma William Schuyler Moses, Morris Sir

inoff, Frank Chester Van Schaick, Per-Winslow Weldner and William Rhod Horney, Los Angeles. Oregon-C. A. Dolph, Portland; C. 1 Montana-John T. Bachus and W. Tonkin, Butte. Washington-E. S. Deebe and E. B. Br

well, Seattle; C. M. Lee, Tacoma; H. Tyler, Olympia, There were 228 knights commander the court of honor elected. Admiral Schl and ex-Governor Alva Adams, of Co rado, were among the number. The con cll today adopted the report of the cor mittee on jurisprudence as to the defir

STEAMSHIP GARONNE IS SOL

be citizens of the United States

After a Varied Service She Goes Genoese Syndicate.

SEATTLE, Wash, Oct. 18.—(Sp. clal.)—Frank Waterhouse & Co. to day announced the sale of the steam Garonne to a Genoese syndicate. The Garonne to a Genoese syndicate, boat has been delivered.

boat has been delivered.

The Garonne was the American she which took most of the Port Arthurefugees and a large number of so diers home from Port Arthur. While on the way to a Russian port the so diers mutinied and the officers of the boat were compelled to put in to Calcutta and ask for assistance in quelting the troops.

ing the troops.

Originally, the Garonne was brough around here for the Alaska trade, by a foo expensive. The Govern she was too expensive. The Government chartered her as a transport during the Spanish-American war, as subsequently she was tied up agai Waterhouse & Co. have been trying get rid of her for some tim

COULSDON GOES OUT EASIL

Drawing Twenty-Five Feet, SI Crosses Bar Safely.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 18 .- (Special) The British steamship Coulsdon cross ed out at high tide this afternoon. St was drawing 25 feet, and was take out by Pilot Matthews, who is now out by Pilot Matthews, who is now of the pilot schooner.

Going to Raise the Manzanita.

The steamer Glenola will leave dow The steamer Gienoia will leave dow the river at 5 o'clock this morning having in tow three barges loade with the equipment to raise the Mar-zanita. J. H. Roberts, who has the contract for the work, will go dow at the same time with a force of men. On the way down to the wre-carpenters will build the trusses the barges, so that when the Manzar ita is reached there will be no unac-essary delay in beginning wreckin operations. The Glenola should reathe wreck by I o'clock this afterned and Mr. Roberts is confident that t start of raising the Manzanira will ommenced before tomorrow the drydock yesterday afternoon at

owered until this morning at 8 o'clos She will then move up to the Portlan Flouring Mills for her cargo,

o'clock, but owing to some minor pairs being unfinished she will not

WILL FIGHT FOR HER SON Mrs. Taggart Prepares for Lon

Struggle in Court. WOOSTER, O., Oct. 18 .- That M. Grace Taggart will make a long figle for the custody of her sons, Culver at Tiddles, was made apparent tonigh Captain Taylor, one of the attorney for Mrs. Taggart, gave notice of appe from judgment of Judge Eason as the custody of the boys and a bond \$4000 was furnished so as to take t matter to the Circuit Court, The Ol law, which gives a child of 10 or ov the right to elect with which pare

he prefers to live, is to be made t basis of the appeal. This action was hastened by Captal Taggart sending word that he wants Culver ready to leave with him tonight for Columbus, although he had not in tended taking the boy away until Sa

CHINESE ARMY MANEUVER

Yuan Shi Kai Will Show Off H Modern Soldiers.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 18.-Vicercy Yuan St Kal and staff started yesterday morn for the army maneuvers, which are to held in the neighborhood of Pactingft from October 23 to October 26. The for eign attaches, representatives of all th powers and press correspondents left thi morning.

These maneuvers will be the first of the kind over held in China. They will beld on entirely modern lines, and unwards of 40,000 men of all arms will be the control of the

OFFICERS ARE NOT RELEASE

Moorish Brigands Still Hold Britis Prisoners for Ransom TANGIER, Oct. 18 .- The report the

the two British marine officers cap tured by Moroccan tribesmen had bee released is untrue. Death of Casper H. Baumer.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18 -(Special.)-The fur sr. LOUIS, Oct. in.—(Special)—The fun-eral of Casper H. Baumer, formerly of Portland, Or., who died yesterday after noon, aged 75, will be held tomorrow afternoon from his residence. He is sur-vived by one son, Heury H. Baumer, an-

two daughters, Mrs. Emma Broctje an Mrs. Anna M. Wobbe. Henry H. Baumer is a well-known Eas Side business man and a member of th dry goods firm of H. Baumer & Co., o

373 East Morrison. He resides at 660 Ea Togo and His Officers Worship.

JOK10, Oct. 18.—A report from Yamads says that Vice-Admiral Togo, accompanie by the Admirals and Captains of his fleet, his staff and 2000 armed marines and 1000 unarmed, proceeded to the great temple today at ise, where they worshiped The sight was impressive.

Vice-Admiral Togo is expected to arrive in this city on October 22, and extensive preparations are being made for his reception. A huge triumphal arch is

his reception. A huge triumphal arch i in course of erection in front of the Shimbashi railway station.

Jerry Simpson Has Quiet Day. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 18 .- At

o'clock tonight ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was sleeping soundly. He passed a quiet day. His son, Leste Simpson, and family arrived this morn-ing from Roswell, N. M.