

The Oregonian Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class matter. Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance: (BY MAIL) Daily, Sunday included, one year \$5.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months \$3.00; Daily, Sunday included, three months \$1.75; Daily, Sunday included, one month \$0.50; Daily, without Sunday, one year \$3.75; Daily, without Sunday, six months \$2.25; Daily, without Sunday, three months \$1.37; Daily, without Sunday, one month \$0.44; Weekly, one year \$2.00; Daily, one year \$3.50; Sunday and Weekly, one year \$3.50 (BY CARRIER) Daily, Sunday included, one year \$5.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months \$3.00; Daily, Sunday included, three months \$1.75; Daily, Sunday included, one month \$0.50; Daily, without Sunday, one year \$3.75; Daily, without Sunday, six months \$2.25; Daily, without Sunday, three months \$1.37; Daily, without Sunday, one month \$0.44; Weekly, one year \$2.00; Daily, one year \$3.50; Sunday and Weekly, one year \$3.50.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1914.

NOT READY FOR NOVELTY.

At the meeting of the National Municipal League last November, the president of that organization, William Dudley Foulke, expressed skepticism as to the advisability of general adoption by cities of the manager system. We do not know that Mr. Foulke's opinions found their way to Seattle in the campaign preceding the charter election just closed, but doubtless the defeat of the plan there by a vote of nearly 200,000 to 100,000 to recognize the same probabilities that Mr. Foulke foresees, the following is an extract from his remarks:

I think I can see the man who has been elected Mayor for a great many years, who I think we know exactly how Mr. Zimmerman would act in the City of Richmond. He would lay his plans for the place before the election—the place that would be the election—before he would have his slate of five Commissioners who would go in and vote for him, and they would elect men who were personally popular and knew how to pull the ropes. His skill as a politician is much better than that of the Mayor who would oppose him. He would have his five men who would vote for him and the Mayor would be elected. And we have to have Mr. Zimmerman for Manager or are we not?

This is the opinion of one who is in the line in principle, but believes that it is the kind of reform that should not be hurried and that cities must first learn how to abolish political ideas in municipal government before they take the city manager plan. It was proposed in Seattle to jump from the old councilmanic form of city government, where political manipulation has long prevailed, to what is yet an experimental form of municipal government in this country.

Whereas more than 200,000 voters have elected a manager system of government, and there is a record of more than ten years on which to form a conception of its worth, only fourteen cities have adopted the manager plan and none has operated under it more than two years. True, Staunton, Va., placed its affairs under a tentative executive in 1895, but he is responsible to a Mayor and Council of the old, long-ballot type. The commission-manager system is but two years old and is confined exclusively to cities of fewer than 50,000 people.

Were Seattle to adopt the new charter it is probable, almost certain, that the first manager would be a local politician. While the voters would create a new profession with a death of men equipped to fill the posts it would create. As cities are now conducted the draft of the larger cities would be upon the smaller cities for managers. There would be no intermediate positions in which city officials would perform their duties. Municipal service is not yet a profession. Promotion, step by step, is not possible as it is in the large private corporation. The Portland or Seattle man ambitious to become manager of either city would under the present order have to look for a city manager's job in some place like Hickory, North Carolina, and establish a reputation. This, of course, unless he had political strength in his own city and could get in by political means.

If municipal service in all its grades were a recognized profession, it would have the same respectability to those who embrace it as the manager system would on its face be more acceptable. But even so, elimination of politics and favoritism would have to be assured. The city which has long seen its best municipal positions filled with men not likely to create a new high-salaried job to be given out in the same way. We fancy the Seattle voters had past history in mind when they voted Tuesday.

WE CAN READILY AGREE WITH Mr. Foulke as to the need of going slowly in adopting the manager system, but for reasons in addition to those he gives. Its general adoption would create a new profession with a death of men equipped to fill the posts it would create. As cities are now conducted the draft of the larger cities would be upon the smaller cities for managers. There would be no intermediate positions in which city officials would perform their duties. Municipal service is not yet a profession. Promotion, step by step, is not possible as it is in the large private corporation. The Portland or Seattle man ambitious to become manager of either city would under the present order have to look for a city manager's job in some place like Hickory, North Carolina, and establish a reputation. This, of course, unless he had political strength in his own city and could get in by political means.

MODERN GIRLS. We wish Miss Mabel Ray had followed the motto of the end after putting her hand to the plow. To be sure, she walked fifty miles out of the seventy that lie between Corvallis and Newport, but at that point she indignantly took the train, while her more robust companions were still on foot. There were three women in the party, all agricultural students at Corvallis. They started out to walk to Newport and two of them persevered to the end. The third did pretty well, but her achievement falls something short of the highest perfection. Fair remarks are these energetic women from the type of man and weary sister that was so common in books and life half a century ago. Do you remember, gentle reader, Helen Mar, the pious heroine of the Scottish Chiefs? Her most marked characteristic was the ability to faint away. Always at any particularly interesting moment you could count upon her to swoon into somebody's arms. The more her help was needed in a crisis, the more she was needed to fade into ladylike unconsciousness. Helen spotted the Scottish Chiefs for boys' reading, but she was a great

comfort to our Victorian aunts and grandmothers. Now everybody hisses at her and her elegant swoons. The modern woman does not faint away. She is equal to every occasion, both in mind and muscle. When she is needed she is on the spot with the goods and the hero need not use his wits to keep her from falling upon the dank and grimy earth. She is as capable as he is of meeting the crisis. Her nerves have disappeared with her ignorance and general stupidity. We hope more Corvallis girls will set out upon long tramps and all of them go through to the destination they start for.

DEMOCRATIC LIGHTS.

Is the Republican party the party of Barnes, Foraker, Cannon and Penrose? The Democratic press tells us so with everlastingly iteration. The purpose is plain. Barnes is discredited and beaten in Ohio; Cannon is discredited and beaten in Illinois; Penrose is discredited, and, though he has contrived, by the aid of his powerful political machine, to get the Republican nomination for Senator, he is likely to be beaten in Pennsylvania; Barnes still rules the Republican organization in New York, but his tenure is insecure.

Suppose that it were all true, as it is not, is Penrose worse than Jim Guffey, ally of the Standard Oil and proponent of the Pennsylvania Democracy? Is Foraker worse than Tom Taggart, proprietor of the Democratic party in Indiana, and owner also of the great French Lick gambling resort? Or of the Democratic machine of Illinois, old-time political boss, and franchise magnate, and also the leading Democratic candidate for Senator from Illinois?

Is Barnes, the New York boss, worse than Murphy, the New York boss? What is the Democratic party doing to get rid of its undesirable? The Republican party has done much, it will do more.

MORE NON-PARTISANSHIP.

I am aware that during my absence my editor would have to make an independent judgment of the results I have accomplished. Some members of the press will insist that because I have been unable to agree with the views of the President in favor of repeal of the canal act, it was with great regret that I found myself under the necessity of doing so. I am not in the position that makes him the head of the party of which I am a member. Nevertheless, as I have properly been made a party measure. From a statement by Senator Chamberlain to the Oregon Chamberlain meant to say that President Wilson put duty to party above duty to country in his advocacy of the bill's repeal. But clearly, if Chamberlain did his duty by his country, Wilson did not. There is no other inference to be drawn. Yet it is a curious fact that Senator Chamberlain in his break with the President stood by the Baltimore platform and President Wilson repudiated it. Evidently the President was actuated by some motive other than duty to party.

In my dilemma our only alternative is to assume that President Wilson did his duty to his country by demanding tolls repeal, and Senator Chamberlain did his duty to his country by resisting President Wilson in doing his duty to his country. Same country, same duty.

My conjecture is that his very pretty play in words, containing a gentle defiance of those Democrats who have been criticising him, is preliminary to another humbug Chamberlain campaign of non-partisanishness.

FORGET THE PAST; LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

Colonel Roosevelt's criticisms of the Wilson Administration will receive hearty endorsement from those millions of patriotic Americans who are dissatisfied with Mr. Wilson's policies and their disastrous effects on the internal prosperity and the external interests, prestige and power of the Nation. His utterances on the tariff opinions of the Democrats and Progressives alike. So does his condemnation of Democratic foreign policy, if the practice of vacillation and yielding and of chasing the rainbow of universal peace can be dignified by that name. The Administration has betrayed the inherent weakness of a party which still maintains that this Nation is composed of forty-eight units, not one unit, and which is afraid of power exercised by the National Government.

Colonel Roosevelt so effectively voices the sentiments of both his former party and his present party, it is cause for regret that he does not concentrate his mind on the present and the future instead of the past; that he does not apply his energies to combining the forces into a national political fighting force for the expulsion of the incompetent party from power. When he wrangles with Senator Penrose about the events of 1912, he is thrashing old straw. The people are concerned now not with the events of 1912, not with the question who was right and who was wrong in that year, but with the question of supplanting the present Administration of incompetents with a body of competent men.

Republicans and Progressives are of one mind on the tariff, on foreign policy, on efficient exercise of the National Government. They are substantially agreed on legislation against the trusts, though the Republicans are not disposed to go to such lengths as Colonel Roosevelt proposes in bureau-ucratic control of business. They cannot gain the opportunity to put their principles into effect so long as the people are divided into two parties; they thereby only prolong the reign of Democracy, which they unite in condemning. Persistence in fighting over again their old quarrels will be taken by the rest of the independent evidence of their incapacity to rule; the best evidence of capacity which they can give is to forget old quarrels and work together for the attainment of those ends on which they are agreed.

This is not to say that Colonel Roosevelt should cease his opposition to the re-election of Senator Penrose in Pennsylvania and to the supremacy of Chairman Barnes in New York. Let him fight them and extinguish them as he can. It is not to be said by the great body of Republicans in the country at large, for love of bosses is limited to their own states. Neither of them is big enough in the eyes of the Nation to

be upheld politically at the price of continued Democratic misrule. They are generally regarded as survivors of the old, bad system typified by their predecessors. That and their weariness to kill his energies. He went to college to study and the books he read, the teachers he heard and the companions he associated with formed him to greatness. The classics meant much to a boy like James Garfield, for he sincerely believed that in his own life he could imitate the men of whom he read in Plutarch and Livy. He received at college a creative impulse which never failed through all the rest of his career.

In his younger days Garfield was both a preacher and a teacher and to the end there was more of the missionary than the politician in his makeup. He became a good soldier in droves to the Republican party. His immediate aim—the election of James Garfield—was not a selfish aim, and his kind-ness could be far sooner attained if the Republican party of other states than New York and Pennsylvania were lined up with him than if he carried on the fight alone. He permitted those men to figure as representatives of Republicanism in a contest with a hostile party.

ANOTHER NEW CURE.

It may be that we will be able anon to discard such feeble safeguards against mishap as speed ordinances, same Fourth observance, danger signals on railways and many other sort. Accidents, it appears, are purely psychological, much the same as is the present slowness in business and industry. The discovery of this latest important fact does not emanate from the White House but from the insight of an inspired person of Hindu persuasion who is now in our midst for the purpose of propagating a new cure which he has devised.

At this late date the new cure must offer something of a special inducement in order to draw well. The old fields have been pretty thoroughly exploited by self-appointed saviors of the race. Offer of mere salvation does not suffice. So the new inducement proffered by this Hindu person should appear strongly to patrons of life insurance policies. Why a firm belief in the mysterious tenets of the latest cult from India will serve the same purpose? It is not surprising that the new faith already has considerable of a following which has immunity from the plague of death. As pointing to the efficacy of faith in warding off mishaps the founder of the new cult, one Mozumdar, relates of a close call he once had and which inspired him to fresh zeal in his denunciation of death. A football game in the school yard, a loaded gun at his head and pulled the trigger with the inevitable explosion. But was Mozumdar harmed? He narrates that the bullet passed through his sleeve and did no harm. He then escaped to the rear. Let these abominations sink to Tartarus, the quicker the better. But we shall be disappointed if the spoonless sugar-bowl does not sink with them. Would it not be lovely to behold writing on the rack the crotch with dips and with his own hands a spoon and workers never do see the flaws in their wonder-tales.

GARFIELD'S ASSASSINATION.

James A. Garfield had very little opportunity to show what kind of a President he could be, for he was assassinated four months after his inauguration. The fatal shot was fired by Guitau July 2, 1881. But during his occupancy of the White House, brief as it was, President Garfield could not help exhibiting those sterling traits of character which had won for him the confidence of the American people. One in particular came out very clearly, and that was his steadfast determination "to live up to his convictions." In 1880, after his election as Senator from Ohio, he said in a speech: "It has been the plan of my life to follow my convictions at whatever cost to myself. I have represented for many years a Democratic Congress with the approval of the people, but I desired still more the approbation of one person, and his name is Garfield. He is the only man I am compelled to live with, and I will live with him and die with him, if I should not have had companionship." His inflexible determination to live up to his principles ultimately caused Garfield's assassination, for it brought him into conflict with party bosses like Roscoe Conkling, who were determined to rule or ruin without much regard for consequences.

The strife between Garfield and Conkling faction naturally passed on among the fringe of office-seekers who harass every new President. Those who got no appointments naturally shared Conkling's sentiments. One in particular, a politician who was named Conger to Marselles, took his rejection deeply to heart. His private wrongs, as he brooded over them, grew to be the wrongs of the party. His naturally feeble mind became completely unbalanced and in a fit of fanatical desperation he attempted the assassination of the American President.

The Santa Fe system starts the revival by increasing working hours. Now watch the stampede. Suffrage is the state issue, President Wilson tells our ladies. So is California alien land ownership. Roosevelt arraigns the Democratic party as "inadequate." That's putting it rather mildly. Nature has leaped in where the Democrats failed and is bringing us better times.

Another Prince has wedded an American heiress and his future is now assured. The flag is to be saluted—at the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds July 4. Lightning split open the steeple of a Kansas church. What's the moral? Be careful what you eat. Another shipload of Chinese eggs is due. The state will stay the hand that would disfigure "Jump-Off Joe."

Oregon will lose on prunes, with chance to recoup on potatoes. That Huerta-about-to-fee antique has just been sprung again. Mediation has proved to be as fruitless as watchful waiting. Astoria is in the place and the rest of the week is the time. Even the thermometer is going up.

Stars and Starmakers BY LEONE CASS BAER.

A Portland-born actress, Minnette Barrett, has just been given a verdict of \$1250, in the New York courts against Archie Selwyn, producer of "Within the Law." Minnette alleged that she was sure she had been engaged to create the role of Aggie in the original production. Back in the Summer of 1912, Miss Barrett declared, she was given a contract, just a verbal one, to play Aggie in the now famous play. Her agreement was with Mr. Selwyn, and he promised her \$125 a week and guaranteed her, at least ten weeks, she asserted. Miss Barrett hugged Aggie to her bosom and studied the young lady's eccentricities for some days. She was rehearsed for the "victim of so-called mobs" only to receive a letter from the offices of Mr. Selwyn, that through the good offices of his partner in the production, A. H. Woods, he had secured Florence Nash for the part, and Miss Barrett could consider herself dismissed. Mr. Selwyn added the consoling intimation that he originally had Miss Nash in mind for Aggie, but a contract with George W. Lederer had apparently precluded securing her services.

At the last moment Mr. Lederer was induced to release the actress and she was given first choice. Minnette Barrett was not smarting with apologies. She wanted to play Aggie. She also wanted the ten weeks' work. She told the jury she had played just such roles with Joseph Jefferson and had been Robert Edson's leading woman. The 12 citizens sympathized with her lack of fortune and after some minutes of discussion rendered a verdict for the full amount with a little interest and court costs thrown in for good measure.

It would be pathetic if the Princess Rogniflodi's father and mother back in Cincinnati could not pronounce her name. There's Stallo, who has been traveling easily upon the American tongue. The old people made their money in the United States with the help of American workmen and American institutions. The daughter will come in Europe with the help of an Italian Prince. When the money is gone she will come back home, get a divorce and take in washing for a living.

The cynic who averred that "women can't reason" must have traveled in Spain and stayed a good while in Madrid. The women of that city have broken into the bakeries and stores and bestowed the streets with potatoes and bread because prices are too high. Prices rise when supplies are scarce. Destroying food does not make it cheaper. The angry dames would have been wiser if they had spaded and planted some vacant lots.

The proposed ordinance against roller towels and common drinking cups is rather far from its goal. Let these abominations sink to Tartarus, the quicker the better. But we shall be disappointed if the spoonless sugar-bowl does not sink with them. Would it not be lovely to behold writing on the rack the crotch with dips and with his own hands a spoon and workers never do see the flaws in their wonder-tales.

The police judge who fined himself for breaking the law climbed almost to the summit of the heights of fame and then sat ignominiously in the mud. He had been fined for having chanted a paean to his glory. But he did not. He had no sooner imposed it upon himself than he remitted it. This is playing Brutus with a pastebord sword.

Seaside's police judge fined himself following an altercation with the chief of police and then remitted the fine pending good behavior. He should be careful or he may find it necessary to slap himself on the wrist.

The Vera Cruz incident is likened to come opus so far as the diplomatic phase of it is concerned. Our present diplomacy would be a knockout if set to lively music.

In the matter of alleged flirting, a citizen who knows he is falsely accused cannot see a joke in it, although the humor is visible to his friends.

We trust that the departure of the Naval militia for Honolulu and the order abolishing liquor in the Navy were purely a coincidence.

The embalmed body of Mme. Nordica, the famous American prima Donna, arrived in London July 29 for cremation. Her ashes will be placed in a solid iron casket and afterward placed within a sarcophagus and brought to America for interment.

Early next month Fred Stone, the comedian, will go to Oklahoma City, where the cowboy of the vicinity arranges a "stampede," at which cash prizes will be given in contests for riding, roping and shooting.

Mr. Stone might easily qualify in all contests, but he is entering only the roping and fancy rope roping events. A year ago at Cheyenne he won the first prize for fancy roping. Immediately after the games Mr. Stone will return to New York and begin rehearsals of the new Montgomery and Stone production.

By underground there comes an inkling that Oliver Morosco plans another coup which is likely to work to the discomfiture of Hartley Manners and Laurette Taylor, author and original star, respectively, of "Peg o' My Heart." That there is no love lost between the management and Mr. and Mrs. Morosco is easily deduced from a sudden decision to produce in Chicago, with Peggy O'Neil in the title role, although that city had been reserved to Miss Taylor.

His latest strategic move, if the underground information is correct, is to debut Mrs. Manners and Mrs. Morosco as a London production. Mr. Manners and his wife are at present abroad, and it may be that since the controversy with Mr. Morosco reached the exciting stage they have threatened to produce the piece themselves in London. Whatever may be the reason behind the tactics of Mrs. Manners and Mrs. Morosco's director, sailed on Monday for London to begin preparations for a production, too. It will be recalled, was of the cities reserved to Miss Taylor for her appearance in "Peg."

COLUMBIA'S RIGHTS IN WAR Treaty Would Permit Violation of the Canal's Neutrality.

PORTLAND, July 1.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian there is a statement by Mr. E. B. Loomis, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, that Mr. Bryan is seriously proposing to allow Columbia, the use of the canal in time of war, even should she be at war with us. Now does not a war between two nations entitle us to allow Columbia the use of the canal in time of war, even should she be at war with us. Now does not a war between two nations entitle us to allow Columbia the use of the canal in time of war, even should she be at war with us.

Mr. Loomis evidently alluded to section 1, article of the treaty, which reads: "The Republic of Columbia shall be allowed to use the canal through the interoceanic canal its troops, materials of war and ships of war, even in case of war between Columbia and another country, when paying any charges to the United States."

It is quite true that war between the United States and Columbia would open the canal to the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Loomis and could be used by Columbia to any third power which might accuse that country of violating the neutrality of the canal as established by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in case Columbia should violate the neutrality of the canal.

Two Words Mispronounced. GILBERT, Or., June 30.—(To the Editor.)—I think your appeal for reform in pronunciation of our mother tongue quite timely. The decline in pronunciation seems to have kept stepping up the ladder, and now we are pronouncing off-hand, the two words, automobile and chauffeur, ought to constitute the sublimely entailing one to membership in our supposed society of Good Pronouncers. Not that the mastery of those two murdered words would imply the mastery of all; but the fact that I cannot recall ever having heard the first word pronounced according to the dictionary argues, negatively, in his favor.

If one can forget that there is in city a word with the prefix auto, it almost will be superfluous to look up the word formed by combining them. When one begins investigating doubtful words it will soon become apparent that their name is legion; but he will experience genuine satisfaction on being set right. W. R. EMBERTON.

Art School of High Standard.

PORTLAND, July 1.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian answers a question asked by "G. W. M." about art schools. It is a question which Mr. William M. French, whose recent death has just ended his 35 years' directorship of the Chicago Art Institute, spent many years of his life in the study of art. I feel sure that had he been asked by an Oregonian about art schools, he would not have answered as the editor of the Portland Art Association. There is also an excellent school devoted wholly to art instruction in Berkeley, Cal. Not only has our Portland school students to the Art Institute, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn and the Art Students League of New York, but among its students it is well known that during the five years of its existence, a number have previously worked in the large schools. Considering the conditions of the Far West, it is not surprising that the warmest commendations of our work come from Eastern visitors. ANNA B. CROCKER, Curator.

Sale of Receipts and Medicines.

DALLAS, Or., June 30.—(To the Editor.)—I have poetry and prose gathered in the streets of Berkeley, Cal., having it printed in book form and selling it. I also have receipts, such as cooking, toilet and medicine I have collected for many years. I would like to have it all printed in book and sell or would like to have my copyright.

Copyrights and patents are solely for the benefit of the originator. He does not have to have either in order to market printed matter or compounds. Care should be taken not to use material or formulas copyrighted or patented by others, and due observance should be given to state and Federal drug acts concerning branding and use of narcotics or adulterants.

Leads in School District No. 1.

LENTS, Or., July 1.—(To the Editor.)—Does the new school law compel School District No. 1 to relinquish what portion of the district outside the city limits? SUBSCRIBER.

No. There are now two school buildings, the Weston and Multnomah schools, and considerable strips of territory located within School District No. 1 yet without the City of Portland. Recently the Sylvan School was lost to the district because the Superior Court ruled that the territory had been illegally annexed to the City of Portland. (When it had been annexed to the city it normally became a part of the school district which embraces all of Portland and certain adjacent territory.)

Cheap Labor at Home.

ST. HELENS, Or., June 30.—(To the Editor.)—The "poor farmer" is once more getting his share of sympathy. The low tariff on cheese into the country, is taking the money out. Possibly the farmer deserves our sympathy and aid. But let us look for a moment at another phase of the same question. We have a situation in Columbia County approaching this question. We are spending a vast amount of money to say that at least \$150,000 of this will go to Italy and Greece. Puzzle: Where will the cheap labor that Americans are competing with? SUBSCRIBER.

Sale for Butterflies.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—(To the Editor.)—Do you know of anyone who would like to purchase butterflies? How much should be paid for them? Where do the purchasers live? READER.

Prices and possibility of sale of butterflies would depend upon their variety and preservation. Write to or consult the biological department of your state university.

Prices Paid for Manuscripts.

PORTLAND, July 1.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me about what are the regular rates paid by magazines for articles on general subjects. B. G. C.

Prices paid vary among different magazines and are also governed by the reputation of the writer. There is no general fixed rate.

Black and White.

PORTLAND, July 1.—(To the Editor.)—Is black or white a color? R. H.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From the Oregonian of July 2, 1889. Portland, July 1.—The Supreme Court today decided that the city of East Portland has full power to improve streets and to make contracts.

Independence, July 1.—Judge William Dawson, of Menomoth, died Sunday evening.

Salem, July 1.—This is the first day of the state teachers' meeting. The department of superintendence this afternoon elected the following officers: President, W. A. Wetsell, of Multnomah; vice-president, T. V. Hutchinson, of Douglas; secretary, E. Riegler, of Oregon City. At the opening exercises Rev. W. Rollin offered prayer. Professor A. K. Starr, of Willamette University, delivered an address of welcome. Professor Herbert Knittridge, of Baker City, responded. Professor Parvin and chorus sang, and Colonel E. J. Copeland, of Harrisburg, Pa., delivered a lecture.

Salem, July 1.—George G. Bingham was elected chief of the fire department by a vote of 73 to 28 for T. A. Howard. A. J. Basey was elected assistant chief.

Independence, July 1.—E. P. Pentland, editor of the West Side, and wife departed for Spokane Falls today.

San Francisco, July 1.—F. M. Wilkins and wife, of Eugene, have left for Oregon.

Mayor Stewart, of East Portland, delivered his message to the Council last evening.

The East Portland Water Company finally failed to appoint members of the commission on rates, the Council elected H. Clay Myers and Cyrus Buckman.

Ground for a new woolen factory at Milwaukie has been broken on the premises owned by C. Bonnet.

Mount Hood will not be illuminated on the Fourth of July this year, but about the 10th a party of Portlanders are to go on trip to St. Helens or Adams.

Hon. Ira G. Holt, state superintendent of public instruction of California, and wife visited the Portland schools yesterday, in company with Professors Gurnham, Pratt and Crawford and City Superintendent Sabin.

Walter H. Pearl, manager of the Dominion department at the Farmers' and Mechanics' store, was married last night to Miss Lou Ward, daughter of Hon. John P. Ward, mercantile appraiser.

S. M. Graham, of Marshland, Columbia County, has 11 acres of hay to the acre.

Joseph Holladay is the highest bidder for the purchase of the First street horsecar line at the sale of the Ben Holladay estate, and he proposes to make it a cable road.

When Chairman Joseph Simon called the Police Commissioners' meeting to order last evening a contingent of present, besides Commissioners Frank and Cardwell, Richard Eversing, the recently-elected Commissioner, accompanied by Hon. C. H. Williams and ex-Judge Watson. District Attorney McGinn and Chief of Police Farney were also in the room. Judge Watson presented a complaint against a clerk of election, but Mr. Simon said his term had not expired, and referred the attorneys to give a hearing.

Edmund Smith, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the W. R. G. C., and W. S. Ladd was elected vice-president.

Half a Century Ago

(From The Oregonian of July 2, 1864.) The Mountaineer of yesterday contains an account of another conflict between a party of 14 packers and an unknown number of Snake Indians. The statements of the trail agent given to me from one of the wounded men, J. M. Greenstreet. Five trains were traveling in company and on Sunday made camp at the Bridger Creek. The pack train was armed with a revolver, but the Indians had greatly the advantage in the longer-range of their guns. The Snake finally turned back, and the pack train and horses immediately, but without fatal result so far as the men were concerned. Six men were wounded as follows: John Atterbury, J. Greenman, Albert Houston and August Lambert. All the wounded are likely to recover. The Indians shot and killed 10 horses and wounded seven or eight horses and captured all of the blankets and a portion of the cargoes. Yesterday evening Mr. Atterbury, John Greenman, Albert Houston and August Lambert, accompanied by eight privates of Cavalry, to look after the Indians.

The Oregon Freedmen's Relief Association formed at the meeting Wednesday evening with a contingent of 20 men. The officers are: President, W. H. Williams, H. W. Corbett, D. Rutledge, C. M. Carter, J. H. Mitchell, G. Shinder, G. H. Atkinson and P. Wasserman. Henry W. Corbett is treasurer and S. Cornelius, secretary.

Marysville, Cal., July 1.—The difficulties of travel through this state are intensified with gangs of highwaymen. Not long since the stage from here to Downsville, where it was stopped here, was robbed of \$1800. More recently a like robbery was committed on Writing & Co.'s express, in which the robbers are now on trial at Oroville. Last night a more extensive party of robbers, comprising a party of eight men, made a haul on the stage between Oroville and Downsville. The stages from Virginia and Bullion. The stages from Virginia to Placerville were stopped last night about 10 o'clock by six men, who held the drivers in check with shotguns. While they took eight of the robbers, the driver, P. G. Co.'s treasure box, and the passengers were not molested. Sheriff Rogers and party went in pursuit and arrested two of the robbers. The other four had left Oroville about 10 o'clock via Pleasant Valley. Somerset House stated the robbers had been a fight between the robbers and the stage, in which two of the robbers were killed and another badly wounded; also that Sheriff Staples was wounded.

A bill granting the widow of Colonel E. D. Baker, a pension of \$20 a month passed the United States Senate yesterday.

In Oregon City at the Episcopal Church on the evening of the 31st, by Rev. Bishop Scott, Captain E. H. Baughman to Miss Lizzie Thomas.