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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

WE SHALL NOT have socialism in this country for a long time yet, if ever. Meanwhile, especially at this time of year, as the Christmas holiday is at hand, the rich are under moral obligations to help the poor, to divide with them a little, to notice and aid the unfortunate, the distressed and the helpless. This ought to be done both as a duty and as a pleasure, not grudgingly, nor pharisaically, expecting that such bestowments will count to the givers for any large measure of righteousness.

There are not very many poor and helpless people in Portland, but there are some—little children, older children, wan and woeful women, even moneyless and discouraged men. Nor ought their past to be looked into too closely at such a time.

However a rich man has gained or secured his wealth, he is or should be and should regard himself as to some extent a steward of it. It is his but for a brief time. He brought nothing into the world, neither can he take anything out of it. If he hoards hundreds of thousands or millions, while neighboring fellowmen are suffering for the necessaries of life, discouraged, despondent, despairing, and whom what he would not miss would cheer, help and encourage, then he is no Christian, whatever church he may belong to or however liberally he may support it.

New York is a city of many multimillionaires, and tens of thousands of men and women who out here would be called rich, and yet it is said that 50,000 children of that city go to school every morning breakfastless, and so many more who are equally hungry do not go to school. Within ten minutes one may pass from the brownstone mansions of the rich on Fifth avenue into an east side district where thousands of families are shivering with cold and becoming attenuated with starvation. Within three minutes from the great, brilliant stores of Broadway, he may reach tenements where are hundreds of despairing and not vicious parents who know not where or how to procure the next pailfull of coal or loaf of bread for themselves or their hollow-eyed children.

What a mockery Christmas is to those helpless, suffering poor! What a mockery in the face of high heaven must be its lavish observance by those rich neighbors who spend tens of thousands for gifts to be made to rich friends and for one another's entertainment, while they spend not a dime for an effort to relieve the misery around them.

What is true of New York is true in a less degree of every other large American city. There is probably as little extreme poverty and suffering for lack of the necessaries of life in Portland as in any city of its size in the country; but in every ward, perhaps in every precinct, there are some who if not in the most abject poverty, need and deserve help and Christmas cheer. This is the duty and should be the privelege of the rich, but it generally devolves mostly on those next above the most poverty-stricken in point of means.

A FINE CHRISTMAS EDITION.

THE CHRISTMAS EDITION of The Journal will be the biggest and one of the best ever issued from Portland. It will contain a mass of information such as inquirers seek. There never was a more propitious time in which to advertise Oregon, never a time when advertising will count for more. It is a generally accepted fact that immigration tendency is now in the direction of the Pacific northwest, that indeed the tendency has been in this direction for the past two years, but each year with greater emphasis. It is just beginning to dawn upon homeseekers and investors that while they have been attracted to other and less hospitable regions out of which they have wrung a hard living they have entirely overlooked the most promising of all regions that now offer them an opportunity.

There is a very general awakening to this fact, evidenced by the number of inquiries which are coming in and the heavy travel which marks the seasons when the low railroad rates prevail. In addition to all other attractions Oregon has to offer the coming year the Lewis and Clark exposition which will open in Portland next June. Everybody is agreed that the combination will bring here thousands of people. In the meantime all of them are eagerly searching for information about the state and region.

The Journal has endeavored to meet the demand and its Christmas edition, issued next Sunday and sold at the usual price of the Sunday Journal, that is 5 cents per copy, will be strictly up to date. Nothing better can be had to send east to those who are inclined to come this way or who are seeking a new home in the northwest.

VARIOUS SCHOOL MATTERS.

THE BUILDING of an east side high school will be one of the inevitable results of the taxpayers' meeting. That decision will be the logical outcome of existing needs. Portland has not only grown up to but far beyond the capacity of a single high school to accommodate the pupils who apply for admission. Besides there has been an enormous growth across the river and if another high school is to be built it should be built in a section which will accommodate the greatest percentage of the pupils who will use it. Therefore the need being evident and urgent the section of the city in which the school should be built settles itself equitably. There is some little opposition among those who oppose all high schools. But it should count for little for the reason that so long as we maintain a state university we must fill the gap between it and the grammar schools and that can best be done through the high school.

The Journal has warmly urged the building of such a school on the east side and none will be more rejoiced to see such action taken. At the same time it wishes once again to urge the lessons of the present year. The moment it is determined to build such a school preparation should at once be made for the work. It should be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year and no excuses for failure should either be offered or accepted.

In this same connection we wish to call the attention of the taxpayers to the matter of the teachers' salaries. So far they have not received the attention which they deserve. At the coming meeting provision should be made for an increase of the salaries and it should be done on a reasonably generous scale. There have been heavy reductions in salaries without corresponding raises. In the meantime the cost of living has increased so that the lot of the teacher has been made doubly hard. All of this is simply a matter of bare justice and it should be allowed without further discussion.

GERMAN AND BRITISH NAVIES.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has been increasingly active lately in building up his navy, having thirty-odd warships of all kinds now in construction or contracted for, and demanding of his reichstag appropriations to build more, evidently aiming to run a navy-building race with the United States in the effort to have the second greatest navy in the world, and one that would give pause even to England in case of threatened conflict.

Observing this strenuosity in navy building on the German emperor's part the British Army and Navy Gazette has published a series of articles calculated to arouse the mettle and hostility of Great Britain, to incite that government to even greater efforts in navy building, and to infuse into the somewhat phlegmatic British mind the idea that the German navy was becoming a serious menace to Great Britain. Other British publications have taken the same tone, and German periodicals have retorted in no very courteous terms, and the feeling between the two great nations has become so strained that, it is reported, some saucy if not threatening or belligerent correspondence has passed between the two governments.

If navy building thus leads to jealousy and threats bordering on belligerency, what becomes of the fine theory that great navies are assurances and even guarantees of peace? When a nation gets a tremendously big navy will it not desire to fight it? Give a boy a new gun and he wants to shoot.

The death of Prof. Horace S. Lyman, while yet in the ripe prime of life, removes one of Oregon's most useful citizens and teachers, and is a loss to the whole state, in which he was so absorbingly interested. He was a native of this state, and made it a constant study from his boyhood, resulting in the most extensive "History of Oregon" that has so far been published. Professor Lyman was for some years a preacher, but left that calling for the more congenial if more laborious work of teaching, in which profession he was prominent, successful and honored. Though not physically strong, he accomplished a great deal of good work in and for his state, and will be missed and mourned by a great number of its citizens.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION.

THE OPEN Air Sanatorium for Consumptives will be ready for occupancy about the first of the year. It consists of 14 acres of land on a bluff overlooking the river just above Milwaukie. There will be immediate accommodations for 15 patients and it is expected to increase the capacity to about 30. There is immediate need of furniture, particularly single and three quarter beds, lounging chairs, bedding, wraps, heavy overcoats. Anything in good condition will do. A postal card or telephone message to Dr. Woods Hutchinson or any member of the committee will receive attention or the goods may be sent to the freight house of the Oregon Water Power company at the foot of the Madison street bridge.

There is now a maintenance fund of between $800 and $900, but about $1,500 a year will be required as it is expected to charge a very low rate to the patients who take advantage of the institution. This is a practical enterprise that should strongly appeal to the good will of the public. There is none quite so unfortunate as those without friends who are suffering from consumption. Their plight appeals to the public and upon that public rests a certain obligation. The purpose of the sanatorium is to meet it in the most practical way and to provide such means as will not only ameliorate suffering but if possible bring about a cure. Such an enterprise is worthy of every encouragement and it will not seek in vain in Portland for the aid which it requires.

LOW WAGES VS. MARRIAGE.

Professor Simon N. Patten in the Independent.

The low paid employe today can succeed as well alone as with a wife, which his ancestors could not do. At the same time his selfish enjoyments are greater without her, for he may live irresponsibly, without a motive to save, and with all his surplus available for wayside pleasures of an anti-social sort. The disintegrating forces of a great city upon homeless youth are too obvious to need emphasis. The wage earning girl, on her part, is likely to acquire the taste of fragmentary, pointless and unproductive spending. Both form habits harmful to the altruistic motives of group-living—of the home idea. A man who goes from the saloon, street corner or cheap pleasure club; a girl who leaves the dance hall and pavement glitter to make a home for him, the bare necessities of which are hardly met by his wages, are not qualified by their experiences to bring to a successful issue the supreme test of character that makes stable a high standard.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Sir Henry Hawkins, a brilliant advocate and one of England's greatest criminal judges, expresses the following opinion in his recently published "Reminiscences."

"Let me say a word about circumstantial evidence. Some writers have spoken of it as a kind of 'dangerous innovation' in our criminal procedure. It is almost the only evidence that is obtainable in all great crimes, and it is the best and most reliable. * * * I have witnessed many great trials for murder, but do not remember one where there was an eye-witness to the deed. How is it possible, then, to bring home the charge to the culprit unless you rely on circumstantial evidence?

"Circumstantial evidence is the evidence of circumstances — facts that speak for themselves and that cannot be contradicted. Circumstances have no motive to deceive, while human testimony is too often the product of every kind of motive."

Why Kansas Goes "Dry."

From the Denver Republican.

A traveling man who drove across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day met a farmer hauling a wagon load of water.

"Where do you get water?" he asked.

"Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied.

"And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?"

"Yep."

"Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?" asked the traveler.

"Because it is just as far one way as the other, stranger."

Senator Pettus's Story of a Bad Pen.

From the Boston Herald.

Senator Pettus of Alabama was writing with a noisy, spluttering pen. Laying the pen down, he smiled and said:

"Once I was spending the evening with a friend of mine in Selma. We sat in the dining-room, and from the kitchen came a dreadful scratching sound.

"'Martha,' said my friend to the maid, 'what is that scratching in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to get in.'

"'Huh!' said Martha, 'dat's no dawg scratchin' de do'. Dat's de cook a writin' a love letter to her honeysuckle.'"

ADVICE TO SHOPPERS.

From the Baltimore American.

Don't go shopping yet awhile,
Wait a bit.
Time ain't here yet, by a mile;
Wait a bit.
Wait and go another day;
Christmas is two weeks away—
Wait, and join the frenzied fray;
Wait a bit.

Wait till all the stores are jammed—
Wait a bit.
Wait till aisles are packed and rammed;
Wait a bit.
Wait till salesmen are half dead,
Tired of limb and daft of head,
Till the shopping time is sped—
Wait a bit.

Don't employ a bit of sense—
Wait a bit.
Wait till every one's intense—
Wait a bit.
Wait till you can never get
What you want and have to fret
Like a hen with feathers wet—
Wait a bit.

Insanity and Billboards.

From Newspaperdom.

The daughter of a minister at Newark, N. J., has been made insane by a show bill. The report is that "the girl labors under the delusion that she can send wireless telegraph messages to Marconi, and that she is an actress in a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde company. Her insanity first showed itself after she saw a theatrical poster on a city billboard." The delusion that she can send wireless messages is very rare, but the delusion that she is an actress is an hallucination with which many ladies on both sides of the footlights are afflicted.

Small Change

Tomorrow is the last day to buy 'em.

Happy adults who can spare the price.

Happy children, who don't have to pay.

Spread Oregon weather reports in the east.

It may be a merry Christmas if not a white one.

General Nogi appears to be taking a holiday rest.

The Chinamen are still asking: "Walla malla?"

It won't do any harm to swear off a little in advance.

The fair year will not be a grafters' and gamblers' year.

Whatever the case, it is no puzzle to find a woman in it.

So far congress has ignored that growing treasury deficit.

There must always be some who cannot have a merry Christmas.

The presumption of innocence until guilt is proven still obtains.

If Tom Lawson goes broke. Everybody's can afford to stake him.

Coming on Sunday, it ought to be an extraordinarily good Christmas.

Senator Kuykendall may discover that he has talked too much in the past.

Life is worth living yet to old people who enjoy seeing children happy.

"Peace on Earth" will not appeal to the Russians, the Japs or Tom Lawson.

Santa Claus has not yet been subpoenaed to appear before any grand jury.

Unless you are a very close observer you have not yet noticed the lengthening of the days.

No telling what Cassie may have concealed in those missing sachels. More securities, perhaps.

Mrs. Chadwick's Christmas dinner will not be as elaborate and expensive as some she has had.

H. H. Rogers would like nothing so well for a Christmas present as the scalp of Tom Lawson.

It seems there was a falling out among the land thieves which gave Detective Greene his opportunity.

We may expect the cold to begin to strengthen almost any time now, but not enough in Oregon to knock us out.

The number of hobos in the country seems to be rapidly increasing again. For what reasons, amidst alleged prosperity?

The Salem Statesman says Captain Ormsby is the victim of rascals whom he trusted. But the government must have men whom it can trust not to trust rascals.

It seems to be generally agreed that the city engineer's office must be divorced from politics. This needs to be remembered next Spring. It would be well for the city and county if the offices of assessor, auditor, commissioners, and perhaps others, were also to be considered as purely business positions, and filled by men under no obligations to any party machine whatever.

Oregon Sidelights

The North Bend daily Post has fallen down.

A Sherman county woman has sold over $80 worth of chickens this fall.

Turkey raising for the San Francisco market is proving profitable in Coos county.

One day last week seven schooners were ready to leave Coos bay for San Francisco.

"Hurrah for our girls!" shouts the Albany Herald. But it is said the editor's kids are all boys.

At recent city elections 178 votes were cast in North Bend and 108 in Marshfield, many not voting.

A Coos bay mule named Maud is trying to live up to the reputation of the Maud of the comic pictures.

The Moro Observer claims that apples fully equal to those of Hood River are raised on Sherman county uplands.

There is much less snow than usual at this time of year in the Blue mountains. About zero weather at Kamela.

An Albany young woman fainted just after attending a Jekyl and Hyde play. Could it have been worse than usual?

The Lakeview Herald predicts a wedding there "in a few weeks." Weddings must be few and far between up there.

Hurrah for Linn county; it has collected taxes in full from a New York man who owns 110,000 acres of land in that county.

With a singing school, a literary society, preaching and Sunday school on Sunday and a dance every two weeks, Mapleton denies being dead.

Please do not call us to the phone and request us to inform "so-and-so" that they are wanted at our phone unless it be strictly a matter of business—we have no time to chase around after local gossipers.—North Bend Citizen. Why, you might get items that way.

In Lincoln county Judge Hamilton convened circuit court Monday morning, tried two jury cases that day, disposed of the whole docket and adjourned court for the term that evening. No wonder a judge who does business like this was re-elected, even if he is a Democrat. The lawyers down there must understand that he will not stand any delay nonsense.

Lake County Examiner: Lake county can take care of at least 25,000 people. We have the land for homes, the water to make them productive, the climate to make their occupants happy, and with a little energy exerted to secure tillers of our rich soil and the assistance of the government's fat pocketbook to wet the soil, we can, in a very few years, be the richest agricultural county in the state.

English "Corrupt Practices Act"

From the New York World.

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan, author of "The School for Scandal," was elected member of parliament 120 years ago from the borough of Stafford, he made an itemized bill of his expenses. The 348 burgesses who voted for him received five guineas ($25) apiece for their votes. During the six years of his term he supplied the voters annually with $200 worth of ale, besides paying the rent of poor voters, making his election cost him $10,825.

King George III gave an increased valuation to a seat in parliament by his habit of buying all the legislation he desired. He paid $125,000 to pass one bill, and he would allow the members to sell offices when he was short of cash to bribe them. This procedure made a seat in parliament a dividend-paying investment, and increasing sums were paid in bribes until at the Yorkshire election in 1807 there was paid out to bribe the voters $1,500,000.

The right to vote for a member of parliament thus became a piece of valuable property, and the owners of votes—only a few thousand in all Great Britain—resented attempts to pass either reapportionment or enfranchisement bills. Pitt, in 1782, recognising this property right, advocated the payment of $5,000,000 to the voters in 86 boroughs to compensate them for the consolidation of their boroughs.

There was no noted bribery until 1819, when Sir Manasseh Lopes was fined $50,000 and imprisoned for two years for flagrant bribery in Grampound.

During the next 20 years parliament passed frequent acts against bribery, but the remedy then seems to have been more to punish the borough whose voters allowed themselves to be bribed than to punish the man who did the bribing.

Grampound was thus disfranchised in 1820, Retford in 1826, Penrhyn in 1828, Liverpool in 1834, Carrickfergus in 1833, Stafford in 1836 and Sudbury in 1842.

This penalty of disfranchising the borough was enforced as late as 1870 against Beverly, Bridgwater, Sligo and Cashell.

Measures on these lines were ineffective, and in 1854 parliament passed the corrupt practices act, the full title of which is "A bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to bribery, corrupt treating and intimidation at elections." That this first corrupt practices prevention act was defective is shown by the fact that it was amended in 1856-59, in 1861-62-63-64-67, and frequently since, until in 1883 the original act and all the amendments were consolidated into the present corrupt practices law.

The corrupt practices act consists of 67 sections, besides a set of schedules which the candidates and their agents must fill out and swear to. Any complaint for violation is heard by a special elections court.

The corrupt practices act strictly defines what the candidates and their agents may and may not do. The prohibitions are, first, corrupt practices; second, illegal practices; third, illegal payments, and fourth, failure to observe the forms of the law regarding schedules, reports and conduct.

Corrupt practices are defined as treating of any kind, bribery, undue influence and personation. Personation, which seems to correspond to repeating or illegal voting in the United States, is a felony punishable in England as in the United States by the criminal courts. For any other corrupt practice the penalty is not more than one year imprisonment, $1,000 fine and disfranchisement for not exceeding 10 years.

The provisions against treating are strict. They define treating as the giving of anything whatsoever—meat, drink, entertainment, lodging or shelter. If the candidate or his authorized agent treats anybody to anything it makes the election of the candidate void, besides subjecting the guilty one to the other penalty for the act. If a saloonkeeper, innkeeper or hotelkeeper knowingly permits any bribery or treating on his premises he forfeits his license and the property on which the offense took place cannot be relicensed for three years.

Illegal practices are such things as providing conveyances to bring electors to the polls, and such other indirect methods of influencing their votes as hiring billboards from an elector, or buying a flagpole, or doing other business with an elector by which he profits. It is not forbidden to use billboards or to employ electors to paste bills or do other work of that nature, but every elector so employed loses his vote, and if he does vote both he and the man who employed him is guilty under the illegal practices section, the penalty for which is a fine of not over $500 and five years' disfranchisement.

Illegal payments are defined as the payment of money for bands, torches, ribbons and like devices to influence an election. Payments to saloonkeepers and innkeepers to use their influence are forbidden. Saloons may not be used as political committee rooms. For illegal payments the penalty is a fine of $500.

For a candidate or his agent to violate the corrupt practices act voids his election.

Every candidate is allowed by law to have one head election agent, one sub-election agent in every election district, one sub-agent or watcher at the polls and one clerk and one messenger at every polling place. None of these men may vote for him. The candidate and his head agent must both make sworn statements giving the names of all his employes and the amounts paid them, and these statements must be filed for public inspection and advertised.

This provision stops the hiring of watchers to loaf around the polls and do nothing except vote.

As sweeping as the prohibition of treating are the requirements in regard to election expenses. These expenses are limited in amount and fixed by law. Outside of the returning officers' charges, which are legal fees, and the personal expenses of the candidate, which must not exceed $250, the other expenses are limited in a borough of less than 2,000 voters to $1,750 and $150 additional for each additional 1,000 voters, in the country districts the limit is $2,500 for a constituency of less than 2,000 and $200 additional for each additional 1,000 voters.

This money may be spent only for printing, advertising, stationery, messages, postage, telegrams, public meetings and incidentals. The total for incidentals must not exceed $500, no matter how large the constituency, and in a constituency of less than 10,000 voters the allowance for incidentals is $50 for every 1,000 voters.

For every expenditure of $5 or over the candidate or his head agent must have a receipt, which, with full particulars of the expenditure and an itemized account, must be filed within 40 days after the election and published in two local papers. The statement must also contain a full list of all sums contributed or expended in the campaign by any party whatsoever and the name of the contributor.

Failure to file these returns as required by the corrupt practices act, unless satisfactorily excused to the court by death, sickness, fire or like unavoidable casualty, means that the candidate's election is void.

After the statements are filed, in case any one desires to attack their correctness or legality, that proceeding can be brought in the elections court, and if the court finds that the statements are not true and legal, that finding in effect vacates the candidate's election.

The usual remedies for perjury, false election returns and the ordinary election offenses which are found in the New York penal code appear also in the English criminal law. It is not these admittedly criminal offenses which the elections court was constituted to pass upon, and which the corrupt practices act has been perfected to meet. Their object is to reach the indirect and insidious bribery and corruption, to prevent undue influence, to eliminate large campaign funds and to prevent any other argument from influencing the voter except those appeals, whether to his patriotism or his prejudice, of which the whole public may take cognizance.

The Play

If the beauties of "The Princess Chic" are as well maintained in the future as they are in this season's production there is no apparent reason why the beautiful opera should not live as long as "Robin Hood."

It was gratifying, in the first place, to break away from a season which has been devoted largely to slivery musical comedy and get one taste of real, romantic opera. A good many people perhaps stayed away from the Marquam last night under the impression that the golden age of "Chic" had passed—that it was likely to be in a decadent condition after five or six seasons on the road. But, on the contrary, as its beautiful lyrics, subtle comedy and stirring ensembles came back, we were forced to the conclusion that it is the best all 'round singing company—principals and chorus—ever furnished in the work, and so far superior, as a singing organization and a beauty show, to any attraction seen here this season, that it is almost sacrilege to mention others in the same paragraph. I have witnessed each season's production of this opera, and have never heard it better sung, not even by a greater number of people.

The title role is entrusted to Sophie Brandt, of whom little was heard before. She is without question the most vivacious actress who has appeared in the part since Marguerite Sylva, and the only other "Chic" voice that could be compared with hers was that of Maud Lillian Berri. Her soprano is powerful, yet sweet, and that of a finished artist. She contracted the habit of distinguishing herself each time she appeared. I was sorry to observe that Miss Brandt cut out the dainty "Wood Nymph and River God," and at the same time glad she interpolated "Come Love, Go Love," a pretty waltz song from one of the popular operas of a few seasons ago.

George W. Callahan is the Brevet, a role in which Joe Miron once starred. Mr. Callahan is original in his stage business and never "slops over," if you will excuse the expression, in presenting the comedy of the soldier of fortune. His fine basso voice rang out well in the big solo, "War Is a Bountiful Jade."

The Duke of Burgundy is excellently rendered by Gus Vaughan, and it was not a bad idea to build up the part by giving him a solo, "When I'm Away from You, Dear." The old Chamberlain, by Jack Henderson, was an unctuous piece of comedy. He has done well to copy Tom Leary's methods, the original, and he uses new hits galore. For example:

"Did you vote the Democratic ticket?"

"No, I did not."

"Well, somebody did!"

As Lorraine, the page, Miss Jane Vander Zee was a picture, but that was less than half of her. Here is a young woman with the quality of contralto from which Schumann-Heincks are developed. She was nervous last night, her performance being the first she has given after several weeks in a hospital, but saints of old!—how she did sing "Lovelight In Your Eyes." Miss Vander Zee's lower register is nothing short of glorious, and I dare say her upper tones are no less beautiful when she is herself. More will be heard of her.

Caroline Lum is the soubrette and Lyman Wheeler, whose face is familiar, sings the tenor. They are both satisfactory, and made an excellent impression in the pretty story book duet. The smaller comedy parts were well done by George A. Thomas and Tom Smith Martin.

A special word is deserved by the chorus, which was so beautifully dressed, so shapely and handsome in appearance and so conscientious in its rendition of the ensembles that the opening words of this notice could not be left unsaid. "The Princess Chic" will be repeated tonight and tomorrow matinee and night. No one who loves music and legitimate entertainment should overlook it.

RACE WHITNEY.

SENATOR KUYKENDALL.

From the Independence West Side.

Senator Kuykendall is a gentleman of attainments, but he has not proven a success as a legislator. Excessive loquacity was his undoing as a senator. During two sessions there was scarcely a matter came up, however trivial and however remote of interest to him or his county, that he was not on his feet to have a say. Senator Kuykendall perhaps killed more time and uttered more words on the floor of the senate during the past two sessions that half of that entire body. He talked himself out of favor with his fellow senators. The bill which became the present educational law, he got referred to a committee and tried to have it or a substitute introduced in his own name. Politically Senator Kuykendall is allied with Senator Booth, who in recent years has acquired immense tracts of government timber land. A number of bills, having in view the interests of big timber corporations, particularly interests of the Booth-Kelly company, were introduced two and four years ago, but failed to pass. Dr. Kuykendall is also said to have further political aspirations. What they are has not been vouchsafed to this paper, but it can be set down for a certainty that if elected to the presidency of the senate, he would endeavor to use the position as a stepping stone to further preferment. The doctor's political nature, like his hair, is kinky.

BUSIEST PIECE OF RAILROAD.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The Spokane branch line from Pendleton to Spokane is said by all railroad men to be the busiest piece of road in the west, for the conductor. While the train on this branch is composed of but five cars, including the mail and baggage, yet, owing to the many stations and the frequent stops, the number of passengers handled in a day is very great. It is said that the daily number of passengers handled by conductors on the Spokane run averages 500. When the number handled by main line runs amounts to but 350, ordinarily, the excessive business of the branch may be imagined.

Roseburg business men are subscribing liberally to the fund for the new hospital to be built there.

The Market Basket

Tomorrow will be the day for purchasing turkeys. It is the day before Christmas, and it is also the day when the price will not be so firm. It is not likely that there will be much change in the retail price on turkeys, because at the high figures the market men are forced to buy, they cannot well afford to sell a good dressed bird under 25 cents a pound. Some of them have paid as high as 32½ cents a pound for turkeys at wholesale.

Never before in this city have turkeys come in as fast as they did during the past few days. Tons upon tons of turkeys were brought in by the various express companies and the delivery wagons have been engaged until late in the night in delivering them.

The turkeys that arrived the past week were of finer quality than those which came at Thanksgiving, although the birds that were sold then were better than those of previous seasons.

Portland people would have bought cheap turkeys this week had it not been for one thing. The receipts were very large—in fact, they were too large for the needs of the city—but the heavy purchasing by Puget sound cities, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., took about all the surplus up to yesterday afternoon. In the sound country but few turkeys are raised, and that territory is forced to look to Oregon for its supplies. California is in the same position. It is not an uncommon thing to see several cars of eastern cold-storage turkeys arrive in that city from the east for the holiday trade.

Chickens were in larger supply this week, and prices suffered to some extent. The main feature of the situation, however, is that a person can now secure a much better choice for the money than formerly. Tame geese and ducks were in quite liberal supply during the latter part of the week, but prices were high. Wild ducks are becoming scarce and prices are gradually climbing higher.

The season for Columbia river smelt is now in full swing, and prices during the week showed a sharp decline on account of the much heavier receipts. If the present movement keeps up smelt will be cheap enough to use as a fertilizer in the garden during the next week or so.

Columbia river salmon is now very scarce, most of the trade in the fresh fish being supplied from the sound. Oysters are now in their prime. The demand is very great, but the markets are very well supplied, and all of the different grades can easily be secured at the usual price.

Oranges are cheaper, some very nice stocks being on sale in the markets around 20 cents a dozen. Good apples may be had at almost any price. Grapes, though, are becoming scarce.

In the vegetable line there is everything in the market now that there is in the summer time. Prices, too, are right, if people would only investigate. Oregon has better cabbage than can be found anywhere else on the Pacific coast. There are green beans of all kinds from California, and artichokes from the same state. Lettuce is very cheap on account of the heavier supplies. New California potatoes are more plentiful and are selling around six pounds for 25 cents. Tomatoes are higher.

The prices on various products at retail are:

Chickens, 10@20c; turkeys, 20@25c; tame ducks, $1 each; tame geese, 19@20c pound; mallards, 85c@$1 pair; teal, 40@50c pair; widgeon, 50c pair.

Oranges, 20@30c dozen; tangerines, 15c; bananas, 25@30c dozen. Grapes—Tokays, Verdals, Cornichons, 40@50c per five-pound basket. Apples—Fancy Spitzenbergs, $1.50@1.75 per box; Baldwins, $1.50; Rhode Island Greenings, $1.50. Pears—Winter Nellis, $1.50 per box. Grape fruit, three for 25c; Jersey cranberries, 15c quart; strawberries, 15@25c pound.

Steaks, 8@15c pound; mutton chops, 8@15c pound; veal cutlets, 10@12½c pound; pork chops, 10@12½c pound; roasting beef, 10, 12½@15c pound; boiling meats, 6@8c pound; pot roast, 8@10c pound; corn beef, 8@10c pound; ham, 15c pound; boiled ham, 30c pound; spare ribs, 8@10c pound; pork tenderloin, 30c pound.

Crabs, two for 25c; lobsters, 20c pound; eastern frog legs, 50c dozen; shrimps, 20c pound; eastern prawns, 30c pint; salmon, two pounds 25c; flounders, 10c pound; rock cod, 12½c pound; California soles, 15c pound; perch, 10c pound; California striped bass, 15c pound; Sacramento shad, two for 25c; smelt, Columbia river, 10c pound; Puget sound, 10c pound; catfish, 10c pound; black cod, two pounds 25c; halibut, two pounds 25c; sturgeon, 12½c pound.

New potatoes, six pounds for 25c; radishes, turnips and green onions, two bunches 5c; water cress, 5c bunch; lettuce, fancy heads, three for 10c; egg plant, 15c pound; mushrooms, 25@35c pound; tomatoes, 20c pound; huckleberries, 10c pound; rhubarb, four pounds 25c; sweet potatoes, 12 pounds 25c; walnuts, two pounds 25c; others, 20c pound; beans, string, two pounds 25c; limas, green, two pounds 25c; artichokes, small, three for 25c; large, two for 25c; celery, 5@10c head; peppers, 12½c pound; cabbage, 10@15c head; cauliflower, 10@15c head; Oregon garden peas, three pounds for 25c; cucumbers, 20c each.

Lewis and Clark

In winter quarters in what is now North Dakota.

December 23.—The weather was fine and warm like that of yesterday; we were again visited by the crowds of Indians of all descriptions, who came either to trade or from mere curiosity. Among the rest Kogahami, the Little Raven, brought his wife and son loaded with corn, and she then entertained us with a favorite Mandan dish, a mixture of pumpkins, beans, corn and cokecherries with the stones, all boiled together in a kettle, and forming a composition by no means unpalatable.

TO CURE PESSIMISM.

From Physical Culture.

Hang these words on your bedpost or tack them into your brain.

I am going to become an optimist.

From now on I am going to change my entire life and my entire style of thinking.

I will endeavor hereafter to be generous in my view toward others, broad-minded, large-spirited and kind, thinking well of everybody, mean of nobody, and overlooking the little faults, believing that there are other qualities in the man that overwhelm the deficiency.

There is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us that it behooves each one of us to be charitable to the rest of us.

I shall see the bright side of everything.

I shall talk like an optimist, laugh like an optimist, and move about like an optimist, conscious of the fact that I shall radiate sunshine and make everyone around me happier.