The Oregonian example be followe the other churches.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as cond-Class Matter, histription Hates—Invariably in Advance. (By Mail.) Sunday included, one year. \$8.00 Subday included, six months \$2.5 Sunday included, three months 2.25 Sunday included, one month 75 Without Sunday, one year. \$6.00 Without Sunday, six months 2.25 Without Sunday, three months 1.75 Without Sunday, one month 1.75

Woekly, one year. Sunday, one year. Sunday and weekly, one year..... (By Carrier.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00
Drily, Sunday included, one month... 75 How to Remin-Send poutoffice maney stdex, express order or personal check of your local bank. Stamps, cole or currency are at the senders risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state Postage Hates—10 to 14 pages, I cent; 16 to 25 pages, I cents; 30 to 44 pages, I cents; 46 to 80 pages, I cents; 50 to 45 pages, I cents; 60 to 80 pages, I cents; 60 to 80 pages, I cents. Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Backwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLANDS SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

MARCHING ON.

From the sketchy reports of their action available it is not understood that the delegates to the Presbyterlan General Assembly have gone so far as to make abstention from whisky and tobacco a condition of membership in the church. Perhaps to the ministry those depraying luxuries are utterly forbidden, but to laymen, one fears, they are still permitted. What the assembly has really done is to counsel abstinence, not impose it. Long ago the Methodisia forbade their ministers to smoke, chew or drink, and it is encouraging to see the Presbyterians overtaking, even if somewhat tardily, their more zealous brethren on the good way. Some day perhaps, we shall see all clergymen foregoing tobacco and strong drink. Most of them may acquire so much grace that they will resist temptation of their own accord, but naturally there will remain a rem nant who will cling to their idols until they are separated from them by the chastening hand of the church. It will be a cleaner and sweeter world when ministers and laymen have emancipated themselves completely from alcohol and nicotine.

Whether tobacco or whisky is worse for the health it is a little difficult to decide. While dram-drinking petrific the walls of the arteries, pipe-sucking ruins the heart. Gin seems to wrech its most evil effects on the lungs. Tobacco stupefies the brain. Both often spoken of as comforters, but in reality they are insidious traitors wh foundations of the citadel which they pretend to cheer. Equally difficult is it to determine accurately whether booze or tobacco makes a person more disagreeable to be near. It may be said with confidence, how-ever, that the effects of the dram are more circumscribed than those of the pipe. The fumes of the former are noxious enough as far as they go, bu fortunately they only go a little way A not cannot be smelled across the street, while a smoker can. He leads the atmosphere of an entire block with fetid odors and makes people miserable all the way down town as he pursues his desolating course in the morning. Few public places are pol-luted with the smell of rum, while the scent of tobacco is everywhere. In the Public Library of an evening, it plays a racking duet with the fumes of es-caping gas. The City Hall reeks with it. The air of the whole town is con-

Portland is happy in having banished tobacco from her streetcars, but on the railroads it still reigns supreme, and whoever rides on the train runs the risk of suffering from tobacco sickness if he has not made himself im-mune by soaking his body with the poison. The pretense of confining the smoke and the smell to a single coach compares passably well with som other social conventions, but it affords little relief to the traveler. The pervasiveness of tobacco is one of the most hateful qualities of a thoroughly hateful weed. The wretched polson is one of the few things in the world of which it can be truly said that it does no good whatever, while it causes im-measurable harm. The man who supposes that he can think or write betsimply deceives himself. In some cases the fact that he thinks tobacco helps him illustrates its weakening effect on the mind. An intellect must have become somewhat debased from its origproud emihence before it could believe such nonsense. If the smoker could envelop himself in some sort of an impermeable mantle he might be forgiven. The world would then give him its blessing and let him smoke himself to a luscious brown in peace But the fact that he is so odorous and so widely expansive in his obnoxious ness makes him unpardonable. Everything else under heaven can be for given to a man except making a nuisance of himself. This the public smoker inevitably does.

Civilization has not yet reached the point of treating the nose with decent respect. From hideous and obscenthings, the eye is pretty well guarded, though even this might be better and something has been accomplished in the way of protecting the ear, how ever little. Profanc swearing is not permitted under the law, and if a dog barks persistently by night for a week or two, the police will sometimes take note of his obtrusiveness; but in a cold and hostile world the nose is left withint friend or protector. Anybody can smell as offensively as he pleases and is no way to punish him. Consider the people who eat onions and bestow their abundant breath upon the community. We should all live longer if they could be sent to the penitentlary together with the devourers of certain varieties of sausage but they are not. They stalk abroad in all their horror, and the law smiles upon them as blandly as it does on the righteous. But onlons and sausage are innocent, indeed, compared with tobacco. Between the frisky cowboy which is the worse of the two, though some may deny their honest conviction on the subject; and yet the pon cowboy is haled to a dungeon while the smoker is oftentimes a petted denizen of our best circles. Oh! Justice! thou art fied to brutish beasts. The belated atcion of the Presbyterians in banning

spite of its tardiness. May their good dling it demonstrated quite effectually example be followed speedily by all the necessity for more railroads and

LET US COUNT THE COST. The proposal to go into the business of municipal ownership and op-eration of an electric lighting and power plant ought to be determined on ts merits. The sole question to be answered is whether it will pay. Mr. Kellaher, who is father of the project, does not permit himself to worry about such practical considerations He wants to have twice as many lights as we have now, because Seattle has them, or Kellaher thinks it has. Bu The Oregonian has heard little complaint from any source that the city has not been tolerably well lighted. It will approve any reasonable sugges-tion, however, for better lighting wherever it may be needed. But it is und to regard the Kellaher plan as

msound and costly, and it is unwilling to go ahead on that hasja. Here is the Kellaher scheme in utshell, as shown succincily and unanswerably by the Campbell figures. \$2,000,000

Bonds proposed
Interest at 1 per cent
Sinking fund. 2 per cent
Deterforation of plant, 5 per cent
(Should be 10 per cent considering the infancy of electric enginesting and the new discoverie
and improvements continually be
ing made.)
Total Exed charges yearly.
Operating expenses
Damage from accidents
Hepsir

.\$ 220,000 epair The sum of \$300,000 per year is noderate-too moderate, doubtless estimate of the total expense to the city under the Kellaher scheme. On the other hand, the city has a definite

proposal for public lighting from the

for five years on the basis of present

electric company at \$92,000 per year

amp installation. How can the Kellaher scheme b defended on any ground of prudence, or economy, or good business judg-

A NEW MARVEL

Another marvelous medium has een discovered. He is a boy this time living in Mount Horeb, Wisconsin, and his familiar from the spirit land is not Little Bright Eyes, for a wonder, In fact, he has three ghosts hovering over him all the time, according to one who is capable of seeing such things. Two of them are women and the third a man. Their names are not given. The account also falls, unhappily, to tell now old the miracle-working boy is, but clearly he has reached the age of discretion. He is old enough to fool his grandfather and all the neighbors to say nothing of the local clergyman The boy's specialty is to make thing jump around the room without touch ing them, an old, old humbug which has scared people in many different places and always been detected a soon as competent investigators looked into it. This boy seems to be particularly bright, and evidently he enjoys the celebrity his intimacy with the spooks has won for him. The more visitors he has, the more vigorously the dishes and furniture perform. Of course the family and neighbors

are frightened out of their wits, if they ever had any. Instead of giving the boy a good trouncing when he first began to play his antics, his grandparents, with whom he lives, fell into a panic and invited in the entire neigh borhood. The urchin's vanity was stimnlated by this, as always happens in such cases, and the ghostly manifestaions became worse than ever. A hick ory switch would have laid the spirits three minutes, if it had been applied in time. As it turned out, matters got so disturbing that the family took the tricky youth away to a nerve specialst, who appears to have done him some good in spite of the folly of his guardians. It is well understood how this sport of spirit manifestations is produced. Some person who has the natural gift of legerdenials, as this boy probably has, ties a few threads here and there to a plate, a cup a book and so on. His skill and the hysteria of the spectators do the rest.

Still we must not be too dog about these things. In spite of all the fraud and sickly excitement connected with them, there seems to be a basis of fact which has not yet been explained. Under the tricks there is an irreducible minimum of true mystery which ought not to be despised.

RAILBOAD INVESTMENTS UNATTRAC-

TIVE. The discrimination between alleged good trusts and bad trusts, which such a prominent feature of the 1907 financial crash, is still showing its effects in the dividend and interest ac counts that appear from month to month. Great industrial monopolies like the steel trust, which at the very neight of the panic was permitted absorb its sole remaining important competitor, are still paying the regular dividends, and there is very little shrinkage in the surplus reserves. The railroads, however, good, bad and in-different, had to suffer alike from the indiscriminate swing of the big stick. and have not yet recovered from the campaign against them. A striking illustration of the effects of the anti-rallroad crusade and the immunity that the big industrial trusts experinced is shown in the June interest

and dividend accounts. The Wall-Street Journal, an excellent authority on such matters, prints ome comparative tables showing the figures for 1909 and for 1907, the latter being the year preceding the panie and naturally more valuable for comparative purposes than the following year, when the work of reconstruction was just getting under way. These figures on June dividend disbursements show a total of \$6,195,000 for railroads and \$30,642,000 for industrials, a decrease for the railroads as compared with the same period of 1907 of more than \$2,100,000, while the industrials show an increase of more than \$10,-200,000. The interest disbursement account of the railroads is given at \$27, 933,000, compared with \$24,651,000 in 1907, and that of the industrials is \$5, 211,000, compared with \$4,120,000 in 1907. The figures, together with those which have preceded them for the past year, demonstrate beyond the necessity of argument that the protests of the rallroads have not been unwar-rahted. They also show that indus-trial enterprises have fared much betwho shoots his revolver and trial enterprises have an inately abroad in a crowd and the fiend who poisons us with the ter and must naturally become more attractive from an investment standard trial enterprises have a standard trial enterprise have a standard trial en point. This is unfortunate at a time when there is greater need than ever

for new capital for railroad purposes We have not yet forgotten the congestion which was so pronounced on nearly every railroad in the United States just prior to the appearance of the panic. The volume of business then moving was the largest on record, smoke and drink is to be praised in and the delays and difficulty in han-

the necessity for more railroads and more equipment. With the revival of business which is now under way throughout the country, there will be greater need than ever for increased rallroad facilities, and until these are provided, an effort should be made to ease the strain of too much legislatio by which all railroads suffer for the siquities of a few. Capital will not flow to railroad securities until it b assured of the same treatment that is given industrial investments. Fortunately, the attitude of the present Administration is broad and generous, and the laws will be enforced impartially, without unduly hampering oper-ation of the railroads or preventing construction of new ones.

INVADING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The Taxpayers' League has waded through the mass of initiative pro-posals, 35 in all, to be voted on June 7, and has reached the conclusion that 18 are good and that 17 should be rejected. The League has performed its self-allotted task with rare discrimination and care, undoubtedly, and its work will be of great benefit to those who are looking for advice of this kind and have confidence in the

league's judgment and impartiality. But where do the sovereign people ome in? If the league's recommends tions shall be followed, then we are not having the people's will embodied into law, but the league's will. Of ourse the sovereign people cannot ab ficate their privilege and power to make what laws they please, and to unmake whatever other laws they please, to an upstart body like Taxpayers' League. It makes no difference whether the people know what they are doing or not, they must not be trammeled or coerced or buildozed or unduly influenced in the exercise and assertion of their constitutions right to legislate for themselves.

Undoubtedly the case of the Taxpayers' League should be brought to the attention of Lawgiver U Ren.

SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES.

One C. S. Daly, apparently an enthu lastic victim of the Seattle spirit, had communication in yesterday's Oregonian in which he objected to some o the congratulations which we have been showering on ourselves. "In howling about the progress of she city," writes the intelligent Mr. Daly, "just figure up some of the other cities on the Coast, publish the figures so the public can see where Portland stands, at the bottom of the list." Wherever it is possible to do so The Oregonian endeavors to grant any rea sable request of its correspondents In order that Mr. Daly, of Scattle, wi have no reason to complain, we shall "figure up" Seattle so that "the publi an see where Portland stands" in omparison with what Mr. Daly see to regard as the most prominent of the other cities on the Coast."

Take, for example, the building permits of the two cities for the first twenty-five days of the month of May, these being the latest complete figures available. According to the Seattle Daily Bulletin, which is published un-der the auspices of the Seattle Daily Times and must be infallible, ther were issued in Scattle in the first twenty-five days of the month 1975 nilding permits with a valuation of The official figures of the Portland Daily Abstract for the same period show that there were bened in Portland 221 permits of a valuation of \$815,530. Next to building permits nothing more accurately reflects the growth and prosperity of a city than the real estate transfers. The authorities to which we are indebted for th building permit figures also show that in the first twenty-five days of May there were filed for record in Portland 1520 real estate transefrs in which the naideration was \$2,590,672. the same period the Seattle transfers imbered 1225 with a total valuation of \$1,461,494.

course the Portland transfers do them, in which the consideration was placed at from \$1 to \$10, in reality were transactions involving from \$100,000 to \$350,000 each, while in Scattle the advertising spirit runs so high that studied effort is made keep valuations on the records up to the maximum figures.

There is another interesting feature of the building permits to which Mr. Daly's attention is called. While Port-land's \$\$15,590 worth of building permits shows an average value of \$2464 each, the \$771,425 worth of permits issued in Seattle averages in value bu \$718 each. This striking difference in the average value of Scattle building and those of Portland is probably due to the construction of an uni large number of peanut stands and candy kitchens which have been built to add to the glory of the A-Y-P Exposition, while Portland was building more expensive structures.

considering these figures Mr Daiy should also take into considera-tion the fact that Portland is just plodding along without any unusual feature on the programme, while Seattle is in the midst of a building boom in anticipation of her big show. maining days of the month of May will make a still more favorable showing building permits for the past three days bringing the total well up above \$1,000,000. igures, however, will be available for Mr. Daly on June 1, and we trust that those submitted will satisfy his demands for the immediate present.

LET US BE GRATEFUL.

From the doleful tone in which the brethern of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly announced in open session s few days ago that the rigors of oldtime Sabbath observance had become obsolete, one would suppose that be cause of this a real calamity had be fallen the country. To those who really deplore the passing of the old-time Sabbath; those who yearn sorrowfully for the gloom that settled down over the home, the weekly return of which was met with dread by the young and by a sense of shuddering responsibility by there elders there is little that can be said in the way of consulation.

Perhaps, however, there is some one among these sad-hearted brethren who would like to warm up a little and kiss his wife when she comes down dressed in her Sunday best and looking her prettiest on Sunday morning. If so, it may comfort him to reflect that there is no law against his so doing. Or per haps, having worked hard all week, he feels the need of rest on Sunday morning. Very well, he can indulge in the extra hour's sleep which Nature mands as a restorer, and miss attendance upon church in cons without being haled pefore the ecclesi-

astical board and subjected to her dis-cipline, provided for flagrant derelic-tion of duty. Or if he prefers the tonic of the air he may walk abroad and take toll from the fragrance of the woods unconsured by the elders, on the only day in seven that his time is

If our forefathers enjoyed doing penance on Sunday by denying them selves the simple pleasures of life, that was their privilege. They had their day and way and from what we know of them through the records that have come down to us, they took gloomy satisfaction in availing themselves the privilege. But we submit that It strains our veneration for them to supcompel us to think as they thought live as they lived, believe as they believed and order our lives in accord-ance with the ironclad rules that bound them to outward observances the name of religion.

"Times change and people change; and if our hearts do not change with them, so much the worse for us." "We are persuaded," says the committee on Sabbath observance of the evangelical body named, "that the observ ance of the Lord's day after the Scrip tural manner as practiced by our fore fathers is to a large extent a thing of the past." Being also thus "persuaded," let us be duly grateful.

This is the last day on which the followers of Secretary Wilson will have an opportunity of swamping Mr. Patten with actual wheat that they have promised would be delivered him before the May option expired. Yes-terday the close was \$1.32 per bushel. and the fact that it closed at the high point of the day would indicate that there was no serious congestion in the market. As this figure is 8 cents per oushel higher than the price predicted by Mr. Patten when Secretary Wilson, Tom Lawson and a few ignorant but well-meaning ministers were belabering the wheat man for creating an alleged corner, it would seem that the vindication of Mr. Patten and the con-fusion of Secretary Wilson have been overwhelming and complete. That there were wonderful opportunities for a corner no one can teny, and, had Mr. Patten been of the "Old Hutch" or Partridge type of wheat operator, the foolish shorts would today be paying anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. It is greatly to Mr. Patten's credit that he did not take advantage of his opportunity and "aqueeze" the men who sold wheat which they did not possess. and could not get

Twentieth-century civilization has brought with it many startling changes both affoat and ashore; but brought there are some features of life on the high seas that are as unchanging as the old ocean on which the Lucitar leaves no greater mark than the caravels of Columbus. The story of mu-Victoria yesterday by the German ship Elisa Linn, differs but little from the remances and tragedies of the sea as told by W. Clark Russell. The mutin-The mutinous crew made a savage attack on the officers, and in the melce one of the nutineers was killed and a number of others injured. The stage settings were exactly the same as they are in all of the old sea tales, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to fill in the details and make up a story of the sea as full of thrills as almost any of those which have been supplied by the regulation sea story of the past century

Julius Ordway, whose death ocurred at St. Vincent's Hespital Thursday morning, was a third of a century ago one of Portland's most prominent and strenuous lumber manufacturers Active and upright in business, he was for many years prosperous, but later he was pursued by financial misfortune, from the losses of which he was unable fully to recover. The death within two years of each other of his two sons, young men just entering manhood, was a severe family afflicnot begin to represent the full value of the property transferred, for some of greatly depressed his spirit, and with advancing years caused him to drop out of active business competition. He goes to his grave honored for his endeavor, and leaves behind him the simple record of an upright life.

The advice to tell your wife everything needs amending. To tell thing needs amending. To tell her all that is good is all right, but to tell her of crookedness or criminality is dangerous, for woman is instinctively onest, and her honesty rises in par allel column with her "dander," a Portland man finds. He refused to pay her gas bill, and while she was indignant she revealed his little arrangement to beat the meter.

California courts and laws are mos ccommodating. A night session was held at Redding to grant a diverce to a woman who wished to be married to a man upon whom an operation of doubtful result was to be performed. The operation took place, however, be-fore the ceremony, and the man is in a critical condition. Perhaps he is in uck, too.

Illinois hampassed the 3-foot sheet bill, and Chicago papers now treat the great reform with respect. In Oregon everything is lovely in the country hotels, with eighteen feet of sheet in every bed.

Trans-Atlantic liner goes aground twice in New York harbor. We await with interest comment from Puget Sound on New York's vain hope of building up a great port.

The Raffles cheat, fraud and humbug has been brought to an inglorious finish. How such "friends f the people" love to bunco and swindle people!

The Illinois Legislature is struggling

e abolish capital punishment. Hang ing is becoming an obsolete fad, the aid of "technical" lawyers. Governor Haskell's new indictment

would appear to postpone for another brief season the great day of his complete vindication Double the street lights, cries Mr

Kellaher. Very well; but let us treble the expense of lighting. Rain assures full crop of wheat throughout the Inland Empire. Patte

had nothing to do with it. Mr. Kellaher is willing for the other two reformers to withdraw. Why no make it unanimous?

Now watch for that flood. But it

VOTE "NO" ON ALL BOND ISSUES

Do Otherwise at Coming Election Is Attempt to Bankrupt City. PORTLAND, May 28.—(To the Editor.)-Prior to 180 the bended debt of the city was about \$6,000,000. The election of June, 1807, authorized the tennance of \$6,125,000 of bonds for various purposes, and now again we see the following bond issues staring us in the face: \$2,000,000 for a high bridge across the Wilamette River at Broadway street, \$2,000,000 for a municipal light-ing plant, \$1,500,000 for a bridge at Sherman street, \$450,000 for a bridge at Market street, and \$150,000 for a city crematory, making in all the sum of \$11,225,000, feaches the enormous total of \$11,225,000.

the present proposed turns If the present proposed issue of bends is authorized at the coming city election, the people of the city will have to pay \$2276 a day for laterest alone, or \$22,156 a year. This sum is in addition to the cost of operating the police, fire, park, street-cleaning and other departments of the municipal government.

of other departments of the municipal overnment.

Taxes for last year were from 32 1-2 o 50 per cent more than for the preceding year, notwithstanding the large-y increased assessed valuation of property, and the fact that the levy did not neithed the interest on the bond issue of \$8.255.000 authorized at the June 4 \$8.255.000 authorized at the June of \$8,225,000 authorized at the June

include the interest on the bond issue of \$8.25,600 authorized at the June election, 1907.

It must be apparent to all from this showing that the taxes for next year will be almost doubled again, if the proposed issue of bonds is authorized and the usual increased demands are made for the mainlenance of state, county and musicipal government.

The question is: Can property and business stand this tax? I, personally, think not, and for this reason I intend to vote against every proposed issue of bonds, and believe that every property-owner, except those who will be pecuniarily benedied, will do the same. It is high time to put a stop to these wholessie attempts to bankrupt the city. There is no pressing need at this time to rush through these different measures carrying authority to insue bends. The people should have opportunity to know and understand the motives that prompt those who are pushing the measures pledging the city's credit, in order that they can vote intelligently.

It occurs to me that the 5. P. Rail-road Company should be required to

city's credit, in order that they can vote intelligently.

It occurs to me that the S. P. Railroad Company should be required to construct an upper deck on their proposed bridge to replace the present Steel Bridge, and it should be made the full width of the street. Then, if after this is dune it is found that the bridge will meet with all present demands, it will not be necessary to build the bridge at Broadway until some future time. This plan will save the city \$2.000.000, or more. Surely this should be inducement enough for the people to delay the Broadway and all other new bridges until this plan has been tried. It will not require more than one year's time to do so. than one year's time to do so. PHIL METSCHAN.

WALTER WELLMAN ONCE MORE

Unsympathetic Comment on His Airship Expedition to the Pole.

ship Expedition to the Pole.

New York Sun.

It is at just this baimy and easygoing season of the year that the
mind is prepared for the announcement of another Wellman airship expedition in the general direction of the
North Pole. The earth is beginning to
warm up. A vernal profusion surrounds us on all sides, flowers binom
upon the sunny walls, the locust saws
his tuneful legs, and the small glided
bug makes love before our sympathizing, lasy eyes. To hear at this time
that Wellman is about to venture on
another poleward flight is to renew
sequaintance with the balf dreams of

another poleward flight is to renew sequaintance with the balf dreams of past years and repeat elegas that know not the grim shapes of apprehension. Wellman is the antitheels of preceding discoverers and pioneers. The latter have been given to dashes ever the los and to failure under circumstances that called loudly for expedients of relief and rescue. Wellman files, if it is only a few miles, and he alights always in safety and within reach of hot bricks and a comfortable menu. So far he has not once harrowed our reclings with images of peril and adversity. He flies holdly, but he alights in perfect comfort, and we never have to think of frozen solitudes and dark emergencies in bonnection with his joyous pathway. To hear that he is pluming his pinious for another swoop is to feel convinced of case and light and luxury. We drowned to flowery banks or swing in enervatease and light and luxury. We drowse on flowery banks or swing in enervat-ing hammocks and follow Wellman with our half-closed eyes, and blessed alumber comes to crown the sumptuous afternoon and sheds no murmur anxiety from its radiant wings.

we are accustomed to these Well-man excursions. They are like sensu-ous if brilliant annuals that wrap the garden fence with loveliness and never leave a pang. There may be sordid and degrating details. If so they out no figure is our foreground. We see only the balloon and the balloonatics, the showy start, the prudent recov-ery, the prompt appearance of the adery, the prompt appearance of the adventurers as if nothing in the world had happened, and the noisy proclamation of another recrudescence with the flowers and the zephyrs and the disheveled regime of the biszer and the

Let Wellman go! Whatever hap-pens, he will he with us in the russet Fall, with the sweet sounds of harvest homes filling all our ears, and wassall and dancing in the bar withal.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. KELLAHER. What Does He Know About Cost Public Lighting?

PORTLAND, May FI.—(To the Editor.)

I would take this means of asking Mr.
Kellaher a few questions regarding his
lighting scheme—questions that come to reading his letter in Thursday's ne from reading his letter in Thursday pregonian.

First—A street lamp burning from sur

set to sunrise will be ilt around 400 hours per year. What is the city paying per lamp hour? Is it not about Li centa? Or what does the lighting company receive per kilowat at switchboard for street

ceive per kilowat at switchloand for street lighting current?

Second—What can a street lighting eystem be installed for per lamp complete, with duplicate plant (sneam), from water wheels to lamp, hung and burning? Or a commercial plant per kilowat of output complete up to and including consumers' meters?

Third—What would the electrical plant he Third-What would the electrical plant is

Tritro-What would the electrical plaint by worth in five ten or 20 years, with less than 18 per cent per year put away for deterioration, or up-keep, as some call it. Fourth-Are not Mr. Campbell's figure in yesterday Oregonian correct, as far at they go? I think so. Please answer.

W. C. WIGHT,

Lighting Engineer.

Genius and "Crankiness."

Genius and "Crankiness."

Leaden Times.

Genius in its youth is apt to be irritating, since it is not afraid of making mistakes. As for Shelley, men thought of him not as a poet at all, but as a dangerous and visionary reformer. Hazilit took him as the type of the fanatic, as a crank who are no flesh and drank no wine, who consected with absurd people and uttered absurd opinions in a high screaming voice. Hazilit had seen him screaming voice. Hazilit had seen him screaming to be and taken his recasure, it would be easy to make the same injaand so inought he had taken his rocasure, it would be easy to make the sums mis-take about Shelley if he were alive today, and perimps the same mistakes are being made about men not inferior in gamius to Rhelley and Kests. The meral is that critics and the world generally abould not trust to their irritated prejudices.

COMBINED METHOD FOR THE DEAF CITY It Is Preferred to the Oral Syste

Which Leaves Graduates in fixtie. PORTIAND: May B.-(To the Editor.) -Noting a news article in The Oregonian of last Wednesday, on Superintendent Righer's acquisities of an oral teacher and believing the Information therein contained to be incorrect. I wish to correct the impression that would necurally be gained especially from the last paragraph, reading, "as the former hand and frager method is out of date." It is difficult to discuss this subject Which Leaves Graduates in Extic. hand and frigger method is out of date."
It is difficult to discuss this subject intelligently in the space to which I wish to confine myself and to avoid a discussion which may appear academic. It will be admitted, however, that the epd and aim of edscation is, or should be, to fit the child to take his place in the world and make his way therein—which result is accomplished most effectually by what is known to leastructors of the deaf as the "combined method." Using both the oral and sign methods. The sum of the accomplishment of the oral method is, unthinkingly, perhaps, summired up in the accomplishing sentence of the article referred to: "The pupils are things to utter ferred to: "The pupils are thight to utter sounds and also to understand lip move-ment, so they can speak quite rapidly."

On the other hand, the combined meth-

ment, so they can speak quite rapidly."

On the other hand, the combined method turns cut men and women of character, general intelligence, knowledge of human mature and affairs, so that they are enabled to hold easy and pleasant communication with other deaf of their locality, after finishing the standard high school course in practically the same time that it is accomplished by their hearing brothers.

We hearing people absorb these attributes through all our years, not because we happened to use wocal language, but because pavents and thathers and associates imparted them to us in season and out of season without thought of the medium, but only of the substance. The oral method of communication and instruction leaves its graduate a lonely exile on a benderiand between his deaf fellows and his hearing brothers, with sither of whom he communicates only in a forced, artificial way, it at all. The flow of personal fulluence, the stream of interpretation, the current of stimulus to higher thinking have been so obstructed, so habitually shaped into artificial forms to fit a linguistic Processives. or interpretation, the current of stimulus to higher thinking have been so obstructed, so habitually shaped into artificial forms to fit a linguistic Procrustean process, so reduced in quantity because of the shrinking from the strain involved on both sides, so lacking in the galvanic spontaneity of natural language, that the child-become a man-goes forth into the world an artificial imitation of Aaron, who could "speak well," but without a suggestion of Moses, who was wise in the wisdom of his time. Verbal language was like warm Summer sunshing to the majority of us, but to the deaf which it is for long years a pale and wintry light, beclouded often and misty with children have.

It is not with the intention of criticism of Superintendent Rigier that I have

with childish tears.

It is not with the intention of criticism of Superintendent Sigter that I have of Superintendent Sigter that I have written this, nor with reflection upon the abilities of Mias Sullivan, but from the standpoint of nearly 20 years of the most thimate association with the deaf, part of which has been spent in teaching deaf children. From a keen sympathy with them, that I feel that it is almost a crime that those in authority in local educational matters should not have consolted the opinion of the leaders in deaf education inday. There they would have learned that the method which has already been installed here will make of its sraduates only a dreary outrast on the shores of civilization, without hops and without ambitton, unless perchance, school days over, they may gain some knowledge of the true language of the deaf from their fellows.

I hope that these for words, so linatequate to express the actual seriousness of the question, way influence some parents of deaf children in send their dearwas in one of the many splendid state achools, instead of an oral day school and knew that they will graduate therefrom ready to take and fill a place in the world, height, happy and altingether cheerful—not a subject for the unthinking party of otherwise well-educated hearing people toward the "deaf and an actual archive as account of an actual archive.

"anytume."
I wish to acknowledge the assistance of an article by Professor J. A. Tillinghast, of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., in phrasing parts of this letter.
R. B. LLOYD,

DALLAS-SALEM RAILROAD GOES ON Trackleying Has Brgun and Read May

Be Completed by Rarly Pall, Polk Chunty Observer, May 25. Tracklaying was begun yesterday morning on the railroad extension between Dallas and Salem. The crossing at the Bouthern Pacific track had been com-pleted on Saturday, which permitted the work yesterday to be carried in without delay. Many louds of the were hand from the mill yard by team and distributed along the grade, wont to be follows: by the track steel gang and the construc-tion train. With the laying of the trac-now under way, all of the supplies we hereafter be taken to the front by train

The grading gaing that commenced work on the Dallas end of the itoe a few weeks ago has reached a point about midway between Derry and Zola. The heavy cut on the Thielisen farm, the only see of the kind between Derry and Zola. The heavy cut on the Thielisen farm, the only see of the kind between Dallas and Zola, has been completed, and the graders are pushing ateadily on isward the crossing of the La-Creele River at the southeast corner of the T. W. Brunk farm. The Lattycele hifdge will soon be finished, as will also the treaties between Salem and Zola. The grading gang on the Salem Eola division is making good progress, and it is expected that this work will be finished in ample time to permit the trackingwers to proceed without inherruption after they have reached Eola.

The last spike in the passing track at Gilliam's station, between Dallas and Palls City, was driven hast week. This track is nearly completen, so that track of the copy trains will no longer be interfered with by the long togging trains from Black Rock.

General Manager Louis Gerlinger, Je, and Chief Engineer B. R. Taylor have all of the construction work under their personal supervision, and the 14-mile extension between Dallas and Salem will be rushed to an early completion, so that requise train service between Elack Rock and the Chpital City may be exhabilished before the Fall rains bogn.

Valedretery.

Fire been where glass and silver shone, Where wit was keen and langking the first time I serve was used to tonity the first work with a sheet of peak can be remarked.

There is a charge to be a could read a moment, and the Salia molity for how on the required to the first way to be a subscription paper and sign and tell him I've changed my mind and the Chpital City may be exhabilished before the Fall rains bogn.

Valedretery.

Fire been where glass and silver shone, Where wit was keen and langking the remarked.

The fire another many evolution list. The sale of the have directly before the Fall rains bogn.

The sale of the sound will be sa

Where flute and viol and bassoon Made melody till break of day. I've known what's meant by Off with the lemon have been paired; Borne gibes and taunts as stelld, gium, Yet I for censure have not cared.

I've figured at the church bazane, At country auctions have had place. Fond lovee and his ladge fairs Have me acclaimed with zont and grace My family in swell set moves.
Yet think not of that fact I'd beast! I've had to stand full many a resat!

But Time serves Great and Small the

I've had my season and my day, ELECTION MATTERS

Explanation of Measure Pertaining to Electrical Wiring.

Of the 25 questions to be submitted in the city election under the initiative and referendum, the measure propoby the electrical workers regulating the stringing of electric wires, unqu is the most difficult for the layman to understand. It is a mass of technical terms and conditions, treating with the subject of electric wiring. that only a practical electrician car

This proposed ordinance makes it necessary to allow 26 inches of free or mecrosary to allow 30 inches of free or working space between the wires on the poles, and requires that the high and low voltage wires he separated. An ordinance was recently passed by the City Council over the veto of Mayor Lane providing that electric wires shall be 25 inches apart. Electrical workers insist that this does not afford sufficient space for the men safely and salitationity to work.

The provision in the ordinance for

lefactorily to work.

The provision in the ordinance for which the linemen are contempling sepecially is that which directs that all wires carrying 600 volts and over shall be airung four feet above those of less than the contemplation of t

cially is that which directs that all wires carrying 600 voits and over shall be strung four feet-shove those of least voitage and that the hight-voitage circuits shall be marked "danger."

A fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment or both is provided for violation of any of the terms of the ordinance, which does not specifically provide for another city office. However, another proposed amendment, submitted by the City Council, provides for the appointment of an electrical inspector. It is naturally to be expected that the supervision of the work of restringing the electric wires in the city, which will be necessary if the ordinance is approved by the voters, would become the duty of that official.

The ordinance is strongly opposed by the officers of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, which insists that it is now complying with the terms of an ordinance enacted at the insignce of the lineipen in 1364, and in which a working space of it inches between the wires is required. The company is now completing the expensive job of rearranging its wires to conform to the conditions of that ordinance, which was drafted by the linemen themselves.

"If the pending ordinance should be enacted by the people," said an officer of the company yeaterday, "we would have to take down every wire and do the work over again. It would simply provide a great amount of work for the linemen at great of this ordinance appears to be that of simply haranting the company and providing for them employment at our expense without any material benefit resulting."

STORY ON LATE SENATOR DOLPH Sad Way in Which He Was Misted About Chare's Cook. W. E. Curtis' Letter in Chicago Record-Herald.

Many years ago, when General Assess G. McCook was Secretary of the United States Senate, he decided to get married and the wedding invitations were kenned. Among the members of the Scenare at that time was Mr. Dolph, of Oregon man of great dignity, as well as ability. and highly respected by his colleagues, but without much sense of humar. other of the most popular men in the chamber was Jonathan Chare, a Quager cetton manufaturer from Rhode Islandrich, genial and generous-and when heard that the Storetary of the Senata was to be married he set about raising a fund by subscription to buy the bride a wedding present. He went from Benator to Senator, usking them to contribute whatever they could afford, and with the proceeds purchased a beautiful table

anryles, which will be an heirfoom in the McCook family for generations to come. Waffe these friendly proceedings were in progress one morning Senator Dolph drew me chair confidentially to the side of Senator Manderson, who was his next-door neighbor, and asked in a mysterious sort of way:

Manderson, do you know Chuce pret-Tes, I know Chace pretty well," was the reply. "Did it ever occur to you that he was a little queer?" "No, I can't say that it did. Have you "No, I can't say that it sid. Have you

noticed any pocularity about him?
"Yes," responded the Senator from Oregon. The quierrest thing happened yesterday. I can't quite make it dut. Change came over to my seat during the sization and whispered in me that his cook was going to be mearted and that he was collecting a purse to buy her a present. He had everybody was chipping in; that home were giving 130, others 250, others 250 and two or three had given 50, and he wanted me to subscribe semething. I ES and two or three had given ES, and he wanted me to subscribe something. I had him that I had no objection to his cook getting married, but I didn't exactly see why I should contribute to a wedding present for her. He seemed a little surprised, and remarked that I was the only seemstor on either side thus far who had refused to contribute anything and he hoped I would think better of II. Now, I have always liked Chace and he seems to be so much in earnest about this matter that I am sorry I refused to contribute, but I can't for the life of me understand how say man in his right mind can have the merce to go around the Senate and ask he cells

seal. Turning to General Manderson, he remarked:

There is Chace's subscription list. I asked for it as you suggested, and he gave it to me, but he nesmed a little buffy about it. I told him I had changed my mind and had cancluded to go it with the rest of the Scinators, but he didn't seem to take it kindly. He said he didn't seem to take it kindly. He said he didn't seem a d-a whether I did or not. I was a grood deal surprised to hear him swaar. I didn't suppose that Quakers over ewore."

And the Senator from Gregon proceeded to examine the subscription list. Freily soon he turned to Senator Manderson and said:

"I am afraid I put my foot into it with Chaco; there is a mistake somewher. This is a subscription is huy a wedding present for General Annual III constribute to that as much as any-body. McCooks a particular friend of mine and I'm very food of him but Chaco didn't say anything about buying him a present. He said it was far his cook. I presume he took offense at what I said the other day."