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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1907.

INNOVATIONS IN A STATE CONSTITU-TION.

Oklahoma's constitution contains se many features entirely new in state government that the results will be vatched with keen interest by students of political economy all over the There are two provisions, relating to the administration of justice. that will be of particular interest, for they have been discussed in many states, but seldom, if ever, adopted, One provision authorizes three-fourths of a jury to find a verdict in all civil case. and in all criminal cases involving an offense less than a felony. Under the common law system of trial by jury, adopted by statute in practically states, unanimous action is required to find a verdict. Under such require ments, one or two men may prevent an agreement or make an agreement con ditional upon a compromise in which the other members of the jury reluctautly concur. The judgment of one man is given as much weight as that of eleven. A corrupt litigant who can purchase one juror is able to block the action of eleven others. The prejudice of one man who may be friendly to one of the parties is permitted to stand in the way of justice.

The Oklahoma provision is supported by sound reason and there can be little doubt that it will prove satisfactory in practice. Very frequently a man who is in the wrong in a controversy will stand trial in the courts because there is the chance of winning one juror ou of twelve and thereby practically winning the case, Criminals who are clearly guilty fight a case to the end because they have some hope of pre-venting a verdict of guilty through a "hung" jury. The people bear the ex-pense of such litigation while justice is hindered rather than promoted thereby. If guilty persons knew that nine out of twelve men could determine the verof the jury, there would be much less needless litigation. And so of corruption of juries. One who is willing to offer a bribe may find one or two men on a jury whom he will dare to approach, but there is little likelihood of his finding more. To influence unduly a jury in Okiahoma, it will be necessary to corrupt four men, for nine can find a verdict. It would be almost sible to bribe four men after a trial has begun, without detection.

The three-fourths will be a protection to honest litigants, too, in cases where the panel has been exhausted and the fury is completed from the "bystand-A dishonest litigant, in anticipation of the regular panel being exhausted, will have the courtroom packed with friends and sympathizers the hope that at least one of them will be drawn and accepted on the jury, which means his case may be won If nine men could decide the case, the probability of interruption of justice by this means would be greatly less In this country the principle of majority rule generally prevails. There are many who believe that in trial by jury a majority of the twelve men, or seven, should be allowed to govern, but this idea has no general support. There little, however, to be said against the proposition that nine men should have the power to reach a conclusion. When the court has power to set anide a verdict and grant a new trial, there is small chance for injustice growing

out of such a plan. The other provision of the Oklahoma constitution to which particular reference is made above is that declaring the right of trial by jury in charge the violation of an order of injunc tion or restraint. This is, in effect, a limitation upon so-called government by injunction. There will be much difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this provision, and yet there is little likelihood of its being made the means of hindering justice. A jury of twelve men, or, rather, a three-fourths in Oklahoma, is not likely to go far wrong. It is as reasonable to believe that when he looked at the machinery ridicule many another scheme, equally that a Judge issuing and attempting of a telephone plant he was convinced visionary, but none of them from fall-to enforce an injunction will be in the company ought to be protected. Here, We can well believe that the

wrongfully interfere with the enforceient of an order justly made. In ordinary contempt cases, such as he use of insulting language toward

the court or disorderly conduct in the presence of the court, the trial will be before the Judge, as in the past. But when a Judge issues an injunction, to forbid interference with a water right, or to forbid a threatened injury to roperty, for example, any charge that the defendant violated the injunction nust be tried before a jury. The Judge will conduct the trial and instruct the with the jury to say whether the defendant is guilty. In all ordinary cases, if the defendant did in fact violate the order, a jury would find him guilty without hesitation. In those rare cases n which a court makes an order that manifestly in contravention of common justice, the jury would have an opportunity to resort to the "unwriten law" and find the defendant ilty, notwithstanding the instruction of the court. It is remotely possible hat the jury would interfere with the dministration of justice in some cases but it is no more probable than that the Judge would make an unjust order.

These two new regulations governing judicial proceedings are yet to be tested by experience, however, and we shall not be able to form final judgment as to their merits until they have been tried in actual practice.

Portland needs the energy and integrity and ability of men like Henry W oode. In his unexpected death it oses a most useful citizen and a valuale city-builder. The espacity of men for well-doing, right-living and accomlishing large things is limited, when one comes to make inventory of the sets in character of a community.

Mr. Goode possessed these capacities in large measure. They made him chief of the largest industrial organization New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor Sourse; Broadway Theater News Stand. Burfale, N. Y. Walter Freer. Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Four-centh and Frankin streets; N. Wheatley; akland News Stand; Hale News Co. Ogden—D. L. Boyle, W. G. Kind. 114 wenty-fifth street. Omaha-Barkalow Bros., Union Station; Sagrants Sintionery Co. -Barkalow Bros., Union Station; community in a measure surpassed by no citizen. And they spread his name through the large industrial rest. and business centers of the country. The members of Mr. Goode's family will always find much in his record to be proud of and for his children to emulate.

Mr. Goode took hold of the Lewis and Clark Fair at a time when many dis-couragements beset it. Mr. Goode encountered all difficulties with cheerfulness and resolution, and disposed of them with success and bonor. The swarms of pessimists who prophesied dismally of the Exposition (and they included some of Portland's wealthlest and foremost men) saw their predic-tions fail, and they came to regard Mr.

Goode with admiration or envy.
On formation of the Portland Railty. Light & Power Company, Mr. dent. His high executive capacity and his ability to work in harmony with the various elements of the city marked nim as the proper man for that place, Although the chief of the largest pub ic-utility corporation in Oregon and exposed to criticism of the public, as a man must be in such a place, Mr. Goode conducted the affairs of his company in its relations with the people with unusual skill. He was liked the employes of his company for his just treatment of their require-ments and for his fair dealing. If men like H. W. Goode were in charge of other public utilities, the public would receive a larger share of jus-

Members of Mr. Goode's family will know that the community feels a same time the community has lost ne of its most important possessions by the years, for Mr. Goode, was only forty-five years of age. He had already achieved much, but there was more for him to do

ADDISON'S VIEW OF LONERGAN. Though a multitude of discoveries are made every year in the realm of physical science, there is nothing new in metaphysics. Knowledge of the human mind, of human character, is pretty much the same today as it was in the days of Socrates and Plato. We read with passing interest the announcement that some man has ascertained the weight of a human soul, but, as soon as some new sensation has been sprung, we forget it. The discovery will never find its way into text-book on metaphysics. There has been no material advance in the science of logic in the last few centuries. Joseph Adas well as to the literary and journal-dison, for example, though not famed letic labors of the middle period of ples of reasoning, was manifestly in possession of as thorough a knowledge thoughtful men. Its object, as de-of logic as any modern writer. He scribed by Ripley, was intended "to inof logic as any modern writer. He lived two hundred years ago and published a newspaper in which his own tellectual and manual labor than now opinions and those of his associates exists; to combine the thinker and the constituted the most interesting fea-

A paragraph in one of his essays on argumentation indicates that if he had labor suited to their tastes and tallived in San Francisco in 1906 Instead of in London in 1706 his knowledge of their industry; to do away with the human character would have enabled necessity of menial services by openhim to disclose very promptly the ar- ing the benefits of education guments by which the franchise-seek-ers were able to convince the members of the Board of Supervisors. In his cultured persons, essay, published two centuries ago, he with each other would permit a more BANS:

There is another way of reasoning which seldom fails, though it be of a quite different nature to that I have last mentioned it mean, convincing a man by ready money, or, as it is ordinarily called, bribing a man to an opinion. This method has offen proved successful when all others have been made use of to no purpose. A man who is furnished with arguments from the mini will convince the antegonist much sooper than one who draws them from reason and philosophy. Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding; it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant; accommodates the loud and clamorous and brings over the most obtilinate and inflictible Philip of Macedon was a man of most invincible reason this way. He refuted by if all the wisdom of Athenx confounded their states men, struck their crates dumb, and at length argued them out of their liberties. In this brief paragraph, first pubacter and mental activities of Super- in a party-pan;" Louisa M. Alcott sat-visor Lonergan and his associates, and irized it under the title of "Transthe system of logic by which they were led to the conclusion that certain framchises should be granted, Perhaps Lonergan thought he was telling some thing new when he explained that he received a few thousand dollars and

new in metaphysics. If Mr. Lonergan whole subject by saying to the grand "Go and read Addison, and you will find out how it came about."

MUD FOR MUD-SLINGERS.

Will there be mud-slinging in the near-by political campaign in Port-land? With half a dozen aspirants seeking the Mayoralty and uncounted seeking seats in the Council; with minority factions in each party, possibly bent on defeating the sucessful nominee, as they have done heretofore, and with keen rivalry in the wards as exhibited in the South Portland Sixth Ward last week, are here signs that the patriots are mixing the mud, sticky and foul, for a campaign like that in Chicago, where issues are forgotten amid the din of "liar," "thief," "perfurer," "grafter"

and "human polecat?"

The town of Elgin, Or., is in the mud-slinging class. It has just fin-ished a city election in which the patriots induiged in a variety of choice pithets. "Liar," "scoundret," "graft-And finally the editor of the Recorder wound up, after the election, by de-claring: "A man who will make the assertions referred to, without a true knowledge of what he is saying, is not any part of a man, is a liar, a scoundrel and anything a degrading name can be attached to." And further:

The people of Portland are a lot of chumps to submit to the exactions and graft they do. For years they have paid for and extended municipal waterworks with heavy toils levied on the consumers, while land speculators have made millions from the increased values of their lots arising from the extensions.

g from the extensions In Chicago there is a flood of vituperation and Billingsgate in the fight tween Dunne and Busse for Mayor. Defamatory articles are printed in the newspapers, chiefly in Hearst's Amercandidate seeks to even up scores by proud, or which will be more effective suing for \$400,000. Meanwhile, the in leading young men and women into slinging of mud keeps up, and all paths of honor and industry.

laces are bespattered. In Portland, one night last week, at a political gathering, there was a near approach to mud-slinging between two candidates for the Council. A Emporia, Kan., has been heard from again, and through William Allen White, of course. He voices a warning to the Republican Legislature,

thing doing." In the Council there has been an ap-Perhaps some of that mud can be gathered up again and rolled into a stickler either side can throw it. The axiom tion that he who lives by the sword shall the die by the sword applies to him who thinks of furthering his ends by throwing mud. Those who throw mud firs ually find that their opponents can do the same and get just about even has been the experience in Portland that it is better not to begin throw-ing mud. The enemy has retaliated and bestowed more decorations than

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks measure of their serrow. While their that the destruction of Helleon Hall bereavement costs them dear, at the by fire is a sad blow to socialism and especially to the plans of Upton Sinclair, who wrote the "Jungle" and who -a man of great efficiency and exceptional uprightness. Such a life is in his retreat. It is admittled, howthought that Utopia was being started worth living in every respect, even ever, that the project will probably be ite, as measured revived, "for socialism is persistent in spots, even if it does not long endure

in any particular spot." socialistic experiment is not new in this country. It has long been the darling of the dreamer, the practical expedient of men who love their felwinen and who still recognize the fact that this is a world wherein the "What shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" de-

ands a specific answer daily. Brook Farm was the most notable of any efforts formed upon the higher ocialistic idea, and, after vallant batic, waged in the hope of establishing this idea upon a living, growing basis, its building was, like Helicon Hall, destroved by fire. For this undertaking, ed by George Ripley and particlpated in by many men whose names lent dignity and character to the work. for authoritative exposition of princi- the last century in New England, only the most profound respect is felt by sure a more natural union between inorker, as far as possible, in the same ndividual; to guarantee the highes mental freedom by providing all with ents and secure to them the fruits of profits of labor to all, thus to prepare a society of liberal, intelligent whose mple and wholesome life than can There is another way of reasoning which be led amidst the pressure of our com-

In this brief paragraph, first published two hundred years ago, Addison as "a perpetual picnic, a French reviaithfully and fully portrayed the character and mental activities of Superendental Wild Oats;" yet all of these. and others, paid just tribute founder as a man of high ideals and o the effort as "generous and noble." The history of this effort and the pahos of its failure have saved from

worldly wise, is foredoomed to failure, ven though under the inspiration of literature he might have dismissed the his influence it may rise for a time

> The Commercial and Financial Chronicle is very much aroused over an order issued by Secretary Cortelyou just before he left the office of Postmaster-General directing that "when the weight of mail is taken on railroad outes the whole number of days the mails are weighed shall be used as a divisor for obtaining the average weight per day." The Chronicle thinks the old practice should be continued Under the former practice the mails were weighed for seven days in a week, but six was used as a divise Thus, if the total weight of mail for week was forty-two thousand pounds using six as a divisor would show that the railroads carried an average of seven thousand pounds a day. this would be a false showing is evident, when one multiplies by the num-ber of days in a week. If the roads carried an average of seven thousand railroad and other corporate abuses has pounds a day, they carried forty-nine thousand pounds a week, which is sev-en thousand pounds in excess of the actual amount, Any schoolboy who ever studied the computation of aver-ages knows that in order to ascertain he average amount of mail carried for week the total number of days the divisor. If the total includes the mail or seven days, seven should certainly e used as a divisor to determine the average. Any contention to the contrary is frivolous.

The people of Portland have reason be proud of the successful outcome of the effort to raise \$350,000 for the erection of a home for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. There is occasion for self-congratulation, not only be-cause of the noble purpose for which money has been subscribed, but can, which is supporting Dunne, the also because the funds come chiefly Democratic candidate, and the Tribune. from men and women of comparatively which is supporting Busse, Republican. small means. The slogan "Everybody Democratic candidate, and the Tribune, which is supporting Busse, Republican. The Tribune has been making a bitter fight on Dunne and Hearstism. It has money came largely from the workers—republished Secretary Root's famous from those who most appreciate the value of the work of the Christian Assemblation of Hearst in the New sociations. While there were a Root charged the Hearst method of large donations from very wealthy peo-journalism with being responsible for ple, the bulk of the building fund will nciting the assassination of McKin- come from the pockets of small busi-Hearst has retailated with a suit ness men and wage-earners. When \$2,500,000 damages against the Tri- the building shall be completed, there bune. Hearst has published defama- will be no institution of which the peotory articles against Busse, and that ple of Portland will be more justly

two candidates for the Council. At ing to the Republication beginning seems to have been fairly which is trying to doctor a direct primade. Now, if the Democratic friends mary law before passing it. "What is and enemies of Mayor Lane shall relit that gets into a man when he goes to Topeka to make him forget his common sense?" he demands to "If the Republican party tries to fool proach to mud-slinging between the nembers of that body and the Mayor. direct primary, law with a convention string to it, the only sufferers will be the Republican party." And Mr. White paste than ever. But it may be said knows what he is talking about. Judgthat mud-slinging has two sides, and ing by the almost universal condemna tion of State Legislatures throughout country, Topeka is not the only capital in which men have forgotten their common sense.

> A new and very plausible explanation has been found for the unsettled condition of affairs in Wall street. seems that in an effort to depict one of the well-known elements in the character of George Washington, the Government had a bronze figure made showing him kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge. This would have caused no trouble but for the fact that the bronze figure was placed near the entrance the Sub-Treasury building in New York. The New York Times says the thought of prayer in New York financial circles is so repugnant that even the horses shy at the statue.

In Washington, D. C., there is a wellauthenticated account of a runaway accident in which the horse demolished the carriage in front of a doctor's residence, and, upon looking around and seeing the driver lying helpless in the debris, walked up the front steps and pressed the electric button with his nose till the doctor came, which shows that, though he had a streak of meanness in him, he possessed an unusual supply of good horse sense.

The assertion, made in high official ircles in London, that "Great Britain, upported by America, Japan and Italy, will continue to press the consideration of disarmament at the coming onference at The Hague" is reassuring. It has been supposed that this subject would be ignored, much to the regret of the many people of all countries. We see no end to the rivalry in the building of large and costly We see no end to the rivalry ships.

The Canadian government is discovring that over half of its free lands in the Northwest has passed into the ontrol of land-grabbers, and not ome-builders. The land-grabber knows no party, no religion, no country, Though Secretary Garfield will relax little the investigating methods

can be of any consolation to timber land grafters. The guilty still have A New York man fell down an elevator shaft ten stories, and suffered no other inconvenience than a fit of coughing. Here in Oregon they don't

Hitchcock, he has nothing to say that

even cough as a result of failing that distance. In some states the law prohibits the giving of tips. But in these days we are great admirers of the unwritten law, which will likely prevail in the case of tips.

Some of the women who didn't have new Easter hats yesterday were not sorry that rain fell. And they talk of Foraker for Presi-

Bailey, of Texas? This is the day to keep your temper. You'll have plenty of opportu-

ent. Does he expect to run against

Senator Foraker has appealed to the And his case will be tried on

The Italian comet, due the last of March, failed to butt the earth off the track.

Anyway, Mount Tabor was visible. error as to believe that the jury will But, as said before, there is nothing scheme of Upton Sinclair, though more if Hood was not.

Respecting the President in Relation to Stocks and Money Stringency. New York Journal of Commerce.

Those financiers and railroad men who keep relterating that the President is to blame for the stock market flurry, or for what they assume to be the cause of it, are talking foolishly and will gain nothing by such tactics. They attribute las week's break in stocks and the general disturbance of the market to the railros agitation which they say the President has fomented. They contend that dis-trust has been produced as to the future of railroad investments, and this is why there is difficulty in raising capital for needed extensions and improvements to increase their facilities The men who talk in that way are either doing it without sincerity and for a purpose, or they take a shallow and

discredits their fitness for the responsible positions they hold. If what the Presi-

dent has said or done in his battle against

only attacked evils which need to be re-

without attack, and which if left to

the fault lies back of him, for he

take their course would produce much worse consequences than any that his agitation has caused or is likely to cause. In this "crusade" he has been doing his duty as he sees it and as the mass of the people see it, and he is not in the least likely to be deterred from persisting in it, nor will the people be scared out of giving him their support, until these railroad and corporation magnates make up their minds to "co-operate" with him by observing the reasonable regula-Is the general scarcity of capital the fault of President Roosevelt? Is he to blame for it? Has it been caused by "hostility to railroads" or agitation for such regulation as shall correct abuses in their operation or in their organization and management? If this has to any extent put the railroads at a disadvantage in the universal competition for the supply of capital that is to be had, they are responsible for that, and it would be more seemly for their officers and the financiers oncerned to admit this, and seek to regain confidence by discarding and dis-countenancing the practices which have caused the agitation and the distrus and by accepting all the regulation needed to prevent their continuance or recurrence, than to take it out in blaming the President and trying to put the resnons bility upon him for the whole financial situation of the world. If their object is to produce panic and get their own way exciting groundless fears they will be disappointed.

RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE Views of a Manager Who Thinks the Roads to Blame for Their Troubles.

New York Interview With B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Rock Island. A railroad has no more business to be at the mercy of stock jobbers than a sav-ings bank or a life insurance company. The American railroads are, or should be, as much a public trust as these insti-tutions. When the public insists that they be run honestly they will begin to fulfill their rightful destiny, and, too, they will be more prosperous than they have ever been. I will be frank. The people are

without justification in their belief that the railroads have been systematically robbing them. It is not altogether fair to put it just that way; but nevertheless the public has for years been paying out a great deal of money for something it did not always get.

a great deal of money for something it did not always get.

No one is to blame for the present antirailroad sentiment but the railroad man,
agers themselves. Now the day of reckoning has come, and it will prove a blessing not only to the nation, but to the
railroads. For, in almost every case
where there have been illegal operations
they have been in the interests not of the they have been in the interests, not of the roads, but of the men who control the roads. Very often the roads have suffered heavily: frequently they have been

However, in spite of the present agitation and the cry from some quarters that railroad interests are in jeopardy from oppression, I cannot see that any lasting damage can be done. Wild and ruthless speculation in the securities of a railroad ompany should be made subject to crim inal prosecution. Stock and bond values should represent actualities, and not he air, though even this condition will adjus

itself in time.

The paramount problem from the standpoint of Government activity is in the control of rates. With a practical plan of Federal rate supervision in operation, most of the other abuses of managerial power will vanish. Some of them have al-

power will vanish. Some of them have already disappeared.

I am not in favor of Government owner, ship of the railroads. I do not believe that under our existing political system it is practicable, but I do believe in the ownership of the railroads by the people. If every man who held property along a line of railroad held an interest, however small, if that line, and its control was in the hands of the men whom it was built to serve, instead of the hands of a clique of manipulatora, the railroads would be run for benefit of a new kind. Ownership by the people I would couple, at I have said, with strict Federal super-Ownership by the people I would couple as I have said, with strict Federal super No railroad honestly vision of rates. No railroad honestly operated need fear any Federal contro that may be imposed, though under the present righteous infiantmation of public opinion they may and do fear state legis-

Attack Abuses, Not Capital. United States Investor.

There is no alarming indication of an ultra-radical spirit throughout the try, and in the main the attacks on capital that are now so frequently complained of are attacks on the abuses of capital and of a few capitalists, rather than any effort to deprive capital of its just dues Much of the complaint that is now heard in some quarters is the result of anxiety on the part of a limited number of persons lest their own doings may be put on public view in the same way that has en done in the case of financiers who have lately been subjects of inquiry. Others use this explanation to accoun for market movements that are the result of manipulation and doubtful transactions or of public suspicion with reference to questionable enterprises, rather than of fear inspired in the minds of investors by popular hostility toward capital,

Hood Rver Giacier.

The sage of the Williamette is heard once more in the land. Being at a safe distance from the meeting of the State Horticultural Society he lifts his voice above a whisper. It seems that he grows and ships his best apples in the Winter and Spring instead of the Summer and Fall like the ordinary grower. This is an easy way of raising fruit, but we doubt if it is very profitable. Other men have raised things in this way at a lavish waste of breath and finally discovered that nothing was left but a hoarse voice. It would be tough if the Claimant of the Williamette like the man who was playing poker, would finally lose his voice entirely from his continued murmuring, whether awake or asleep, "just as good."

THE PLAIN TRUTH OF THE MATTER | LAST POEM OF THOMAS B. ALDRICH | Tribute to Longfellow, Read at the Harvard Celebration.

New York Press.

Somewhere, in desciate, wind-awept space. In Twilight Land, in No Man's Land—we hurrying shapes met, face to face, One bade the other stand.

Who are you?' cried the first, agaps, Shuddering in the gloaming light.

"I know not," said the second shape;
"I only died last night."

Thomas Balley Aldrich, who wrote those lines, died last night. ---ree weeks ago, on last month's last day, there was published in The Press the last poem Aldrich wrote. It was read in Sander's Theater, Cambridge, on February 27, in the course of Harvard's celebration of the hundof Harvard's celebration of the hundreth anniversary of Longfellow's birth. Even then Aldrich lay on a bed of pain in Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, following an operation it was anoped would preiong his life, and it was impossible for him to join his university friends in honoring the more famous poet. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard read the poem, and though he seemed impressed by the pathos of the circumstances, doubtless neither he nor those was heard superficial view of the situation, which less neither he nor those who heard him dreamed it was the scholar-poet's awan song. Were it not for Aldrich's almost boylah modesty, it might be supposed that in writing the lines he contributed to a feeling of distrust which adversely affects the investment market formed, which never would be reformed traced his own epitaph, so peculiarly applicable to himself do parts of the poem appear. His lines on Longfellow

seir soft, antiphonal strophes writer prise and daybreak come and go; immer oy Summer on the height thrungs find melodious breath; tre lat vagrant winds that blow as the ices of the night laper. Above his grave the grass and snow Their soft, antiphonal strophes w They do not die who leave their thought Imprint on some deathless page. Themselves may pass; the spell they

Imprints on some deathless page.
hemselves may pass; the spell the
woulder.
Endures on earth from age to age,
And thou whose voice but yesterday
rell upon charmed listening ears,
hou shalt not know the touch of years;
Thou holdst time and chance at bay.
Thou hivest in thy living word
As when its cadence first was heard.

O Gracious Poet and benign,
Beloved presence! Now, as then,
Thou standest by the hearts of men.
Their fireside joys and griefs are thine;
Thou speakest to them of their dead.
They listen and are comforted.
They break the bread and pour the wine
Of life with thee, as in those days
Men saw thee passing on the street
Beneath the elims—O reverend feet.
That walk in far celestial ways!

Senator Briggs, Fine Amateur Boxer

Washington (D. C.) Herald.
Major Frank O. Briggs, the new Senator from New Jersey, is said to be one of
the finest armiteur boxers in the United
States, Classmates of his at the West States. Classmates of his at the West Point Military Academy say that he held the championship of that institution two of the company followed seven real extended the championship of that institution two of the company followed seven real extended the standard and neighbors at Trenton say he has kept in practice ever since he has been a resident of the stangers hit the first barber shop on New Jersey capital. It is believed that the only two men in public life in Washington City who will be able to put the gloves on with him when he comes here the stangers have apparently preferring to submit themselves to the tender mercies of one "artist" at a time. Assistant Postmaster-General Frank H. Assistant Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock, both of whom ranked high as boxers at Harvard, and each of whom, it is understood, is anxious to have a bout with the athletic new Senator. Whether Mr. Hitchcock and the President have ever faced each other is not definitely known, though that there was much quiet talk of a match between them about a year ago was a fact that created great local interest at the time.

great local interest at the time.

Plutocrats' Dollar Grows to \$258,000.

New York Sun.

"A plece of properly changed hands down at Canarsie not so long ago which attests how values have jumped in this part of the woods," said a real estate man. "This was a farm which was bought from the Indians about 150 years ago for a demijohn of very bad rum, three empty bottles and two old plug hats. I think the original purchase was made by one Jacob Scheuck. When the farm passed out of the possession of the family not long ago it brought a few dollars over \$258,000. A liberal estimate of the cost would be \$1."

Her Cat Better Than Clock.

Kennebec Journal.

A Brunswick woman received a tele-hone call one morning last week from phone call one morning last week from Bath friend, asking her the time of day. 'The Brunswick person, surprised, telephoned back it was 10 A. M., whereat the Bath person explained that her fairs and conventions and other institu-clocks were all at 9:30; which she said loss which have long been favored with she knew was wrong, as her pet cat had just washed it face, which it did every morning at precisely 19. Hereafter the Bath woman proposes to regulate her clocks by the cat's ablutions.

All Abourd for the Land of Nod. There's a popular train to the Land of Nod On the Sunset Limited Line; It's timed to leave as the sun goes down And the lamps begin to shine.

It is known on the road as "The Bables Own," And it gets the right of way; From dusk to dawn it makes its run, For it seldom runs by day.

It's a "Limited Special For Little Folks," With a Buffet Car behind That carries the things all bables need In charge of the Dustman kind.

Sugar sticks and griddle cakes, Flum jam and cambric tea, Marmslade and penny buns Can be had for a nominal fee.

The Dustman rides on the engine's back;
He lives in the big Sand Dome;
He walks through the aisles of the cars a
night
And crooms the songs of Home, Hs gently scatters the dust that spothes, Like takeum powder sweet; Then, when all are askep, he takes a peop For something nice to eat.

"All aboard for the Land of Nod!
This way, please, for the Siespers Supper is served in the Buffet Car;
Eat hearty and close your Peepers."

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Aboriginal Nobility Travels. Bickleton News.

Pio-Pio-Mox-Mox and his Queen Sacajawes passed through Sixprong Monday.

Got 'Em at Church, Maybe,

Coos Bay News.

A man in Canada died the other day at the age of 11s without having ever bought an umbrella. But think of the number he might have borrowed during his infe-

Reminders of the Prince of ach containing approximately lozen bottles, are included.

Probably Hankered for It Raw.

Salem Journal.

So long as eating seems to be the main object in life at the Indian training school, it is passing atrange that the four noon-faced beauties, who are something of epicures themselves, should play ruant.

Towel Next.

Prineville Review.

The Review office had its windows washed yesterday. This is the first time such an operation has taken place since 1878, and the editor is now able to sit in the office chair and see clear across the

Good Name for the Job.

R. D. Hume is preparing to resume the publication of the Radium. W. A. Pbresher, a late arrival from Las Vegus, N. M., is to have charge of the office. Mr. Thresher, besides having had considerable experience in newspaper work, is also a lawyer.

Curiosity in Malhenr.

Vale Orlano.

It was a sight to be seen, when a German was in town Saturday displaying himself on the streets. He looked like any other German except that he wore wooden shoes, not the kind the heathen Chinese wear, but they were the kind you would make out of regular six by six timber, and looked a good deal like miniature boats.

The Yambill Plan.

Newberg Graphic.

A company of half a dozen home-seekers who landed here a few days ago, were given special attention by three hotel runners in their endeavor to extend to them the "freedom of the city." on their wardows.

PORTLAND, Or., March il.—(2 the Editer, the Oregonian.)—Deer sur: 1 want 2 run fer Mayor uv portland at this kunling eleckshun, & 1 rite u this letter 2 find out what 1 will hav 2 du 2 get thare. l supoze frum what I hav red about it that I will hav 2 file a petishun & plat-form. I haint had time 2 rits up a pe-tishun but mi platform iz as follers: L I am not in favor uv ennything.

No Rallroad Favors to Anybody

Minneapolis Journal.
Will not the general public be better off when there are no special or reduced rates for anybody? It may be hard on fairs and conventions and other instituectal rates, and could not have succeeded without them, but there is nothing quite so important in the whole rate readjustment business as that common caradjustment business as that common carriers and public servants shall play no favorities. There may be no favoritiem in a special reduced rate open to the public, but even such a desirable privilege ought to be weighted carefully as against the good of an even flat rate for everybody all the time, and no favors, to see that it is not overestimated.

Mr. Harriman and Court-Plaster.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.
"Mr. Harriman," says the Cleveland
Plain Dealer, "left the White House with
a smile on his face." Surely our ex-teemed contemporary did not expect him to leave with a patch of court-plaster

A Welcome Visitor.
Atlanta Constitution.
Up there I see him—in the old mulberry Up there I see him—in the old mulberry tree.

Last Summer's mockin' bird—he's singin' right at me!

I think I hear him sayin': "Oh, the Spring is goin' to be!

Don't you see the sunshine on the mead-ows?"

Up there I see him—he's lookin' at his best;
Bright eyes takin' in the world from rosy
east to west;
Pretty soon you'll see him with the blossons at his breast.
When Springtime is sweet along the meadowa!

