

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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DEMOCRATIC TRUST BILL

There is virility in the proposition of the minority in Congress embodied in their report on the anti-trust bill in the House. It has no marks of fear lest the trust be really interfered with, and goes to the core of the matter with a fine vigor that will awaken an answering thrill of enthusiasm among the followers of that party throughout the United States.

So far as may be judged from the rather meagre press reports, it differs from the measure offered by the Republicans principally in that it provides some effective means whereby violations of an anti-trust law may be punished. The weakness, perhaps, of the other bill, is that it merely defines what shall be unlawful, while not furnishing the legal means for enforcement. This is illustrated in the proposition of the House Democrats to deny violators of the Sherman anti-trust law the use of the telegraphs, mails and telephones, as well as other commercial facilities mentioned in the minority report.

And, finally, and probably, "principles facilia," is the amendment offered by the Democrats placing upon the free list certain articles manufactured by trusts—steel, agricultural implements, paper, paper pulp, window and plate glass, salt and various other articles.

This last section meets the present view as to one of the most effective means of injuring the trusts, and it has as supporting testimony the experience of the country since anthracite coal was placed upon the free list. It has operated materially to reduce the price of coal, and it has argued with logic in the arguing that similar results will be reached by treating in like manner the principal articles that are manufactured by the trusts.

As a matter of course, the proposition of the Democrats will be rejected. Yet they have forced an issue upon the majority party by offering their minority report, and have brought before the Republicans the duty of saying whether or not it proposes really to go after the trusts in an earnest desire to check their growth.

HOW ABOUT CELLO?

The Chamber of Commerce receives telegrams from Senators Mitchell and Simon, in reply to inquiries regarding the status of the federal improvements of the Cello rapids:

"As to when the final report upon Captain Hart's plan will be in, no one can say definitely at this time."

And that is but another chapter in the continued story the government is writing on the subject of the opening of the Columbia River to Navigation. The literary defect in this latest chapter is in its similarity to the preceding chapters. There is nothing new in it. It is Chapter XX, Chapter I having been written two decades ago, with one added each year.

IT IS NOT THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE WORK AT CELLO SO LONG AS THAT WORK CAN BE DEFERRED.

This assertion is placed upon record, and submitted to the people as a prophecy to be scrutinized in the future when events shall have transpired.

However, there is one possibility in the premises—the construction of a portage road by the State of Oregon to transport goods around the obstructions at Cello, which would be provided for by the passage of the Johnson bill to appropriate \$165,000 by the present Legislature.

How would this operate to force the hand of the government at Washington? The answer is simple. It would cause lowering of rates upon all products shipped out and upon all goods shipped in over the Columbia River or over the O. R. & N. in that territory. This would remove the object of raising funds by the railroad companies to influence the people at Washington to prevent work at Cello, and then the work would proceed according to the recommendations of the engineers, who are not in any sense responsible for the delay.

No incident could have occurred to more clearly elucidate the existing status, and more potently to argue for the building of that portage road at Cello. The replies of Senators Mitchell and Simon accentuate the demand for the road. It is the only means remaining of bringing to pass the prosecution of work by the Federal Government. And, if built, it will save its total cost several times over, during the period required to complete the federal work after it shall have been begun.

TARIFF ON LUMBER.

Why should there be any tariff on lumber? This question is addressed in good faith to our friends in the lumber business. No concealment is made of the fact that the export demand is so great, they don't cater to the domestic wants. In the export business they have to compete with the "pauper labor" of British Columbia and they seem to enjoy it. On the other hand there are some base enough to claim that the only benefit from the tariff is to enable the mill men to get more from the home buyer than they do from the foreign buyer. In other words every consumer in this country has his hands tied, and if he don't want to pay the price asked he can go without.

The foreigner gets the benefit of competition, for which the home consumer pays. This is "protection," as now understood and practiced—and according to the "high priests" of the G. O. P. the doctrine is so sacred, and the rates so holy, it is worse than sacrilege to even question it or discuss them.

Miss Devereaux, the typewriter who sued her former lover for \$10,000, called off the prosecution because she did not want her love letters printed in the newspapers. Her timidity seems great, when it is considered that she alleged that her health had been shattered, her nervous system wrecked, her life blighted, her usefulness as a stenographer and typewriter destroyed, her heart tampered with and life made a burden through the refusal of the defendant to marry her. Yet she alleged the things mentioned, and started to prove them, but could not bear the newspaper publicity.

Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were toasted at the banquet of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York. How impossible that would have been 20 years ago! What fine progress towards wiping out bitterness between North and South! Lincoln eulogized by Henry Waterson, Robert E. Lee by Charles Francis Adams, and Davis by William Hepburn Russell, was the program, and the sentiments were received enthusiastically by the brilliant assemblage representing both sections, or, rather, what were both sections, but that are now one united country.

Some idea of the possibilities of irrigation in Eastern Oregon may be gained from this statement of fact: Crook County has 5,000,000 acres, 1,000,000 being within the Cascade Forest Reserve and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, 4,000,000 being accessible to settlers. Of this, 2,000,000 acres are irrigable, and there is water in abundance if it be conserved. In Harney Valley, Harney County, are 274,240 acres of irrigable land, of which only 60,000 have been placed under water.

The rumor of the consolidation of the O. R. & N. and the Oregon Short Line is revived. If ever such a thing come to pass, the logical result should be to center the management here at the maritime terminus of the system. It will be a peculiar proposition to attempt to manage the rail and ocean business from an interior point.

And now California has a forest reserve scandal, and there he protests palely against its permanent setting aside. California is not lonesome.

A GOOD RECORD.

With the recovery of William Maxwell, the only passenger seriously injured in the wreck of the O. R. & N.'s Chicago-Portland Special train on Meachem Creek last Sunday, it can be said that that railroad's star of good fortune continues to shine. For more than 20 years that railroad has been operated from Portland to Huntington and into Eastern Washington and in all that time no passenger's life has been sacrificed. This is a record for a railroad to be proud of, for it is largely attributable to the excellent management of its operating department, over which Superintendent J. P. O'Brien so ably presides, and to the caution and devotion to duty of the large body of intelligent men under him.

Weston asks the Legislature to pass a bill changing the corporate boundaries of the town. It should be legally competent for Weston or any other Oregon town to change its own boundaries, and the law should provide a method whereby there would be local self-government in these matters. Who in the Legislature knows about the needs of the town of Weston? Who cares whether or not Weston change its boundaries? Why should other towns have anything to say about Weston's boundaries? Indeed, much of the time of a legislative session is consumed in attending to such trifling matters, when one blanket bill would provide the course of procedure whereby a town could vote upon it or the City Council handle it. And the same should be done with reference to the various county seat fights that come into the Legislature, and mix matters to some extent. Let a bill be adopted as law making it competent for County Courts to submit such matters to the people upon the petition of a sufficient portion of the voters of the county involved.

Under the laws of Illinois, the Associated Press was a concern that could be compelled to furnish news to any applicant that could furnish good and sufficient bonds for the payment of the tolls. It is admitted that the A. P. went to New York to escape the just application of the law, and to enable it to be a monopoly. In that it might refuse to furnish service to any paper when it chose. Was not that very attempt at evasion proof that it is not a legitimate club composed of men who desire to secure the cheapest rates pro rata in the conduct of a news service? If it be desired to cheapen the cost of news under co-operation, would not it be better to increase the number of newspapers that take the report? It looks like a simple problem in mathematics—if a thing cost a given sum, if that sum be divided between three papers, will not each paper pay less than two papers would pay if they paid the same aggregate sum?

Special Officer Caswell, who has charge of the work of clearing the sidewalks from obstructions, will not have to offer a municipal bill for building a portage road around some of the points at which great piles of goods have heretofore been heaped on the walks. We have the cheering news that Officer Caswell is meeting with compliance on the part of the merchants, for which everyone will rejoice. We may at last see some of those walks that have been buried beneath those mountains of goods for the past 30 years. It will have been like the excavation of the famed city of Pompeii.

Senator Pierce of Umatilla showed good faith in voting with Senator McGinn of Multnomah for reconsideration of the bill affecting the state land office. He frankly acknowledged that a mistake had been made of which he had had no cognizance, and placed himself upon record to that effect. Senator Pierce has pursued a commendable course during the Legislature, and his constituents have reason to be proud of the record he is making.

The United States Engineers report improvement in the condition of the Columbia River bar, which will be gratifying and somewhat reassuring, although permanently right conditions will come only with the expenditure of considerable money by the federal government.

A man in Sherman County has great fear of a draft of striking his body which might result in rheumatism. He therefore guards against the matter by wearing from six to eight suits of clothing. And out of an abundance of precaution he has the suits made to open at different places, so that he fairly weatherboards himself. For instance, the first suit is made to open in front, the next on the right side, the next at the back, the next at the left side, and so on until every point on his body is overlapped. So far a draft has not touched him.

The flood of water in Southern Oregon and the Willamette Valley during the past week, recalls to mind, says the Eugene Guard, the record flood of the winter of 1881-2, same on the first day of December, 1881, at Eugene—a day or two later down the valley. Then there was a second flood a week later, though not nearly so high. Snow fell shortly after the floods, lying on for several weeks. A large amount of stock died, in not a few instances men who were considered well-to-do, losing their all. Many who fed high-priced hay to their stock lost them at last. When the snow melted away the valley grass was found covered with the flood sediment and this killed the stock. The upland grass, so weak and watery through the heavy rains, then snow, and freezing, did not feed for food. Some people saved their stock by cutting oak trees for browse. Cattle ate the tender twigs, and where feed that way managed to get through the winter, though poor in the spring.

The '61-'62 flood was general on the Pacific Coast, from British Columbia on the north to the Sacramento Valley on the south. Many lives were lost and numberless comfortable fortunes, while sickness, distress, poverty and death followed in its wake.

Ex-Governor John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, as well as for some months under President Roosevelt, is critically ill at St. Margaret's Hospital in Boston.

Artesian water, which flows from the ground of its own force, has been found on the ranch of William Elliott in Walla Walla County, Eastern Washington, seven miles south of Walla Walla.

The prohibitory amendment will be resubmitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, if the plans of the promoters of the constitutional convention are carried out.

The Democrats in caucus at Raleigh, N. C., nominated Lee S. Overton for United States Senator on the sixth ballot.

PEOPLE VS. THE TRUSTS

GUESS AND GET A SET OF FINE PORCELAIN DISHES AND THE JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR

TO THE PERSON WHO COMES NEAREST TO GUESSING THE NAMES OF THE MEN IN THE STATE SENATE WHO WILL VOTE AGAINST THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF THE TRUSTS THE JOURNAL WILL DELIVER THE PAPER FOR ONE YEAR AND ALSO PRESENT THE WINNER WITH A SET OF DISHES OF FORTY-TWO PIECES.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE ANTI-TRUST EDITOR, CARE THE JOURNAL, 80 FAR THOSE IN FAVOR OF THE TRUSTS ARE:

"MOUTHPIEPER" McGINN. "ROCKING" CHAIRMAN BAND. WHO'S NEXT?

(Paste this coupon to your list.)

CHEERING NEWS OF PORTAGE

Cheering news came to all friends of the bill of Senator Johnston, for an appropriation of \$165,000 to build a portage road at Cello, when it was announced that the Chamber of Commerce committee on open river had decided to offer resolution endorsing the measure, and calling upon all Multnomah County members to support it. And also that the Board of Trade would promptly adopt a resolution to the same effect. The Chamber met Tuesday morning, the Board tonight. Interest in the project has been awakened by the attention that has been paid to the plan by The Journal. It is true that no other paper in Portland has supported the measure, and The Journal is the only one bearing the brunt of the burden of keeping it before the public eye. It has received encouragement from many papers of other towns.

Comment From Lewiston. Apropos, the Lewiston Tribune offers some comments that must be acknowledged in part to be just. It says:

"Now that Portland is getting ready to apply to Idaho for a big appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition a recrudescence of open river activity in that city has been undertaken. Whenever Portland in the help of the adjoining states in something for her particular benefit she has been open to bouquets and the thing is done. In this case Idaho will doubtless do something. The Portland agent on duty at the Legislature writes to his people that he is going to insist on \$75,000, but will finally compromise on \$50,000. There is no telling, of course, what the Legislature will compromise on, but it is expected some appropriation will be made. It is one of those neighborhood obligations that can scarcely be ignored, yet the state would be much better off if it were free of the obligation. There is no doubt Oregon is entitled to internal improvement. But there is no doubt Oregon is entitled to the open river bait for all it is worth. A bill is now pending in that Legislature to provide for the construction of a portage at the Dalles by state aid and the Portland Chamber of Commerce has just memorialized Congress on the subject. Apparently fearful, however, that the Oregon Legislature may take hold of the portage, the Portland Oregonian proceeds to point out why the state should do no such thing.

"The Portland Journal declares that 'Portland does not take hold of the matter with the firm grasp needed,' and The Journal proposes henceforth to charge collusion on the part of our Senators and Representatives, until evidence be adduced to prove the contrary." Considering that the Columbia with its navigable tributaries is the second greatest waterway in the United States, and is easily first in respect of its capacity for public service, owing to the mountainous and broken nature of the country whereby railway construction is expensive and the Portland Chamber of Commerce has just memorialized Congress on the subject. Apparently fearful, however, that the Oregon Legislature may take hold of the portage, the Portland Oregonian proceeds to point out why the state should do no such thing.

We Have Been Too Lazy. It must be conceded that that portion of the Tribune's comment that refers to former laxness by Portland are just. We have been slow to act. We have been ready to accept the quibbling by the Federal Government in lieu of accomplishment of results. Had we long ago taken hold of the matter we would have had the Columbia an open river, and there would be no justice in the remarks of the Lewiston paper. However, it is now probable that the bill will pass, and we may then realize the good of an open river so long awaited.

BABY IN A BARREL.

A South Marshfield family had a whole barrel of excitement one day this week. The 10-year-old boy of the family was playing upstairs with his 3-year-old sister. They were amusing themselves with one of those rattling barrels used with tin in the potting shed. The baby was in the barrel and the boy was rolling it around, when he thought it would be funny to close the barrel up for a moment. So he put the end of the barrel in its place, but on trying to remove it found it stuck fast. Then the mother appeared. The kid inside of the barrel set out wall, and the one outside gave a long yell. The mother appeared on the scene to see what was the matter, and was informed by the boy that he had killed his sister. Then the lady tried to unplug the baby, but for a long time the boy resisted her efforts to remove it. A knife was tried, then the fire shovel and other household utensils. In the meantime the two children redoubled their outcries and the boy, who thinks the world of his little sister, was on the verge of a lapse and the mother was trying to get her out as well.

At last the barrel opened and the baby was extracted, and commenced to comfort her brother with the assurance, "Don't cry, I ain't dead yet."

It wasn't nearly so funny while it lasted as it seems in the retrospect.—Marshfield Mail.

FLOODS OF '61 AND '62.

The flood of water in Southern Oregon and the Willamette Valley during the past week, recalls to mind, says the Eugene Guard, the record flood of the winter of 1881-2, same on the first day of December, 1881, at Eugene—a day or two later down the valley. Then there was a second flood a week later, though not nearly so high. Snow fell shortly after the floods, lying on for several weeks. A large amount of stock died, in not a few instances men who were considered well-to-do, losing their all. Many who fed high-priced hay to their stock lost them at last. When the snow melted away the valley grass was found covered with the flood sediment and this killed the stock. The upland grass, so weak and watery through the heavy rains, then snow, and freezing, did not feed for food. Some people saved their stock by cutting oak trees for browse. Cattle ate the tender twigs, and where feed that way managed to get through the winter, though poor in the spring.

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BLOCKS THE WAY.

Lord Lansdowne, England's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is the man behind Great Britain's policy in Venezuela. In his hands lies the control of the situation so far as England is concerned.

The developments of the past few days have shown that Lord Lansdowne is one of the most powerful factors among in the way of the acceptance by the allies of the proposal made by Minister Bowen to settle the claims against Venezuela.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will give to the people of the North Pacific Coast a great opportunity to bring together in the Exposition the products of all of our resources, both developed and undeveloped.

Mr. C. P. Bishop, Mayor of Salem, who is in the city looking after his business connected with the Salem Woolen Mills establishment at this place, in answer to the inquiry "What do you think the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will do for Oregon?" said to a Daily Journal representative:

"The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will give to the people of the North Pacific Coast a great opportunity to bring together in the Exposition the products of all of our resources, both developed and undeveloped. It will also give us the opportunity to make a showing to the world of what our country is capable of, and there should be no lagging back in the good work. A united effort from now until the fair is over will make it a great success. The advantages to this country will be incalculable."

A CLOSER VIEW OF WRECKES.

Wrecks and disasters happening at a distance, do not cause us to halt for an instant in the pursuit of life. We become calloused to the harrowing recital, and feel that the news of the day is not complete without the sad story. The familiarity which we cultivate with disaster, by reading concisely its minutest detail, and following closely the frightful circumstances that accompany the violent deaths that daily occur, becomes a sort of disease. An appetite for sensation is gradually formed. The morbid stories are hungrily sought out and the mind is trained to feast on the violent and gruesome.

But when the disaster touches its wreckage at our very feet, when it comes crashing at our very threshold, and we feel the pang that is caused by the sudden loss of near and intimate friends, it causes a momentary halt, and it takes on a different aspect than it wears in print.

There is a constant possibility of danger before every living person. No occupation is free from peril—even idleness is subject to its portion of disaster, but there is no occupation followed by man that has a greater peril than that of operating the railways of the world. Insurance companies recognize this fact when they make the premium on the policy of a railroad man so high that it becomes prohibitive. They also recognize the fact when they place the soldier and the railway employe in the same extra-hazardous class.

Careful management, splendid equipment, the exercise of the utmost care and diligence by both employes and employers, cannot remove the certainty that accompanies this work. At best, they can only hope to lessen it. Millions of dollars expended yearly in improved appliances; new roadbeds and equipment; the most rigid rules, scrupulously observed; the most possible discipline and the most intelligent management are inadequate to the task of removing the possibility of a certain class of accidents. They lie beyond human control and every man who travels or handles the machinery of commerce, takes this one constant and inexorable risk.—East Oregonian.

WHERE THE WHEAT COMES FROM.

A correspondent, writing from Umatilla County, to the Albany Democrat, says: A stranger standing on the streets of Pendleton, which is surrounded by high hills, and seeing the hundreds of four and six-horse teams coming in loaded with wheat, wonders where in the world it all comes from. A trip of four miles south, east or north will bring you in sight of one of the greatest wheat countries your eyes ever rested on. Look where you will, north, south, east or west, and it is one vast wheat field as far as the eye can reach. Four miles east of Pendleton I passed a ranch and saw what seemed to be three large straw stacks, each about 120 by 20 or 25 feet, and as high as an ordinary straw stack. On closer observation I saw the end of the stacks were one and the same. It was three vast piles of wheat and thousands and thousands of sacks of wheat were stored under that straw, and the sacks looked as bright as when first threshed. There were also two large warehouses on the W. & C. R. R., not more than one fourth of a mile from those three large piles of grain.

CHINESE CELEBRATE.

Quong Wo Yick, Wong Hing Yung, One Lung, Sang Lung, Wa Kee, Sing Lee, How Hing Lung and Yee Yuen, representative citizens of the Chinese addition to Baker City, petitioned the council for permission to celebrate Chinese New Year "in the same old way," namely: The firing of firecrackers, beginning at 1 o'clock the morning of January 18, and not earlier than 6 o'clock for the succeeding 10 days. It was also asked that two special officers be designated, the same to be paid for by the Mongolian revelers. The pleasure was not denied them.—Baker City Herald.

EVERYBODY PROMISED OFFICE.

The Salem Statesman, which is a strong supporter of ex-Governor T. T. Geer for United States Senator, says: It is reported in the halls of the Legislature, and in the rotunda of the Capitol, and in the hotels and on the streets that Hon. Charles W. Fulton and his friends have already promised all the offices in the gift of the state administration, and all the offices at the disposal of the President of the United States in Oregon, from three to five years. In exchange for more votes in the Legislature for Mr. Fulton for United States Senator.

Winter in His Barn.

There is one great enemy of the snakes in Klamath Falls. This citizen lives farthest up the river and is bothered with them most. He has a barn and keeps a cow. In the fall he puts in a supply of hay and as winter approaches the snakes take to the hay for the winter instead of the rocks. It is all right until winter is nearly over and the hay runs low. When there is but little hay left the snakes are no longer easily contented, and as they take up a pitchfork of hay he often gets several snakes on the fork, and as the cow is averse to that sort of feed he has to shake the snakes out of the hay, and as they often get tangled around the prongs of the fork he finds it very difficult to get rid of them. The snakes do not work at night by lantern light would not be pleasant to the average man, but it is only the time that is lost in separating the snakes from the hay of which the Klamath Falls man complains.

Have Good Points.

The snakes have some good points: They kill all of the rattlesnakes that appear in the place and there are no mice or other small vermin that escape them. The people objected to their sale abroad on that account. The snakes are a species of the water variety and are perfectly harmless. They are not poisonous and never show any inclination to attack persons or animals. They average in length from 12 inches to a yard, and are of a dark brown color and range as high as 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The oil from the Klamath species is said to be of a superior quality and commands a good price in the market.—This is the purpose for which the Minnesota man wanted them.

Children Play With Them.

The children have come to regard the snakes in Klamath Falls as a means of sport. They play with them and the girls carry the smaller ones about in their aprons and the boys place them in their pockets and there is no greater joke than to put two or three small snakes in the pocket and then have some timid person put a hand in the pocket and feel an apple or other object and grasp the wriggling snakes.

Look Up at You.

Before the thickly populated section is reached they glide out of the way so rapidly that the stranger will have the journey for some distance through the novel scene. But when they get close to the other side they find it difficult to get out of the way and fairly wriggle over each other at the very feet of the pedestrian and he is inclined to turn and retrace his steps. But here is where the laugh comes on him. Just at this time the snakes have returned to the trail behind him and the retreat seems as dangerous as the advance. He usually screws his courage up a notch higher and advances as if he were barefooted and afraid of stepping on carpet tracks.

Where the Snake Lives.

The Town of Klamath Falls is situated on the Lower Klamath Lake at the foot of the falls, or the river which connects Upper and Lower Klamath Lakes. Along the entire length of the river there is a complete forest of one and one-half length, the snakes live and prosper and multiply in warm weather when they are all out from beneath the rocks that border the stream one has to walk slowly to give them time to get out of one's way. On real warm days they roll up together on the dirt and in the river and may be seen in bunches several feet in diameter. A photograph of one of these large bunches published in the Wide World magazine and other publications of the country was the cause of the Minnesota man sending his order to the Postmaster for snakes.

Backed It With Cash.

But the Minnesota man became anxious. He deposited \$50 with the express company and wired the Postmaster to forward the snakes at once. He instructed him to ship the snakes in cracker boxes, placing two or three dozen in each box so as not to crowd them too much.

This interesting episode was just the quantity given for the pay he didn't care if the fellow was making fun of his town, so long as there was something in it for the boys. He called in a lot of boys and told them what was wanted and they greeted the announcement with the opportunity. Now that a quantity was given for the pay he didn't care if the fellow was making fun of his town, so long as there was something in it for the boys. He called in a lot of boys and told them what was wanted and they greeted the announcement with the opportunity. Now that a quantity was given for the pay he didn't care if the fellow was making fun of his town, so long as there was something in it for the boys. He called in a lot of boys and told them what was wanted and they greeted the announcement with the opportunity. Now that a quantity was given for the pay he didn't care if the fellow was making fun of his town, so long as there was something in it for the boys. 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