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TURNING ON PENNOYER.

Governor Pennoyer's mortgage law record is not satisfactory to the alliance people, the Populists or very many farmers either.

He himself declares the repeal of the mortgage tax law an injustice to the farmer, the result of which is virtually placing all taxes upon land, and it may be a still further injustice because if the mortgage notes are taxed it will be virtual double taxation.

The Farmers Journal of Portland, late Reform Journal, and heretofore a special organ of the governor, but now managed by Jo. Gaston, declares in its last issue that Jo. Simon got ten thousand dollars from the Portland capitalists for persuading Governor Pennoyer to allow the repeal of the mortgage tax law. All we have to say to this is that if it is true Simon's fee was none too large. It will be recalled that when the first state board of equalization raised the Portland mortgages from 50 cents to 100 cents valuation, Governor Pennoyer opposed it. The Republican secretary of state and treasurer had to come to the rescue of the governor's own board and uphold their work. Then Jo. Simon's law firm appeared for the Portland capitalists and mortgage loan companies and their being retained then probably gave rise to the supposition advanced by the Farmers Reform Journal.

At any rate the governor is sailing in deep water on this mortgage question. His own household of the reform faith are catching him coming and going. He will hardly be able to justify his hitherto championing of the mortgage tax law as a just measure for the relief of the debt-burdened farmers, and his recent action, or refusal to act, in allowing the law to be repealed without a protest at least on behalf of the very much oppressed class he professes to represent.

It looks very much as if Governor Pennoyer was being turned upon by his own friends. It may be that the Farmers' Journal can prove what it says about Jo Simon getting a $10,000 fee for persuading the governor to let the Lawton tax bill stand. Whatever the result, there is no satisfaction in the repeal of the mortgage tax law. Lands will be taxed higher. Money will be taxed less. Foreign capital is placed at a premium and the non-resident gets the premium, besides being exempted from taxation, while he is able to collect just as much interest as ever, and the resident tax payer must foot the bills for foreclosure for the alien and non-resident. It looks as though the tide had turned heavily against the governor—the same tide he has been swimming so bouyantly upon.

A CORPORATION LAWYER.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. Bellinger, of the law firm of Dolph, Simon & Bellinger, United States circuit judge. He is one of the firm of corporation lawyers at Portland, who represent the North Pacific railroad and other leading corporations. Their sole business almost is corporation business. President Harrison practically refused to employ either Simon or Dolph to this position. Mr. Cleveland has probably picked out a very good lawyer for federal judge but he might have selected a member of the bar less closely identified with corporation interests.

Although a corporation lawyer, it does not follow that Mr. Bellinger will make a corporation judge. The mental habits formed, in looking upon legal questions from the standpoint of corporation theories, and the complications that may arise in his mind when his former law partners try corporation cases before him, may not sway his judgment, but they are distrusted by the people to some extent and that too with some reason.

Judge Bellinger was a former resident of this city and student here. He is a selfmade man and has a reputation for honesty and ability. His many friends here will rejoice over his appointment.

ALL AGAINST RICHARDSON.

There is a terrible combination against that man Geo. E. Richardson, suspected of being the Yoncalla train wrecker. The detectives, railroad officials, attorneys, Pinkertons and newspapers, less than all these forces combined have hung more than one innocent man, and sent thousands of poor men to prison, when the same forces have set free real criminals when enlisted in their behalf. THE JOURNAL has been the only newspaper in Oregon to give Richardson a chance for his life. It is not always right. It does not always win. But its sympathies in this case are based on good evidence.

FROM SUBLIMITY.

James Hays made a business trip to the Capital City Monday.

Wm. Bushy and Frank Harold of Salem were visiting this vicinity the past three days, returning to Salem Monday.

Jack Ditter is confined to his bed with the typhoid fever. Dr. Hunter of Stayton is attending him.

Mr. Riester of Jordan Valley was the guest of Mr. Adolph Riester, Sunday and Monday.

Archbishop Gross filled his appointment here Sunday, and confirmed 20 persons. He was accompanied on his return to Portland Monday, by Rev. Father Beutger who will visit this week in Portland.

Albert Downing left for Tacoma Tuesday to look after his interest in a saw mill which is located there.

Misses Dora Benson and Sylva LaCroix left for Macleay Monday. Miss Dora is to take charge of the culinary department of Judge Waldo's household and Miss Sylva went there to visit a week as the guest of Miss Edith Waldo.

Dr. P. D. Gannon, the vetinary surgeon left for Jordan Monday. He will sojourn there for two weeks when he will return and make his headquarters here.

Edmund Hunt, of Mehama, spent the Sabbath here, the guest of Robert Woltz.

Henry Parker of Mehama, had an accident near town Saturday night. On his way home his buggy upset and threw Mr. Parker out and bruised his ear which he carries in a sling. The only damage done was knocking the dish out of two of his buggy wheels.

FROM WOODBURN.

The attendance at church was small Sunday, owing to the bad weather.

Another special school meeting is to be held this week. This time to consider the plan of taxing the district to build a new school house.

T. J. Clark has nearly finished his contract of cutting brush. He has done well with the work, considering the amount of rainy days there has been since he commenced.

Miss Alves Norwood, who has been in the East, visiting relatives for more than two years, has recently returned home.

Prof. Luse's school exhibition passed off nicely, everyone taking part acquitting themselves well.

Some parties who make trips to Salem, inform the writer of these notes, that the road is washing out badly in the center in front of our supervisor's residence and ought to be "plowed up" or "summerfallowed."

OUT OF SIGHT.

The traveling public are now fully alive to the fact that the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western line offers the very best accomodations to the public from and to Chicago, Omaha and intermediate points, not only during the world's fair, but all the year round. 4-3-6t

JAY GOULD BY HIS PORTRAIT PAINTER

Observations of His Character by Hubert Herkomer.

I see that Jay Gould is dead. I painted him while I was in America in 1883, and I have been wondering if some notes on my knowledge of him would be interesting now.

He declined to sit at first, but when a friend of mine told him he had made a mistake in refusing to sit to me said, "Oh, what do you know about him?" When assured that I was a safe man, he offered to visit my studio and see this friend's portrait. He spoke little at that visit, only really asking what the portrait would cost and how long it would take to do. These questions being answered satisfactorily he said, "I guess I'll be done," and we arranged the sittings.

Fifteen minutes before the last sitting was over he said: "You have still a quarter of an hour according to our agreement. Shall you get done?" "Yes," I said, for I knew my man and took good care to be well ahead of time. He was satisfied with the result, but I am sure he was more impressed by my having been "on time" than by the artistic value of the work.

During the sittings he conversed easily and readily about his accomplished deeds.

Jay Gould probably never before or since my sittings allowed himself to be looked at as I was obliged to look at him for my painting, for I had him in strong light, while I was in shadow. This order of position it was his study to reverse in life. I saw painful expressions pass over his face as of deep seated troubles lingering in his mind, and it is a fact that he never came to the sittings without a detective following him.

He had a happy knack of thinking of methods for bringing to justice people who tried to injure him, which was well illustrated by an incident of which he told me. Having received some letters threatening his life, and as these letters were always posted in New York he arranged to have all the pillar boxes watched, and when a letter was dropped into one of them it was taken out at once and examined. It was in this way—a costly way indeed—that he ran to ground the person who wrote them.

When others wondered where his power lay, as there was so little outwardly to indicate his great ability in certain directions, I felt the true index was his fine fiber and sensitive nerve structure.

Undoubtedly he was a student of human nature and based his operations on his judgment of men more than on his judgment of events.—London Telegraph.

An Italian Doctor's Sign.

"When I was in Italy," said Frank Wallace, "a fit of curiosity took me to Trani. It is a quaint old place and is filled with enough relics of the dead past to keep you guessing for a month. While strolling leisurely along a dirty little narrow side street one day, I was attracted to the sign hanging from the front door of a physician's office. It was a wonder in its way, plainly but neatly printed, and set forth the man's ideas of business in a way that could not be mistaken. I was so struck with it that I made a copy of it. This is how it read: 'Professor Ricca. The said Professor Ricca will use for his salves in making them live snakes and large serpents, wolves, bears, monkeys, marmots, weasels and numerous other wild animals, alive and in good condition.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Size and Street Car Fares.

Tuesday afternoon an electric car started for Covington. Every seat was taken. At Third street a woman weighing probably 200 pounds got in. A small man got up and offered her his seat. The man weighed probably 125 pounds. The woman looked at the small space he left when he arose. Then she glanced at her own figure. She thanked the man and said she would stand. The next man then stood up and she instantly sat down. She now occupied the space that had accommodated two men, and the woman next to her was uncomfortably crowded. One of the men went on the back platform and mumbled something about big people paying double fare or little people half fare. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hiding Character.

It is true that we instinctively express emotion and character after certain forms, but nature, that has given man the instinct of expression, has also given him the instinct of self preservation, and the latter prompts him with the desire to hide and disguise expressions which may call a dangerous attention to his weakness. Hence it is that the nervous man will often put on the appearance of the bully, and the coarse minded brute will strive to hide his real nature by an almost exaggerated gentleness and delicacy of action—both very often with a very fair measure of success.—London Spectator.

Not at the Theater.

Employer—Why are you so late this morning?

Boy—I laid awake so long las' night I couldn't wake up.

"Humph! What kept you awake?"

"Try in to remember all th' things you told me to do today."—Good News.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

A long forehead indicates intelligence, a short forehead activity.

A projecting under lip indicates ostentation, self conceit and folly.

The ridge of the perfect nose should be broad and almost straight.

The upper lip, when projecting, shows arrogance and want of shame.

A pale complexion indicates a weak constitution, often heart trouble.

Gray eyes are generally found associated with prudence and foresight.

A dimple in the chin is pretty, but indicates weak mental organization.

A curling upper lip betokens a supercilious and haughty temperament.

A broad, conspicuous forehead always indicates great mental penetration.

The chief characteristics of a broad face are inflexibility and obstinacy.

Projecting, rolling eyes belong to people destitute of genuine veneration.

Warts on the chin or neck indicate industrious, active, sanguine persons.

A mouth exactly twice as broad as the eye shows dullness of apprehension.

A thick neck generally accompanies a gross organization and coarse tastes.

A money lover carries the head inclined forward and a little to one side.

The most expressive eyes are never very round nor wide open, are neither too prominent nor too sunken.

Indulgence in bad tempers may stamp them on the face so indelibly that they appear natural characteristics.

Black hair belongs to the most powerful organizations, yellow to the most delicate, red to the most ardent.

Eyes which show white under the iris are commonly associated with nobility of character and exemplary life.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Luminous Tree.

One of the most remarkable of trees or shrubs grows near some springs about 12 miles north of Tuscarora. It is six or seven feet high, with a trunk which at its base is three times the size of an ordinary man's wrist. It has numberless branches and twigs, and resembles somewhat the barberry. Its truly wonderful characteristic is its luminosity, which is so great that on the darkest night it can be plainly seen a mile away. A person standing near could read the finest print by its light.

Its foliage is extremely rank, and its leaves resemble somewhat those of the aromatic bay tree in shape, size and color. The luminous property is due to a gummy substance, which can be transferred to the hand by rubbing and with the tranfer the phosphorescent light, while that on the leaf disappears. The luminosity is thought to be due to a parasitic form. The Indians regard it with superstition and will not come near it even in daytime. They give it a name which means "witch tree."—Horticultural Times.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat—57c per bushel.
Oats—35@40c per bushel.
Potatoes—40@50c per bushel.
Flour—$3.60 per bbl.
Bran—(Sacked) $18.00 per ton
Shorts—(Sacked) $20.00 per ton.
Beans, white, 3c per lb.
Eggs—16c per dozen.
Chickens—8 to 10c per lb.
Chopped feed—(Sacked) $20.00.
Ducks—12½c per lb.
Geese—7c per lb.
Turkeys—10c per lb.
Lard—12½@15c per lb.
Butter—25@30c per pound.
Beef—7@12½c dressed,
Veal—10 to 12½c, dressed.
Pork—7@12½c dressed.
Wool—15@18c per lb.
Hops—15@17c per lb.

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