The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as Second-Class Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SP INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE. THE (By Mail or Express.) DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED waday, one year

Verkiy, one year (tesued Thursday).

Waday and Werkiy, one year.

BOW TO RESIT—Send postoffice rear, express order or personal che
out joyal bank Stampa, coin or out
of at the sender's risk.

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The S. C. Beckwith Second Account 5. C. Beckwith Special Agency rooms 48-50, Tribune building-rooms 510-512 Tribune building-

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1906.

BASIS OF POLITICAL ACTION. There are certain clear lines that di-

vide political parties. To understand them some survey of history is necessary. At all times the Republican party, in the course of its history, has been doing things that The Oregonian has not fully approved and has freely oriticised. But in the main it has been right. Its conception of the purposes of political action and of the functions of government-though subject to exceptions-has met the approval of time. But the exceptions have not been important. On the other hand, the purposes of the Democratic party, the forces that create it and support it, the ideas or conceptions that lie behind it, are not good or suitable for the time through which we have been passing. What would be our present status as a people and as a nation, had the Demoeratic party been in control these last fifty years? Its demand for maintenance and extension of slavery; its notions of state sovereignty as against national sovereignty; its constant opposition to assertion of national authorits conceptions as to the nature and function of money, and its efforts to pointe the United States, through debasement of the monetary standard. from the commerce of the world-what is anybody to say of a political party like this? Its own advocates can only say that it wishes its past to be forgot-

And yet that past cannot be forgot ten. No political party can divest itself of its real character. Every great party is governed by its actual instincts and purposes. The spirit of the Democratic party has not been in ache exclusion of this party from power during almost the whole of the long period of fifty years.

Such brief interval of ascendency as it has had during this period has only shown its unworthiness. After the jected with more emphasis than ever. Yet Cleveland had tried to turn the party to rational and national principles. It rejected the only great prophet of sanity it has had these fifty years.

On no subject of national concern can the party be trusted, because it lacks the breadth necessary for a national party. Is tariff the contention? Then what is to be expected from the Democratic party? When it had full power under the Cleveland Administration, the President, both branches of Congress and all the departments of Govrament, it made the most unjust, iniquitous and lop-sided tariff bill, framed in the interest of the trusts and various epecial privileges, that ever was known or conceived. President Cleveland called it "perfidy and dishonor." and the country, upon the first vote, repudiated it by an overwhelming majority. looked to for rational reform of the tariff.

So, in its distrust of this party, The Oregonian stands on history and experience. Hence, though it is a con-stant critic of the Republican party on publican party, as against the Democratic party. You can't depend for one moment on the hope or expectation that the Democratic party will pursue a rational course. Confidence in it is impossible. It yields at every crisis to the one side, or to the demands of plutocratic greed on the other. Professing free trade or tariff reform, it made most pertial and odious protective tariff law, framed to accord with the interests of the trusts; professing to stand for silver and "monetary freedom," and supporting Bryan on this platform, it passed in the next election to support of the programme of the gold-bondhold-ers. Belmont, Parker and plutocracy. party according to its deserts.

Therefore The Oregonian, though a critic of the Republican party, supports that party as against the Democratic ican policy with which The Oregonian does not profess or pretend to be pisseed; there are Republican candi-dates not to he liking. Yet it acts with publican party, and supports its tas, because it can have no contin the Democratic party. This serve to be the general opinion pan, as it is throughout the States except in the South, were is pothing but "the nigger." In Oregon an election is at hand. It is one party or the other. It is not a contention as to the personality of candidates, all of whom are well snough as man, but between the ends.

sims, purposes, character and trend of from news dispatches and private ad-parties, and what, they stand for. It vices, many of the big firms seem to is an appeal to the judgment of the people of Oregon on this higher basis, on which all political discussion ought to be conducted.

WHAT OREGON HASN'T. The Oregonian is in receipt of many disinterested suggestions from various sources that "now is a good time to im-press on the people of the East that we are not in the earthquake belt. Of course, we do not want to take advantage of the terrible San Francisco disbut since what can't be cured must be ndured." etc., etc. - Certainly. Cer-We need not feel obliged to tainly. hide our glowing light under an ummost extraordinary bad luck, or has been destroyed for its wickedness, or shown poor judgment in trying to build a city on a seismic peninsula-whatever did it. We are not in the earthquake belt, nor the potato-bug belt, nor the ague belt, nor the cyclone belt. We have never been subjected to the obvious displeasure of an offended providence or the dread visitation scourge, or plague, or drouth, or fire, or even flood. We speak of, floods with some reservation, because there is a tradition here that the Willamette River has an uncontrollable habit of slopping over, once every few years; but it has not happened for so long that even the oldest inhabitant is getting a trifle hazy and uncertain about it. Along in the '60s there was some trouble of that kind, and again in 1890 and 1894, but in the latter year it was really the Columbia that did it by trying to carry to the sea an unprecedented volume of water, caused by warm suns and melting snows, and backing up the water in our own Willamette to an extraordinary height. It was a remarkably well-behaved flood in Portland, for it did no great damage, but insisted simply on making an Oregon Venice out of our principal business streets, for an annoying length of fime. In 1861 and 1890 the water was not so

Winter floods, and Willamette floods,

and greatly swollen, they did some

the great floods of the Ohio or Missis-

slppi.

more than passing notice or gave us any concern whatever. Our extinct volcanoes, like Mount Hood, keep the peace at all times, and are looked on universally with respect, confidence and veneration. The Fire Fjend, to be sure, makes an occasional visit, but there has never been a confiagration that deter. There is a record that along in the early '70s Portland had a long and hard battle with fire; but since then there have been individual fires that involved greater loss, and they have not been regarded as other than necessary incidents in the building of a growing and prosperous city. There is no such word as fail in Oregon crops; there are no cyclones and there are never thunderand-lightning storms; that is to say, The pestiferous mosquito has never really got a foothold in Oregon, and other insect pests that make life a nuisance to the people of the South and Middle West have thoughtfully decided not to seek new worlds to infest in Oregon. It rains just enough Oregon, and the sun shinesnot too much. If one isn't healthy here, it isn't the fault of the country. There are no diseases peculiar to the Oregon climate or indigenous to its soil. Our go away in order to get sick-homesick. If, in the above catalogue of happy and beneficent conditions under which the people of Oregon live, we seem to have mentioned only those things which cord with the spirit of American prog-press. The country has known it. Hence that are unfavorable, we have only to say that the truth must be told no lity may be strained. We don't mind adding that in our modest judgment an occasional earthquake-not too hard, but just hard enough-would be for Cleveland experiment the party was re- the common benefit. It does any community good to be shaken up once in a

OUT OF THE RUINS. The optimistic report of Mr. E. H. Harriman on the future of San Francisco can be accepted in a liberal degree as "expert testimony." The man who, in the short period of three years, disbursed more than \$150,000,000 in building and bettering the railroad lines of the system of which he was the head is certainly qualified to judge as dollars is an immense sum of money to the average individual. The enormous proportions of \$100,000,000 are almost beyond our comprehension. To this to regard the San Francisco disaster as beyond financial repair. But Mr. in a given length of time for reconstruction work than any other man that ever lived, is thoroughly familiar with what money can do in such cases. His announced intention to return to San Francisco and remain there "until I see something substantial come out of the ruins" should act as an elixir or tonic for those who have been pessimistic in their views regarding the fu-

ture of the city. Yesterday's dispatches announce that already orders have been given for the rebuilding of the Merchants' Exchange, Mills, Kohl, McDonough, Chronicle, Spreckels and Shreve buildings, whose fire remarkably well and can be speedlly encased in brick and stone where it missing. The early repair of these buildings and a number of others of ninor importance will supply a base of operations from which the general work of reconstruction can be directed. It is, of course, unreasonable to expect an immediate and rapid recovery from the awful blow. There are physical ob-stacles in the way which it will require time as well as money to remove. Steel. tron, brick, stone and other building materials in immense quantities will be needed, and it is a physical impossibility to secure them in the quantities although the iron and steel mills have expressed a determination to give Ban Francisco orders precedence over all

mediate rush for temporary quarters which can be speedily improvised to permit of the transaction of business. Shipping has been one of the big fac-

vices, many of the big firms seem to have already secured temporary locations, and will handle the business to the best of their ability until time and money remove the handicap under which they will be compelled to work for a while. It appears to be generally admitted that no small portion of the loss could have been averted had there been fewer flimsy, hastly constructed buildings still standing as relics of the old days. In rebuilding the city care will be exercised to avoid construction on anything but modern fireproof lines. The experience of the "fireproof" buildings, which were practically destroyed at San Francisco, does not detract from their merits. Had there been a sufficlent number of them, there would have been no room for the antique crucibles which supplied the furnace heat that almost melted the modern structures.

It will, of course, cost more to replace the old buildings than they wer sured for, but it does not appear that there will be much difficulty ing the money. Credit and the co-op eration of other commercial centers will, of course, be needed, but it will be forthcoming. San Francisco has a large number of friends of the Harriman type, and, when they pull off their city, nothing but another and a more severe earthquake shock than the last one can prevent accomplishment of their task. A very difficult problem is confronting the people of the stricken city, for their calamity is easily without parallel in American history, but courage, cash and the indomitable Sar Francisco spirit will pull them through and neither Mr. Harriman nor any other visitor will be obliged to linger long in the Bay City in order to "see something substantial come out of the

LAWSON'S DEFERRED BEMEDY. Mr. Tem Lawson, who recently com oleted a diagnosis of the ailment affecting the American financial situation, is still illuminating the pages of Anybody's Magazine with his sparkling high as in 1894, but since they were rhetoric and dazzling prose pictures of "Men Who Have Bunkoed Me." It will be remembered by the thousands who followed Mr. Lawson's flery trail and the current was strong, swift through eighteen months of the advercomparable at either time to tising section of Somebody's that, when the climax was reached, the Boston moralist agreed to follow the protract-We have never had in Portland or ed diagnosis with a dissertation on the "remedy." Divested of a few hundred in Oregon an earthquake that caused pages of verbiage, the diagnosis of Dr. Lawson revealed the fact that our people were suffering from an overdose "Amalgamated" injected into their systems by another "system," whose chief twister was one H. H. Rogers. be sure, there are a good many thou-sand people in the United States who began reading Dr. Lawson's serial with only a hazy knowledge as to whether "Amaigamated" was a new breakfast food, something to wear round the neck or a fresh competitor of Stuffy's Salt Whisky.

Eighteen months of Lawsonian literature at 15 cents the copy (special rates to clubs) have enlightened the people. and, since Mr. Lawson wrote finis after his masterpiece, they awaited with con siderable curiosity the appearance of the "Remedy" which had been promised them. Some of the readers even had a deep interest in learning what the 'Remedy" was to be, but the great masses who had discovered that Amalgamated was something which could neither eat, drink nor wear, were only "curious" as they are while viewing the monkey on the trapeze and wondering "what he'll do next." But Mr. Lawson is withholding the remedy Not only does he refuse to enlighten us by supplying a key to the system that is to beggar the Rockefellers and make us all rich, but he shows signs of undue heat and even anger in explaining why he has failed to "come through" with the remedy.

The reason, as near as it can be asby careful perusal of the Lawson department in the last num-ber of Nobody's Magazine is that the people do not know how bad "Amalgamated" and the system have used them. Large numbers of them apparently do not even know that they are sick and in need of a remedy. In proof of this unfortunate condition into which we have fallen Lawson cites the case with which his old-time side partner in the bunko business, F. Augustus Heinze, recently floated another cargo of gold bricks and relieved the citizens of "little old New York"-better known as "Yapville on the Hudson"-of anywhere from \$10,-000,000 to \$18,000,000, in spite of the factthat Lawson was right on the scene and yelling "Stop thief" at the top of his voice. This highly successful coup of the young Montanan whom Lawson to what may be accomplished by judi- had been grilling for months and who was aided in his last enterprise by another arch enemy, that modern Roger" whose initials are H. H., was more than the cultured but unappreclated Bostonian could stand. Instead of giving to the world the long-promised "Remedy" he retreats in disgust and announces his intention of waiting

until the people have acquired more common sense. This decision is appropriate, and while we may miss the scintillating language in which Mr. Lawson dispenses his gems of thought, the great mass of his readers will probably not lose heavily by his refusal to divulge the famous "Remedy." Lawson has unquestionably been of some service in enlightening the world regarding high finance. There is a world of truth in the old saying that "when thieves fall out honest men get their duea." But this champion "exposer" of the century has erred in his estimates of the number of people who are actually suffering from overindulgence in the purchase of gold bricks. We are not a Nation of gam-blers, and to the millions of legitimate investors and tradeamen in the country it is a matter of no great concern whether the "dealers" in this big game which Lawson has been telling us about shifted the cut, dealt from the bottom or played the game "according to Hoyle."

from "Penny-Ante Pete" to John W. Gates and Tom Lawson, it is a case of "dog eat dog." To an overwhelming "dog est dog." To an overwhelming extent interest in the outcome of these esting machines is confined to the participants. Rare indeed are the occasions when the general public would be averse to witnessing such a denouement as followed the frenzied efforts of he famous "two cats of Kilkenny."
which, according to a veracious rhym-ter, "clinched and bit, and seratched and fit," until, instead of two cats.

to Portland. Not one permit in ten is-sued in Portland even approximately approaches in value the cost of the building to be erected. April permits show a total of \$515,000, and conservative judges of the value of the build-ings represented by those permits say that the cost of construction will be be-tween \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. At this rate, our official returns on building permits for the year 1906 will show a total of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 less than the actual cost of the buildings These totals are compared the world over with those of enterprising cities like Los Angeles, Seattle and other alert places where the benefit of this kind of advertising is understood and appreciated. If our public-spirited contractors architects and builders canno saving the \$1 charge for each \$1000 represented in the permit by undervaluing their work, a popular fund should be raised for their relief, and thus show to the world what is being done in the building line in Portland.

Long terms in the penitentiary and less liberal exercise of executive clemency would decrease the number of mer of the Frank Smith type who are at lberty to shoot down officers of the law and other honest, industrious, neefu citizens. The taking of a thousand lives like that of Smith could not com pensate for the slaving of one man such is those who were his victims. There are people who have only pity for the criminal who suffers such small punishtiary. Knowing nothing of the hardened character of the confirmed crim inal, they are easily influenced by the persuasion of relatives or friends and re induced to sign petitions for pardons, thereby making themselves par ties to the liberation of men who are likely to return to lives of crime Longer sentences for men who come a scend time before a criminal court would prevent many a dastardly murder like those which have horrified the

people of Oregon in the past week. When the Methodist conference a few years ago removed from its ministry the clergyman who married a couple in a den of lions in Boston, its object was more to elevate the rite of matrinony than punish the instru notoriety. These spectacular celebra tions of an event that naturally appeals to the finer sensibilities can have no lasting or good effect. In their very they are of a shout glory" evanescence, tha "glory" come out in the wash." . It is no wonder, then, to learn that a hallelujal couple, united at Centralia three years since before an opera-house filled with crowd that paid a small admission fee, has just been divorced before very small crowd in the Court House More than one wedding ceremony per-formed in the old Portland Exposition in the midst of large contributions of utenalls and supplies soon lost its glamor and the young people went their separate ways, some good and some

With the St. Paul and the G. W. Elier wrecked and the Columbia serious ly damaged by fire in San Francisco Harriman system is obliged to place on the Portland route the ancient steamer Barracouts. This vessel was bulla in England nearly twenty-five years ago, and, after being wrecked, was given American registry. If the diotic navigation laws of the United tates did not prohibit Americans from buying good steamers where they could buy them the cheapest, the ancient Bar acouta could be replaced with modernbuilt craft, which would be more eco enical for the owners and give the public a better service. The United States is the only country on earth that prohibits the increase of its merchant marine by common-sense business methods. So long as this policy of restriction remains in force we will have

Mr. Harriman is making a persons inspection of the recent purchases made in Seattle for the Union Pacific After he awakens to full realization of how much he paid and how little he got for the money, his feelings will be akin to those of Uncle Reuben when he first scrapes the gilt off the brick which he bought from the Indian. The Seattle Indiane still have a little more rea estate which they could probably be in-duced to part with, but it is reasonably certain that the next time Mr. Harriman sends a buyer to the Queen City be will insist on his dispensing with a brass band and giving too much publicity to his intentions. The fire of 1889 and the Klondike excitement will no longer serve as chronological monuments for some of the new-made Seattle capitalists. Instead they will reckon events as happening either before or after the time "when Harriman bought the tidelands."

What's the use putting up for a los ing newspaper venture unless you get something out of it? Here is Mr. Ladd going down in his capacious bar'l every month to dig up for his newspaper, and yet he gets very little from it, exship and the privilege of making his hired men sing high or sing low, just as he pleases. But there are compensations. Mr. Ladd is having a little trouble with the County Court over his administration of the Johnson estate, and he takes his blue pencil and cuts out entirely from his paper the accounts of the proceedings. But it makes little difference to the organ. It never prints the news, anyway, and the public-that small part which reads the organ-will But what a fine item Editor Ladd will

ed"-if he shall be vindicated! At last the world learns Castro's rea son for retiring to the country. Vene-zuela is to found a national bank and titute currency for the gold basis The doughty warrior-president must be getting his house and carpet bag in

Editor Flagg, of the St. Helens Mist. lost the Republican nomination for Representative by four votes, yet is proud of the fact that he carried eight

order for an overthrow.

Harney County, largest in the state, does things largely. Last Winter 37 inches of snow fell at Burns, which means fine range and large, fat stock. At any rate, the photo

in the great Woodburn is

THE SILVER LINING

By A. H. Ballard. To Go To.

When you fall down In a frontler town. And funds are running low, too, Friends sympathise And bld you rise; And tell the rest To go to.

In Western Land Where brave men stand, Where no one has to Kow-tow. The human race: You do your best And tell the rest To go to.

Kind glances greet From all you meet, And no one seems to That you've been short, They're just your sort; You do your best And tell the rest To go to.

You have a past And you're harraseed, They know that this is so, too, But all is cheer, They'll help you here; You do your best And tell the rest To go to.

The Morning After.

He who looks on wine when it's red Gets fun today and tomorrow a hig head.

Dr. W. H. Hoppe, a Methodist minister of Portland, is reported as saying to his ongregation:

Who shall say that the calamity Who shall say that the calamity (the great San Francisco carthquake and fire) was not a visitation upon that wicked city, a judgment for its wrongs and sins? Babylon disappeared, Nineveh was destroyed. Rome, Athens, Lishon, Sodom and other cities that were fat with wickedness were wiped off the earth. Who shall say that Portland and other cities may not receive a visitation like that which has befallen San Francisco?

Dr. Hoppe seems to be an alarmist May I offer a few words of hope and cheer? You will remember that in the case of Sodom (and, correlatively, Gomor rah) the Lord first made the stipulation that if ten good men could be found in Sodom would be spared. And, after the Lord had dickered with Lot for a while, He was satisfied to take even five good men as the price of redemption Now, logically, ave good men may be considered as the standard amount to save a city. Certainly we can find four more nen in Portland as good as the nev. Dr. Hoppe. Therefore, Portland is absolutely safe.

The man who does his best is wise. The man who does his best friend is foolish. The man who does his best friend's friend is a genius.

Admission to heaven costs some good conduct, but we all think the schedule of prices is too high. A woman's heart is like a mirror—if

contains the image of the person who stands before it. And when the person goes away the image disappears. Moth and rust will corrupt and thieves break through and steal, but a small man's love for knocking will stay

with him forever. Love not that ye be not loved.

Beauty hath charms to coax the ready noney from the roysterer's pockets.

Be bad and you'll have companionship.

Be honest and lose everything.

Be kind and minjudged.

Do favors and lose friends.

Take all you can get and reach onely deathbed at last.

True women are the best performers in the drams of life, but there are few of them and they all have engagements.

Be successful and hated.

Be industrious and imposed upon.

Lie and entertain.

State facts and be a hermit. If the community becomes too hot for

you buy a newspaper. Thoughts of death reconcile you to life, especially if you stand a chance of

Each hour of work is an hour of preparation for some result. Be sure to have a definite conception of the result you are trying to accomplish.

The busiest man is not always the

one who does most. The prizofighter chooses his mark and aims his blow.

Be good and it won't last.

Be truthful and you'll be thought

Be passive and they'll think you'r from Portland.

Be a cold proposition and you'll pass

Always expect someone to pay for your supper and you'll be accepted as a full-fledged member of the theatrical profession.

Just a Little Scotch. Pittsburg Dispatch. A tall, raw-boned immigrant got mixed

up with a atream of Italians at the atreat of the inspectors to learn his nationality created more than a little amusement. As the Italians passed in line, the attendant would ask. "Italians" putting the accent on the "an." Finally the big fellow came along. "Italians" asked the official. The immigrant looked puzzled. "Greek?" asked the attendant. Still the big fellow answered not. "Spreehen sie Deutsch?" No reply. "Paries vous Francaise." A asked the attendant. Still the big fellow answered not. "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" No reply. "Paries vous Francaise." A pussied look was the only sign. "Habla Usted Espanol?" Nothing doing. "Irish?' Instantly a flash of pleased comprehension shot athwart the big fellow's phis. Then he replied in the commonest if not the most approved vernacular: "New, ff-l! Scotch!"

THESTORY OF DR. CRAPSEY'SLIFE

New York Sun.

Dr. Crapsey left home at the age of Il and worked in the checkroom of a drygoods store for two years. For the next is months he was employed in a hardware

store.

At the age of is he enlisted in Company B of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 182 found himself with the rear guard of Generol Rosecrans' army guarding the lines of Kentucky. His constitution was not strong shough to stand the rigors of army life, and after several months' service he became so ill that he was hvalided home.

For a while after recovering his health he worked in a printing establishment. Then he conducted a country store among the sait works of West Virginia, which he gave up to accept a temporary among the salt works of West Virginia, which he gave up to accept a temporary appointment in the dead letter office at Washington. After that he again entered the printing business, working for 18 months in the employ of Sackett & Mc-Ray, at the corner of Pine and William streets, New York.

It was while employed here that he decided to enter the clerical profession, a decision that was doubtless influenced by family associations. His father, Jacob Tompkins Crapsey, was a lawyer in Cincinnati for 30 years; his paternal grand-

Tompkins Crapsey, was a lawyer in Cincinnati for 10 years; his paternal grandfather was a Baptist minister. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Morris, a founder of the State of Ohio, and a United States Senator who was an early and a leading Aboutionist. He contested the Vice-Presidency on the J. G.

tested the Vice-Presidency on the J. G.
Birney ticket, and in the Senate protested against slavery and foretold its extinction. It was while debating with
Henry Clay in 1822 that he made the assertion: The negro will be free."
Dr. Crapsey was 20 when he entered
upon a special course at Stephen's College, Annadale, N. Y., which was supplemented with a three years' course at the New York Theological Seminary. After being ordained deacon ne was assigned to work on the staff of Trinity parish, New York, doing duty at St. Paul's

The following year, 1872, he was or-dained a priest. In 1874 he was made assistant minister on the permanent staff of Trinity Church, his duty being conduced to St. Paul's. His work was in confined to St. Paul's. His we the old Five Points district.

After six years' service there he was barely 30 when he resigned to accept the rectorship of the newly-organized St. An-drew's Parish, Rochester. The church to which he came was but a mission chapel in one of the worst localities in the city. There were about 20 families in the par-ish, with not more than 30 or 40 com-municants. Today that parish has about 550 families, 600 communicants and 1,000 members.

schools in Rochester and an almost entire ignorance of kindergarten work. Dr.
Crapsey and Mrs. Crapsey started a
manual training school for boys and girls
and a large normal school for kindergarten teachers. These they conducted is
years, or until the work was taken up
by the public school board.
The rector became deeply immersed in
every feature of work he could devise
for the benefit of his working parishioners. He built a parish house for their
club. As soon as his church had a sufols in Rochester and an alm

for the benefit of his working parishion-ers. He built a parish house for their club. As soon as his church had a suf-ficient number of male members he foundfid a mutual benefit association. After an existence of 20 years it now has 300 members and a capital fund of

Dr. Crapsey has published several books. "Religion and Politica" contains most of the alleged heretical utterances most of the alleged hereucal utterances on which the presentment was based. Some of his other works are "Medita-tions: Five Joyful Mysteries, published in 1885; "The Voice in the Wilderness," tions: Five Joyful Mysteries, published in 1885; "The Voice in the Wilderness," and a series of tractates on theological subjects. He is the author of a novel, "The Greater Love." and also wrote an appreciation of Sarah Thorne, once a noted social worker in New York. It is recalled by his friends that the Algernon Sidney, whose name he bears, was the son of an Englishman who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II for cheaded in the reign of Charles II for riting tractates against the monarchical writing tractates against the mo

Dr. Crapsey was married while he was an assistant strached to the Trinity Church staff, to Adelaide Trowbridge. His wife is a daughter of Marcus Henry Trowbridge, who was editor and proprie-tor of the Catskill Examiner. Dr. and Mrs. Crapsey have had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Two of the latter are dead.

Lives in Sugar-Coated House.

Exchange. Exchange.

Sugar-coated pills and capsules have long been known to the medical fraternity, but it has remained for J. Will Jefferson, of Glenarm, Ky., to produce a real sugar-coated house. Such a phenomenon, however, Mr. Jefferson has just succeeded in displaying to his neighbors. The children who happened in Mr. Jefferson's yard were attracted by a light yellow covering which coated two sides of the house, and which had attracted the dogs. The latter had attacked the coating with avidity and had licked the coating with avidity and had licked the coating with avidity and had licked the weatherboarding clear in several spots. Mr. Jefferson was called and after scraping off a little of the coating with his knife discovered, that it was nothing less than very finely crystallized brown

Mr. Jefferson's house is surrounded on two sides by a wind break of sugar mapie trees. The heavy sleet which had pre-viously fallen was driven through these trees and against the sides of the house leaving a covering of thin ice. It was the next day that the sugar was discovered. At the present season of the year the sap in the trees has arisen to the topmost branches and the trees are ready for tapping for genuine maple syrup. Realiging this fact, the theory was advanced that the sleet, being driven through the trees. had been covered with sap from the tiny branches and the sap had crystal-ized after the ice had melted from the

Oregon Home Week: Why Not?

Boston Herald.

New Hampshire is already beginning to boom old home week. Less than seven years have elapsed since Governor Frank West Rollins succeeded, with the help of other loyal workers, in putting into form as a state, festival his idea of an old home week observance. The Manchester, N. H., Union believes that the idea has been a prefitable one for the State because H., Union believes that the leas has been a profitable one for the State because "it has heightened and broadened the interest of former residents in the development and prosperity of their early home; it has served as a stimulus and an inspiration to present residents, and it has attracted to the State the attention of many who otherwise might have passed attracted to the State the attention of many who otherwise might have passed it with only casual notice." It is well that the Mother State should call her children home each Summer and entertain them in a generous, loving way; to in-vire them to come back and break bread again with the family; to let their broth-ers and sisters share with them their tri-umphs or their adversities and recall the good old days.

Judged by Your Company.

Sychange. on't become fond of a certain kind log; it is sure to disgrace you.

Wallace Irwin in Collier's.
the laughed upon her hills out ther
Beside her buys of misty blue;
the gayest hearts, the sweetest air
That any City ever knew.

THE PRIMARY BLECTION.

Topography Is Eliminated.

La Grande Observer.
Under this new law the question of location of the various nominees is largely lost night of.

A "Direct" Result.

Salem Journal.

Four years of the Duniway programme ought to make a great hig mark on the right side of the state ledger.

Popular With the Farmers

Eligene Register. Bourne's strength greater in the country districts than in the cities and towns, and this fact helps in proving the primary law is a popular thing among the farmers.

Confusing

Hillsboro Argus. The citizen who is afraid of the peo-ple should not vote for the Legisla-ture, under any consideration. The state's choice should be the choice of the Legislature-mistakes or no mis-takes, so far as the personality of can-didates is concerned.

A Possible Result.

La Grande Observer.

When the Legislature reaches the election of United States Senators, on the
order of business, it should elect two,
one for the short term and one for the
long term in less than thirty minutes.
This will be a new record for Oregon,
and one that we may well be proud of.

Ellminate the Poor Man

Portland Letter in Albany Democrat The direct primary election law has at least demonstrated one thing—that a 'poor man of the dominant party cannot accept a nomination to any office, no matter what his qualifications, and must hereafter be eliminated as a factor, unless the law be radically

Lacks Appreciation.

Lebanon Criterion.

The fact that the vote in this county was only about half the registration and the registration was 25 per cent abort of the voters of the county, does not speak well for the direct primaries. This is especially true when it is considered that the cost to the county is about 50 cer

Public Opinion Favors It.

Forest Grove News. It is yet early to form a clearly definite opinion concerning the useful-ness and practicability of the new prien brought out against it by this first trial, and public opinion see he slowly but surely precipitating a judgment in favor of it.

Not Entirely to His Liking.

Roseburg News.
While it is evident that some of the results brought about by the new mary law are not entirely to the liking of the average Republican of this county, yet it is best to draw the mantle of charity and to withheld harsh criticism until further developments are brought into view.

Possible Soreheads.

Tillamook Herald.

The direct primary nominating election is over, the candidates for election in June have been named by the voters of Oregon and of Tillamook County, they have all received a good majority and will be elected, providing the Republican voters of this county hold together for that purpose. But will they? Tillamook Herald.

Real Representation.

Newberg Graphic. Some ideal candidates were selected Friday who would never have had a look-in under the reign of the party boss—and that is worth all the cost to the state. The direct primary stands for real representative government— the new "aquare deal" policy. It stands for cleaner politics. Let's not be hasty in condemning it.

Woodburn Independent.
The direct primary law has its defects, but in the main is correct. Those fects, but in the main is correct. Those who advocate its repeal will not see their wishes granted, and will belong to the unpopular faction. The people are satisfied and pleased with the possession of such a direct nominating prerogative, which carmot be wrested from them. It gratifies them to have candidates for offices appealing to them, instead of political bosses.

Demands Character and Money.

Forest Grove Times.

None but a rich man will enter into a contest hereafter, and our friend Billie Clarke has an answer to his qu when he said he wanted to see if a poor man could be nominated to office under the primary law. He cannot. But on the other hand, neither can the rich man win because of his wealth. The men who spent most fell by the wayside along with the crowd. It requires character as well as some money to win at the primary.

Too Big for Democrats.

Eugene Register.

It will be the Democratic business from this time on to create an impression that Republican candidates are the creatures of this faction or that, but they are not going to succeed this year in bringing about any such notion since the knowledge is general that no such statement can be in the slightest manner substantiated by facts. The Democratic and independent press have a job on their hands this year they can't handle. Withycombe is the people's candidate and he will be slected.

Produces Too Many Candidates.

Grant's Pass Observer.

It is not easy to account for so many electors refraining from voting, who no doubt intended to vote at the time they registered, except upon the supposition that the unexpected superfluity of candidates embarrassed them. tty of candidates embarrassed them, being entirely a new experience, and that for want of a definite choice they just let the nominations drift as they had been long accustomed to do under the "machine" system. This will no doubt be corrected on the next occasion, when the idea of direct popular nomination will be more familiar, and candidates, probably, will not be quite as plentiful.

All Daylight Politics Now.

Cathamet (Wash.) Sun.
Cathamet (Wash.) Sun.
For the first time in the history of Oregon, politics were done in the open. What are known as "gum shoe" politics and "still hunts," which are still so popular in this state, don't go any more in Oregon. If a man wants as office he or his friends must come in the open and say so and get after the votes. Every man stands on his own merits, and the voter expresses his preferences at the polis and don't get traded out and his will defeated by a pack of irresponsible delegates, such as we have in our county convention system, where two or three expert manipulators trade delegates right and left and frame up a slate in which the people have no voice.