The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1906

A youth who had come from Puget Sound, on foot from Olympia to the Cowling River, down the Cowlitz in a canne with a couple of Indians, and from the mouth of the Cowlitz to Portthe steamboat Willamette, crossed the Willamette River in a skiff, the foot of Stark street, on the morning of October 4, 1856. Taking the road on foot for Oregon City, he arrived there at 11 o'clock; and from Oregon City pushed on to the southern end of Clackamas County that afternoon, to a point near Butte Creek, arriving there at 6 P. M., thirty-six miles from Portland. It was a good day's walk, but

for those times only ordinary work. Last Thursday, October 4, 1906, this person, after the lapse of fifty years. again crossed the Willamette River at Portland, for observation and retrospect-walking over the Morrison-street

Portland in 1856 contained about 1800 inhabitants. All business was on Front street. A few residences were established as far back as Sixth street and outh as far as Jefferson; but throughout the whole district west of First street no streets or roads had yet been opened on regular lines, and only paths, deed, was not made a territory until trails and zigzag roads made by wood- 1862. A considerable trade had, howopened on regular lines, and only paths, men led the way through stumps and the forest. The Canyon road had been River, which first was interrupted, and opened, but was yet almost inaccessible from the nascent city, and most difficult of passage or travel when reached. The Barnes or Cornell road was even more difficult, for it had sharper turns and steeper places. It Portland and the Cascades the steamer crossed Canyon or Tanner Creek near the present Multnomah Field, ascended and The Dalles the steamer Mary, the hill through the present City Park, three times a week. It took two days and further on entered the ravine, upon to make the trip, either way, between which it followed substantially the Portland and The Dalles; and in The track of the present road to the summit. In many places these roads were Ladd, agent, gave notice that the price so narrow that teams could not pass of freight by these boats from Portland each other, and most of the logs had to The Dalles was \$40 a ton, ship measbeen cut out at lengths, or widths, that urement. The steamer Belle was at gave room for only a single vehicle. In the Winter there was bottomless mud— On the Williamette the steamer Portthough the Canyon road was crossiald land ran to Oregon City, and the Enwith timber a portion of the way. No. terprise from the falls to Corvallis. one who passes over those roads now The Multnomah ran between Portland can have any idea of the size of the and Astoria, and the Jennie Clark, untrees or the density of the forest then. der Captain Ainsworth, between Port-The logs, undergrowth, ridges and gullies, hills, steeps and sharp turns in the ravines rendered roadmaking a thing from Rainier to Portland, fifty years difficult now to comprehend or believe. ago, had been brought around Cape On the East Side, after passing the Horn, but she was too expensive

narrow strip of low land, of which service here and was taken to Califor-Union avenue and Grand avenue are nia. Jacob Kamm and George A. now the limits, there was unbroken Pease are the only ones of the early forest then, and till long afterwards. The original donation claimants were Kamm came to take charge of the enthe only inhabitants. The only house directly opposite Portland was that of Milwaukie, in 1850. She also was taken, Stephens. Others who held after a while, to San Francisco, as she claims were Gideon Tibbetts was too large for the trade then on our donation claims were Gideon Tibbetts and Clinton Kelly. To the north were rivers, E. W. Baughman, etill on the the Wheeler and Irving claims, and to the south the Long claim. East Port- gan his steamboat career as a fireman land then had no name as a town. Yours were to elapse before a beginning was made of clearing the site. and Columbia in 1850. The road towards Oregon City, after reaching the high ground, threaded the darkest and thickest of forests. With the exception of the small spot on the is merely to set down a few facts as West Side that had been partially cleared-though logs and stumps everywhere abounded-the whole site of the present city was covered with "the continuous woods where rolled the Oregon." So dense was the forest, so impervious to the sun, so cool the shades. that the mudholes in such roads as had other. been opened scarcely dried the Summer

A flatboat was maintained for a ferry at Stark street, with a skiff that would carry a single passenger, or two or three, which was used when there were no teams to cross. The East Side, as we now call it, furnished little traffic Most of it came from for the ferry. Oregon City and beyond.

The purpose of the youthful traveler in coming from Puget Sound was to go who was elected President in 1856. By to Forest Grove to school. But he first 1860 somewhat closer touch had been had occasion to go to the southern part of Clackamas County, and afterwards for the first time was to vote for to Lafayette, in Yamhill. Thence to The various stages of the journey were made on foot, after Abraham Lincoln, quickened the attenthe manner of the time. The baggage tion of all. Even so late as 1860 the enwas so light that it didn't get the Roman name of impedimentum. It was a single small satchel. President Marsh was the University at Forest Grove, and Judge Shattuck the Academy. Both, of course, were men of all work, constitution of the human mind that the form of certain women's organiza- to a robber who holds him up and re- relevant question, no matter how tri-

students-there were not very many 'boarded themselves." A dollar a week was supposed to be money enough; two

dollars, luxurious living. At that time there was no school at Puget Sound, except a small private experience in pioneer life there, used to school at Olympia, kept by Rev. George say that life here in our pioneer times F. Whitworth, pioneer missionary, who still lives at Scattle, and not long ago or privations as in the early settlement was at Portland. His school was a mixed school, in which only primary instruction was given, for there was no demand for higher. In Washington the public school had not begun; in Oregon formed was remote from the seaboard it was making here and there its earli-

In that October, fifty years ago, the weather was fine, as now. The early rains had washed the smoky dust out of the atmosphere, and the woods were fresh and clean, untouched yet by frost The cheerful spirits of the young and lonely traveler, who was on his way from Puget Sound that week, and who was, so far as he knows, the only passenger on the road, put Nature also in her cheerfulest mood: for whether we find Nature kind and genial, or harsh and no bridges, one had but to strip and wade or swim, carrying his clothes in a close pack on his shoulders or pushing them ahead of him on a float. Sometimes, on reaching a small stream, one would take the trouble to look for a footlog over which he might pass, but ot often, for the dense undergrowth along the stream hid everything and it was often impossible to break through t. Besides, to wade or to swim was nothing. All young fellows took it as matter of course. On the Chehalis on the Newaukum, on the Cowlitz, there was no place where you could get in outlook-not even up and down the sinuous streams, for any distance. The great trees and dense undergrowth shut out everything. Here and there a first settler was beginning his little learing. But within a few years these first ones usually gave the effort up as hopeless. The clearing could come only with more powerful agencies that attended the railroad. At the Cowlitz Farms was a prairie of some extent, hat had long been occupied by the men of the Hudeon's Bay Company. It was the only real nucleus of a settlement between Portland and Olympia—though here and there at long intervals were scattered habitations. Where the town of Chehalis now stands a man named Saunders lived, at whose house most travelers stayed over night; and on the east fork of the Cowlitz, at its junction with the main stream, there was a setier named Gardiner, who with his a boy of fifteen, lived the life of a hermit, yet would help on his way, with LOOKING BACKWARD-AND FORWARD. fare of hardtack and bacon, and a roof when it rained, the traveler who chanced to drop in on him. To the wayfarers of the Cowlitz trail he was known as "Old Hardbread." Mighty

good man he was, Western Oregon, fifty years ago, was so fully settled that the most desirable lands were all taken. The great donation claims of 640 acres, to man and wife, covered all or nearly all the open valley lands. The country then was everything, the towns comparatively nothing; and Salem, as the center of agricultural Willamette, was in many ways a more important town than Portland; as was proven by the fact that even at a later date it was able to get more votes for the state capital than Portland. Eastern Oregon was of little consequence then. In fact, hostile Indians had driven out of the 'upper country" the few whites who had tried to fix their homes there. Volunteers of Oregon and Washington were still in the field in pursuit of the hostile Indians east of the mountains; but at Puget Sound and in Oregon the contest with the Indians was practically ended. There were no white settlers yet in Idaho, which, inever, grown up between Portland and the interior, by way of the Columbia afterwards supported, by the Indian war. Fifty years ago there was pretty regular steamboat movement between Portland and The Dalles, with portage connection at the Cascades. Between Senorita, and between the Cascades Oregonian of October 4, 1856, W. S. On the Willamette the steamer Portland and Oregon City. The Willam ette, the boat on which this writer came steamboat men who still live here.

on the Whitcomb, Pease, at the age of 20, began boating on the Willamette But it is not the present intention to attempt even a sketch of Oregon's early steamboat history. The purpose to the state of the country fifty years Transportation is great part of the life even of a ploneer country; and Portland owed its early growth entirely to its position in relation to navigation on the one hand, and to accessibility from the ploneer settlements on the

gines of the Lot Whitcomb, built at

Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, be-

With the outer world communication was had chiefly by steamer from San Francisco. Fifty years ago the steamers came usually twice a month. Latest news from the East was from one month to six weeks old. But it was matter only of mighty interest that could fix the attention of a people so nearly isolated from the world and de voted of necessity to the little life around them. People here hardly cared gained with the world. Oregon then President, and the questions of that year, resulting in the election tire population of Oregon and Washington was but 62,059, more than threefourths of which was in Oregon. But those were days of idyllic life-at least of idyille memory; for so happy is the

membered, or are turned in after years But our ploneers, most of whom had

ome from the Middle West, or Upper Mississippi Valley, and had had much say that life here in our pioneer times never encountered so many difficulties of the older states. The reason was that the great interior country out of which the States of Kentucky, Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were and almost inaccessible from it. Or the other hand, access to the Oregon ountry was had direct from the sea and necessaries of many kinds were obtainable here, soon after the settle ment began, which the pioneers of the old West could not obtain at all. Especially after the discovery of gold in California, and after the rush thither began, tools, nails, glass and clothing could be had here. Our women in Oregon did not spin and weave in the households, as our mothers and grandmothers did in the older states, in their sour, depends on ourselves. No stream pioneer time. Certain luxuries soon be was an obstacle; for, though there were gan to appear here which our pioneers had not known in the states whence they came. Much of our food supply for a good many years came to us by sea. Flour and beans from Chile and sugar from Manila were sold at Portland and Puget Sound, for general con sumption. There were dried codfish, barreled pork, Malaga raisins and English walnuts. A few had carpets, possessions unknown to the early settlers of Illinois and Missouri. Attempts to imitate fashions in dress were not unknown. As soon as wheat and potatoes could be grown living became easy and in a sense luxurious; for there was every kind of game, excellent fish in all waters, and the small wild fruits in greatest abundance. Social life was open, hearty and free. Every house was open to the comer, whether neighbor or stranger. If night overtook you and you wished to stay, you knew you would find welcome. You had to ask no questions. It was a thing of course The country lay isolated so long that It took on a character of its own. Man-

> ilated. One year was very like another The few who came into the country from year to year, from abroad, sool and naturally fell into the prevail-ing modes of life. Industry was not strenuous. Production was carried scarcely beyond the wants of our own people, for transportation was lacking, and accessibility to markets. Of course the mercantile interest in such a community, though the leading one, could not be very great. The foundations of few large fortunes were laid, but the country in general "got ahead" very little. As the years wore on there came ome local raffroad development; but in the low state of industry then existing it had little effect. It was not till con-nection was made by rail across the continent that the new era began Even then, for a number of years, the progress was slow. It has taken time for the forces to gather that make for the modern progress. But now they are in operation, to an extent and with an energy that the survivors of the early time never could have expected to witness. Portland, as a leading center of this progress, presents wonderful aspects. No one who saw Portland fifty years ago, or thirty years ago, could have imagined the city would be or could be what it is today. And now

ners, habits, customs, naturally assim-

we see that its growth is but just fairly begun. Though there are no sighs or regrets over the transformation, there are 80 happy recollections of the olden time. Much of the character that was then established remains. Wrought into the newer forces of the later time, it continues an active, efficient and combining energy, bringing the old and the new into harmony together, modifying both. It is through such admixture that best results to society are at tained; for it gives variety to the life of a community; affording to the prinpiple of innovation their due influence and proportions. Jars It will produce; within them lies a principle progress, from which the best effects upon the life of a country may be realtzed. "Something different" has long been the need of Oregon. It is appear ing, during these recent years, and the signs of the transformation that has so long been necessary are due to it. Older Oregon, however, never will be submerged. It ought not to be. But it needs the newer touch of thought and action, the fruits of which we are now

beginning to see. One who has taken part in the active life of the Oregon country, nearly from its beginning; who has borne his share in its work of almost every description; who has known every kind of labor and made such essay of it as he could in wide variety of endeavor: who has pride in the Pacific Northwest. happy remembrance of its past and unbounded confidence in its futuresuch an one may, it is hoped, be pa doned an enthusiasm about a country with which nearly his whole life has been so closely associated, and cleared of any imputation of vanity, when he speaks of an experience which includes so much of personal observation and actual history in the progress of states great already and destined to ultimates beyond prophetic conception.

MR. PIPP.

Most delightful things are rare in pro portion to their delightfulness. Mr. Pipp is not. He is one of the most com mon figures in American life, though he pride ourselves in this country upon of Mr. Perkins as an auto-courteous, a question whether we should not substitute the word "subjection" for chiv- he took from the insurance company he in American civilization the shrill, fem- | Cortelyou. it makes our public performances too passionate and our likes and dislikes him auto-courteous,

It is also said by some that the ultraconservatism of the American electorate is due to this predominance of feminism. Women as a clase are gov- friend Mr. Cleveland, and auto-couruntil the fashion ontinue to be ence upon the American public than an act of courtesy. upon any other in the world. We always wait for some other country to set | the more common virtue is matter for an innovation or adopt a reform, just as the women wait for the Paris milliners to tell them what they wear. For example, we took the re-formed secret ballot from Australia, and we never thought of adopting cor rupt practices acts until the English had get the example.

We seem to be a Nation of Mr. Pipps so far as our public life goes. Think of the absurd abolishment of the army canteen at the dictation of Mrs. Pipp in

terish literature which is conformed so assiduously to the taste of Mrs. Pipp, who tolerates nothing "blase," to quote her own elegant French. Every schoolmaster in America is a Mr. Pipp. He trembles abjectly before the feminine element in the school and the community. Every Congressman is a Mr. Pipp, and our woman's clubs and societies are Mrs. Pipps magnified to gigantle proportions.

THIS SHOULD EDIFY YOU.

The time ought soon to come, and we be leve it will come, when in all large citie the people, without resorting to actual own rship of street railways, telephone systems etc., will take for their own benefit, as pay for the use of streets and other privileges the greater part of the net profits of the nominal owners beyond a fair interest on their investments. The time is drawing to a close when a corporation can pile up mil-lions upon millions of profits from these en-terprises, while the people are burdening nselves to improve streets and parks. Local Plutocrat Organ.

Truly and indeed! But if the time had come before the first families of Portland, owners of the local pluto-cratic organ, had squeezed the franchises of Portland for all there was in them, "piling up millions and millions of profits on these enterprises, while the people are burdening themselves to improve streets and parks," several great estates here would be less swollen, plethoric and dropsical than they are, and the people of Portland would still be in possession of many millions of property that were filched from them. It is edifying to note that the cheek of the plutocrat organ now is equal to pretended condemnation of the system out of which its proprietors and sponsors made their great grabs and large-handed robberies, which came to light last year,

WHERE BREVITY IS ESSENTIAL.

A word to those who write letters to The Oregonian: Make them shorter.

This is not a command, but friendly ounsel. Because The Oregonian feels that one of its functions is to give publicity to that which is in the public It has encouraged readers to mind. write their thoughts on all matters of general interest. A recent plan to group letters into a department of The Sunday Oregonian became impractical by reason of the extreme length to which correspondents stretched them. One page could not contain the letters received in a week.

Only one remedy is available if corespondents expect The Oregonian to carry their views on timely topics. Letters must be kept within reasonable bounds. Not one in a hundred that reaches 1200 words-approximately a olumn-but would be improved by condensation into half the space. The Oregonian will not take such liberty with

signed articles, A common fault with correspondents is the tendency to cover too much ground in one letter. If you have more than one topic, why not write sepa-rately on each thing that is in your mind? Or suppose you want to offer two lines of reasoning on the same subject, the whole to take up a column Isn't it quite as effective to split the article-one-half to be published a week later than the first? If what you write is worth reading, you will not lack readers.

Continuing its long-established policy of allowing free use of its columns for legitimate public discussion. The Orenian welcomes these letters. The field every day grows broader, earnest citizens, not only of Portland, but the entire Pacific Northwest demand a hearing; and in order that all may have access to the forum whose space, is of necessity limited, be it repeated: Make your letters shorter.

COURTESY.

The most courteous man of the Eighteenth Century was Lord Chesterfield, regions where they tak of whom Dr. Johnson, his boorleh conners of a dancing master and the mor- to suggest and multiply crime rather a great lexicographer, the father of all in these horrible records to confirm the his definition of courtesy as being accurate for that primitive time; but since | which ought to be dealt with by meth has the manners of Mr. Turveydrop. A man may, indeed, be the pink of courtesy in the modern sense, though his now one of the commonplaces of cur-manners are rough and brutal. Some rent literature. Judge Amidon, of the drawing-room. Their manners and look, that the administration of crimand grace in saloons. Another histori- eminent jurists, among them Mr. Taft was Lord Bacon; but his was of the was directed toward himself and inured | icans have almost ceased to look to to his own benefit.

requires that the reader should know late of the New York Life Insurance sense. We say that he was courteous o bring him out in his true beauty. We feeling for language would not speak new methds of circumlocution invent man, from the fact that of the alry. It is said by many observers that turned over the entire amount to Mr. Had he kept it, as Mr.

Whether courtesy or auto-courtesy is rible outcry over each act of autoburglary, embezzlement and the like, Courtesy, too, which is the same in na- have originated. ture as auto-courtesy, is decried by the vulgar, who call it bribery; but the manners and customs of high society never were pleasing to the vulgar and courtesy, voluntary and involuntary. A man extends involuntary courtesy

was involuntarily courteous to the hold- will reverse the decision or order a new The courtesy which the bank at Rainier extended to the hold-up men was inare for the most part voluntary. Probably the most courteous body of

States Senators. Like Mr. Ryan they contributed to alienate the confidence show both courtesy and auto-courtesy of the people from the courts and culti In the highest degree of perfection. wate our National disposition to What could exceed the couriesy of the gard the law and its machinery. Senate to the Express Trust? On the other hand, what could exceed the auto- that Americans are not by tempera courtesy of Mr. Balley to himself? The ment law-abiding. The breakdown of courteous desires of the Senate are often checked by popular clamor. Thus, think of the touching courtesy it would extend to the shipping trust if the universally admitted. Mobs in the newspapers would only keep still about South punish negroes by lynching; Still, the Senate, and the House, too, manage in spite of the public to distribute a fair number of courtesies. The Steel Trust remembers Congress in its prayers every night. The Sugar and Tobacco Trusts do the same. "For all the courtesies we have this session received. Lord, make us truly thankful"; such is the blessing which is reverently said at each directors' meeting, the individual, not only in the case of Next to the Senate, the most cour-

teous bodies of men in this country are the plutocratic corporations, particular-The courtesles of the railroads are like the bleasings of Providence, falling upon the just and the unjust, from Federal Judges down to County Commissioners and Assessors, They are almost as abundantly distributed throughout the Nation as Mr. Aldrich's courtesies to the voters of Rhode Island or those of Mr. Hearst to the Democratic delegates at Buffalo. These courtesies are extended by the ficiencies in our civilization is the slow rallroad trust out of pure benevolence, with no thought of a return. In bestowing a pass upon an Assessor or a Judge, the railroad lawyer always sends with it a quotation from scripture to "When thou doest alms le this effect: not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. The word "alms" here is the old-fashioned, Biblical term courtesy. The Pealmist says of those who receive such courtesies, that "Their right hand is full of bribes," but David wrote that psalm, it is the 26th, In his old age, after his perception of

delicate distinctions had be Of course, the railroad trust expects no return for its courtesies, especially those extended to Assessors and Judges. If a return were expected the benefactions would not be courtesies. Still, how rude and vulgar it would be for Judges and Assessors, to say nothing of Councilmen, to receive courtesies continually and return none. Should we not all be ashamed of their boorish acquisitiveness? The law of the polite world is give and take. When a man receives a courtesy he must return one. Otherwise he is not likely to get any more, for the railroad trust is exceed ingly particular about the rules of etiquette.

COURTS AND MOBS. It is stated in the New York World 4000 persons have been murdered by mobs in the United States. Most of the ynchings have occurred in the Southern States, but not all of them, by any means. Up to 1893 most of the mob nurders were by shooting, but since that date a gradually increasing proportion has been by fire, sometimes with tortures of fiendish and incredible ingenuity. If these frightful executions ended to diminish the number of crimes in the sections where they pre vall, one might excuse them, though regretfully. But they have no such effect, The more lynchings the more occasion for them is the rule. They act upon the popular imagination in Indi- than that of Iowa, Tennessee and many ana, Texas, South Carolina and other as the old-time barbarities of legal sunny days in Oregon and Washington temporary, said that he had the man- slaughter did in England. They tend als of Delilah. Since Dr. Johnson was than to prevent it. There is something lexicographers in fact, we must accept | belief of certain theorists that crime is disease, contagious in character, then it has changed. To call a man ods of medical science rather than by courteous new does not imply that he those of the criminal courts and mobs.

That criminal jurisprudence in America has become a lamentable farce is rent literature. Judge Amidon, of the of our most courteous dignitaries would | Federal bench, said openly in an admake but a sorry appearance in a dress which was published in the Outlanguage appear with more congruity inal justice has broken down, and other cal character famed for his courtesy and Judge Brewer, substantially agree with him. As to the fact, which he species known among the learned as stated rather boldly for a lawyer, it is auto-courtesy, that is, courtesy which a matter of common knowledge. Amertheir courts of justice, either in matter A clear understanding of this subject | criminal or civil. The law is looked upon by the people as a juggler's art the distinction between courtesy and The results to which it leads depend auto-courtesy. A few illustrations will wholly upon the skill of the manipubest fix it in the memory. We have al- lators, are subject to no rules of reason ready said that Lord Bacon was famed and are obtained by tricks, deceptions for his auto-courtesy, but we do not and devices not one whit more respect-need to resort to the dim shades of able than those of the late Herrman English history to find illustrious ex- or any other practitioner of legerde amples of its practice. Mr. McCurdy, main. Among the common people it has become an accepted rule to Company, was both courteous and the courts. Nobody expects much from auto-courteous in the strictly modern them except disheartening delay and exorbitant expense; while, on the other because he bestowed courtesies upon all | hand the courts try constantly to make his relations, while he was auto-cour-, the approach to their sacred precincts teous because he also bestowed them more and more difficult. Preliminary needs the art of the skilled playwright upon himself. A person with a correct fees are from time to time increased ed, and new barriers to justice erected. our chivalry to women. It has become but rather as an extremely courteous The New York statute forbidding a policy-holder to sue an insurance com pany is typical. It is a maxim among judges that lit-

igation ought to be discouraged. They Inine element to too pronounced; that Stensland did the Milwaukee-Avenue forget that courts are instituted for the Bank deposits, we should have called sake of litigation, which is thought by the wise to be preferable to neighbor-Mr. Ryan, on the other hand, le both | bood feuds and reciprocal murders. One courteous and auto-courteous. He is reason, if not the principal one, for the courteous because he has bestowed a growing contempt for the law and its courtesy of \$12,000 per annum on his administration in this country is the moon shot back? eystematic thrusting of the comm erned by fashions. What has been must toous because he has acquired for his people out of the courts. The impres own benefit and behoof the control of sion grows that they are for the cettle changes; and fashions change, not by the \$300,000,000 of the Equitable funds. | ment of quarrels among the rich. It eason, but by imitation. Hence, it is On the other hand, his bestowal of the may be heard anywhere in this country said, reason, argument, have less influ- \$100,000 salary upon Paul Morton was and every day in the year that it costs more than a man of moderate means can afford to have a case tried out in court, and that while a poor man can the example before we dare to initiate debate. The newspapers make a ter- easily be convicted of crime, it is almost impossible to convict a rich one. ourtesy which they have to report, and | This widespread opinion is, of course call it by harsh names, such as theft, only partially justified by the facts, but there is reason for it or it would never

Judge Amidon stated that the breakdown of our criminal administration had come about from the presumption that "error implies projudice." never will be. There are two kinds of somewhat technical proposition means simply that if the trial judge permits a witness to answer an improper or irnot only in school, but at home. Most hardships and privations are little re- tions. Think of our inane and spins- ceives his money. Thus, Dr. Morrison fling, the Superior Court, upon appeal, mand.

up men who took thirty dollars out of trial, taking it for granted that the his pocket; while, on the other hand, error injured or "prejudiced" one of the the Southern Pacific Railroad extends litigants. In criminal cases it is alvoluntary courtesy to the City Council. ways the defendant who takes advantage of this absurd presumption. effect of it has been to make criminal voluntary, while the courtesles which trials in many instances as meaningthe trusts extend to the Federal Judges less as a game of tag. Some of the "errors" are as senselees as forgetting to "stand on wood" or to cry "king" men in this country are the United excuse," With other causes this has vate our National disposition to disre-

For the evidence is overwhelming our criminal administration is no more manifest than the fallure of govern ment in our cities. Both are predatory corporations in the North secure privileges by buying votes and bribing Councilmen. Murders, crimes of corporations, crimes of politicians, holocausts in railroad wrecks and mo executions all grow from the same root. We have not yet learned as a people to live under the rule of law. We mit the public good to be sacrificed to criminals, but in almost every other direction. "Public welfare" is a concept which we have as yet scarcely formed But it is forming; and as our ideas of the public good become concrete and definite, our institutions will conform to them. Our courts are as good and efficient as we deserve. Their faults are our National faults, stripped and pillorled for us all to jeer at. couraging thing to say, but it is probably true, that the only permanent rem edy for these and other lamentable deprocess of education.

Eureka, Cal., holds firmly to the order of 1885, which declared that Chinese would not be allowed to remain in that city in any capacity. In the uprising against Chinese labor in that year, eq general on the Pacific Coast, Chinamen were treated with great violence, and made to leave the place. Last week thirty were sent there from Agtoria to work in a cannery, but, upon being warned, left without resistance. The question with owners of the cannery now is. Who will be found to take their places? Labor is scarce, a condition that is felt in every department in the industrial world, from the lowest to the highest. The problem is not one of wages, but of workingmen and women willing to give service for wages. The problem will work itself out in the usual way in due time. Meantime employers must make the best of the situation, and capable, willing labor will reap its deserved harvest.

Hateful beyond expression is the detective's trick of luring a man to break the law in order to betray and prose cute him. When this is accomplished by playing upon his kindly feelings, it is a worse crime than any ordinary breach of the statutes. The Anti-Sathat within the last twenty-five years loon League's detective who begged the University Park druggist to sell liquor for his stomach ache and then prosecuted his benefactor, committed one of the vilest acts in the catalogue of meanness and treachery. No Judge approves of such trickery. All men of und instincts condemn it. Has the league declared war on human kindliness and neighborly confidence, as well as on King Alcohol?

Nothing is to be gained, The Oregonian believes, by explanations of the rainfail in Western Oregon and Western Washington, or by aplogies for it. Our rainfall is not greater, but less, other states. Which is to say that it is as in other states of our Union, and far more equable climate. Our Boarde of Trade and Chambers of Commerce would do well not to put themselves in the attitude of apologizing for the best climate in America.

The National Government, if it is to meet the demands of different sections of the country for river and harbor and other improvements, must have more revenue. It can get it only by more taxes; that is, by extending the tariff on imports to a greater variety of articles, and by increasing the excises known as internal taxes. But there are politicians who make big demands for money, yet rail against the various taxes by which alone it can be obtained.

The amount of reckless shooting in come sections is appalling. It confirms what is often said of the low value we set on human life. The strikebreakers who recently crossed the continent from New York to San Francisco fired into the crowds at the stations on the way precisely like Russian Cossacks Watchmen, detectives and guards shoot as recklessly and foolishly as green hunters at a moving bush.

Our notions of right and wrong are strange. A man who kills another painlessly by shooting is hanged; one who spreads a deadly disease like diphthe ria through a community and causes the agonized deaths of half a score is mildly censured. Civilization long and hard road to travel before it becomes perfect.

Hogs are a dollar a hundred higher this year than last-and we are im porting them, too, at the same time that we are raising poor crops of wheat on land that would produce fine crops of vetch for hogfeed

Harbormaster Biglin got the surprisf his life when the Executive Board ismissed him for shooting at the lurking moon. Did the Executive Board overlook the fact that the man in the

Late to bed and early to rise is said to be Speaker Cannon's motto. Those who hope to attain Cannon's position in life by staying up late must not for get the other requirement.

An Illinois woman is suing for a di corce because her husband ashamed to be seen carrying the baby. Who wouldn't be ashamed to carry a baby of such a father?

Detective Mears, too, thought he wasn't getting enough pay from the city, and collected a few dollars from outsiders. Why not? Wasn't he a detective?

Rabbi Wise of Tennessee, may succeed our own Rabbi Wise. There is a sentiment in Portland that the supply of Wises should always equal the deTHE PESSIMIST.

Just look at old Senator Platt; With his wife he's having a spat. She's after his mon'. But Frank her step-son "Nit! You're not the only one Says:

Scat!"

The Oregon clergyman who married a ouple in Vancouver has subjected himself to possible arrest and fine, because he violated a law of the State of Washington. He need not worry. He won't be arrested unless he goes to Vancouver; and who would want to go to Vancouver, . . .

Of course, no one would be unneighborly nough to insinuate that Seattle has pad-

ded its exposition subscription returns.

The time is rapidly approaching when the shivering, dusky porter on the Pullman will swarm up the car until it is 140 degrees in the shade. A law should be passed compelling Pullman porters to wear fur overconts.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is responsible or the story of Norbert Welner, Norbert is now it years of age. He is an ardent student of Darwin, Ibsen and Huxley, and could read at the age of 18 months. Quite recently he easily passed the Harvard entrance examination, but they wouldn't let him in, because he was too young. Not the least astonishing thing about this youthful sage is his resemblance to Colonel Roosevelt. In ten years from now he will be the logical candidate for President to run against Bryan.

If it requires four shots for a police man to kill a wounded horse, how many innocent bystanders would be killed should be attempt to wing a flying thief?

One of the things that arouses the mirth of visitors to Portland is our method of naming our streets. On the East Side, for example, we have such streets as East Twenty-first street, North. It has been suggested that we add to this Willamette Meridian, so that there would be no doubt as to its locality. 398 E. 21st St., N., W. M., would look imposing as well as scientific. If we did that, it would perhaps be well to change the name of one of our bridges. Years ago, when one solitary, shaky, wooden structure spanned the river, we hailed with joy the completion of another bridge which was built of metal; and, with a glow of pride, named it the Steel bridge. Now we have three steel bridges instead of one. Perhaps we would seem less like a rural community if we gave the first a specific name. The "Third Street Bridge" would do.

Everyone has seen the sweet young thing who does things by algebra. She may be seen in action just after the thoughtful young man propounds some such question as this; "If a man's trousers cost twice as much as his vest, and one-half as much as his coat, and he owes the tailor 'steen dollars for the whole suit, how much will be pay for the vest?"

"That's easy enough," she says lightly, "Til do it by algebra."

To do things by algebra requires pencil, paper and some experience. The first of these she playfully extracts from the vest pocket of the thoughtful young man, and asks him for a piece of paper. This is forthcoming in the form of an envelope, the contents of which he first carefully examines to see that there is nothing that she should not read.

"Er-er-er-um," she begins, "why, of course. Isn't that silly? Let X be the value of the vest." "An X is too much to pay for a vest,"

objects the funny young man, who has seen her doing a mathematical stunt before; "the last vest I bought only cost a "Ten dollars is a whole lot for a vest,"

five is more like-o-o-o-a-ah, you mean thing! If you do that again, I won't speak to you. She then gathers her pretty face into a frown that is supposed to be condu-

she admits after some thought, "perhaps

cive to mental concentration, and takes another start: "Let X equal the value of the co-no,

that's wrong. Let X equal the value of the vest. If a vest costs \$5, then a cont yould cost twen-you stop your laughing, Harry Smith, or I will tell Lucy Hammond what you said about her front teeth." By this time her back hair needs fixing,

and after a graceful pat or two, she borrows another envelope from the thoughtful young man, and goes to work with unshaken confidence. "Er-er-er-um," she says again; "oh, yes, I see! Four X is the value of the coat-

Oh, Mary! Did you see that swell jacket in Chipman's. I tried it on and it just fit beaut-"You may think you're funny, Harry Smith, but you don't know who saw you

Saturday night, and I'm not going to tell, either, unless-, Now! I've got it; twice X is the value of the vest. After a futile struggle with an equation that won't work right, she arrives at the conclusion that the thoughtful young man

should buy his clothes ready made, and save all that bother; and that she would have got it all right if that mean Harry Smith hadn't laughed. Anyway, we all like the sweet, young thing.

. . . The Poet's Corner.

The only contribution this week consists of a poem of four verses. It is mostly about bive birds. As previously announced, our regular rates for poultry are \$8 for two birds, or \$4 for one bird; other birds pro rata. The contributor having sent in only 14, we cannot print the entire

IT HAS WINGS. H E O. You poor little defenseless thing," Baid Em to the blue bird, Hopping around on the dry ground, Never saying a word. I don't mind telling that Em is the lady

who wrote the poem. And then: Away went the bird with a song

To the top of a tree, And Em pitied the bird no more, For "It has wings," said she! If Em will tell why she didn't put salt

on its tall, we will print the rest M. B. WELLS. poem for nothing.

Engineer for English Channel Tunnel. London Post.

Sir Douglass Fox, who has been commissioned to prepare plans for the tun-nel under the English Channel, is one of the great engineers of today. It is owing to his constructive genius that the Cape to Cairo Railway was built, as well as the great bridge across the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River.

"Cola" Harvey Now a Boniface. Baltimore News.

"Coin" Harvey, whose book was a sensation of the free-silver campaigns, is now president and general manager of the Monte Ne (Ark.) Clubhouse, Hotel and Cottage Company. The concern has a hotel 205 feet long and a capital of