CLERK TOOK GOLD FEVER

INCIDENT OF THE FIRST TERM OF UNITED STATES COURT.

Ingenious Balancing of Accounts by an Early Treasurer, and How the Deficit Was Squared.

PORTLAND, Oct. 6.—(To the Editor.)—In March, 1849, General Joseph Lane, as Governor by appointment of the Territory of Oregon, issued his proclamation from Oregon City announcing to the people that thenceforth they were a part of the people of the United States and under the jurisdiction thereof. Their consent was not asked. Pursuant to this proclamation an election was held, and the Legislature assembled at Oregon City in September of the same year. The session was short. Few new laws were enacted. A general omnibus law was passed, declaring that the laws of the provisional government were still in force, by which the Iowa statutes "big book" were the laws of Oregon "whenever applicable." Neither the laws nor the proceedings of the session were published, and the country depended on the understanding and memories of the members for what was done.

Judge O. C. Pratt, who had accompanied Governor Lane, held a term of the United States District Court at La Fayette, the county seat of Yamhill County, commencing September 17, 1849. This was the first court held under the Civil Government of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. Andrew Shuck was Sheriff, and the writer Clerk. All causes pending in the District Court under the provisional government were by law to be transferred to the United States District Court docket. Court was held in a large unfinished room in a house built by Jacob Haun for a hotel. The furniture was improvised from goods boxes and rough lumber. On receipt of the news of the gold discoveries in California in the Fall of 1848, all business was abandoned. The Clerk of the Court, Joel Perkins, hastily dumped all the records and papers promiscuously into a sack and sealed them up by tying the string. The bag was brought into court, the string untied, the papers assorted and the docket prepared. This old docket, recently discovered among the papers of the late Judge M. P. Deady, is the only record now remaining of that court. All court records excepting the probate proceedings were destroyed by fire in 1854.

On calling court it was at once seen that there was a new order of things. It was written in every line of Judge Pratt's face, in every tone, in every movement and attitude that "the dignity of the court must be preserved," and it was preserved. One rather prominent citizen indulged in some remarks not complimentary to the court. He was immediately hauled before the Judge, fined and placed under arrest. There was no more foolishness.

During this term of the District Court, under the advice of Hon. A. J. Hembree, who had been a member of the Legislature, steps were taken to hold an election and organize the county. The election was held in October, and the officers-elect met in La Fayette November 5. The laws had not been published, but it was known that the Iowa statutes "big book," of which one copy was found, was the law "as far as applicable." Jacob Comeggs, Elijah Dodson and Lewis Rogers had been elected Probate Judges, Andrew Shuck Sheriff, Ezekiel Kennedy Treasurer, and the writer Clerk. After all had been sworn in, the Clerk was required to read the law. By this it was found that one of the Judges must be president of the court. Each desired the place, as it was supposed that there were some additional honors in the position, but each wanted the other two to force it upon him. A long silence ensued. At length Judge Dodson, in his slow, deliberate manner, between puffs from his cob pipe, said: "Well, I don't know as I know much about this 'ere business (Puff), but I was Justice of the Peace a right smart spell in Missouri (Puff). In course, I had to know something about law (Puff), but then this mought be different." (Puff and silence.)

Judge Comeggs was always plausible and diplomatic. In a low, insinuating voice he said: "I w*s Assessor in St. Charles County, Missouri, some time, and, of course, had more or less to do with the courts in that way. Still, this might be different."

Judge Rogers, who was built like an Alderman and had a high-pitched treble voice, here broke in: "I don't know that I know much about this business myself, but I had a brother in Indiana that was Jedge a great many ye'rs."

No one was forced. On further reading it was found the presiding Judge must sign all papers. Again Judge Dodson was first to speak. "I sometimes forgit my specs," said he; "then I can't see to write my name, nor read it, nuther."

"My hand shakes so now," said Judge Rogers, "I can't write my name so as anybody can read it; in fact, I hardly could."

We did not always know when Judge Rogers was joking. Judge Comeggs was chosen president.

This court was styled the Probate Court, but it also acted as a Board of County Commissioners. The two functions were kept separate and distinct as far as possible. After the election of the president the bag out of which the papers for the District Court had been assorted was again untied, the contents were dumped out and again assorted for probate and county business, and each package tied into separate bundles. The court was then ready for business. The bonds of Sheriff, Treasurer and Clerk were carefully inspected, the sureties scanned, and after some hesitation approved. The Clerk filed the Sheriff's and Treasurer's bonds and handed his own to the presiding Judge, who looked at it, then at the other two members, and handed it back to the Clerk with the remark, "Keep that safely with the other bonds."

"No," said the Clerk; "you should keep that."

"I have no place to keep it," said the president. "It might get lost. That's all right—you just keep it."

And the Clerk did, so that he could readily refer to its pains and penalties.

The next year, as County Commissioners, the court took possession of 160 acres of land as a county site. This was surveyed into blocks and lots. The Clerk was ordered to make the sales and receive the money, which was expected to be a very considerable sum. After a good deal of circumlocution and hesitation the president announced to the Clerk that there had been some talk that his bond and sureties were not sufficient. The Clerk at once gave an additional bond in the amount required, with ample sureties. This he presented to the court through the president. All expressed themselves fully satisfied, and the bond was approved by the president and handed back to the Clerk with instructions to keep it with the other one. Remonstrances were without avail; the poor Clerk had again to face the pains and penalties of his bond in his own keeping, with at one time nearly $10,000 in his possession from the sale of these town lots.

This money was turned over to the Treasurer and kept by him with other county revenues. Mr. Kennedy was not a bookkeeper, but he could "figure" a little. He wrote on one page, in columns under the head of "moneys received," all amounts that came to his hands, and on the opposite page, in a similar way, "moneys paid out," placing the date of the year at the top of the column. The cash was kept in a sack. After some time it was found that the column "moneys paid out" balanced with the column of "moneys received," but there was a "right smart pa'cel," as the Treasurer expressed it, still in the sack. Mr. Kennedy concluded that the balance in the sack must be his. He spent it with a lavish hand, and the sack was soon empty. The Clerk's books showed money in the treasury, and the Treasurer's books balanced. Here was a dilemma. M. P. Deady, at that time a young lawyer in La Fayette, was called in to expert the books. He soon discovered that the Treasurer had added in the date of the year 1849 as moneys paid out, and thus found the "pa'cel" in the sack left over. The Treasurer was insolvent, and the only recourse was a suit on his bond. This was delayed.

At the next election there was an entire change in officers. The only solvent man on the Treasurer's bond was then a member of the court. A new settlement was ordered. At this time there was found several hundred dollars due from the county to the Treasurer. "Oh, never mind," said Mr. Kennedy, "there has been a good deal of talk about this matter, and we will just call it squar'." The books were balanced.

Accounts have long since been balanced with all the persons referred to in the foregoing. The writer is the only one remaining. These men were neither better nor worse than men of the present. They were generally of very limited education, and without training for public position. The laws had not been published. They had neither forms nor precedents to direct them. They had their little foibles and ambitions. They, however, discharged every trust imposed upon them with fidelity, according to their understanding. The only exception of which I have any knowledge is the one narrated above. This was the result of the unfortunate accident of placing the year date in the column of "moneys paid out." The final settlement was condoned by the public and looked upon as a good joke.

AHIO S. WATT.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Harry M Hirsh, Des M	F M Munger, San F
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R L Gude, The Dalles	John R Cole, San F
Mrs H W Gude, Los Angeles	P S Hay, San Fran
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J G Hoeflich, Cincin	Dr H J Schlagefer, U S Army
H Moss, Lancaster, Pa	W C Robinson, Battle Creek, Mich
Edgar Fruberg, Cincin	Mrs B C Mitchell, Cy
E Baruch, N Y	T Kaufman & wf, City
Chas Harter, N Y	T Behrman & wf, do
Ed Siefert, N Y	M Weil & wf, Bak Cy
Newton Phillips, S F	Mr & Mrs Hellner, do
Ed Leszynsky, S F	Miss M Hellner, do
A W Brown, N Y	Thorn A Edwards, N Y
T M Towl & wf, N Y	J A Orr, San Fran
Paul Rehfisch & wf, San Francisco	J I Bishop & wf, Philadelphia
S C Ullmann, N Y	A J Burrus, Chicago
Wm J Howatt, San F	C H Crocker, San F
J C Schulte, N Y	James C Giaccum, N Y
G C Wilmot & wf, SF	C W Moon & wf, Boise, Idaho
J H Hayman & wf, New York	T K Allen, Denver
Isadore Bissinger, City	B F Morgan, Seattle
W G Ellis, Philadel	F A Cleland & wf, Cincinnati
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J T Brown, Ore City	Jas W Maloney, Pendleton
Fred R Mann, Walla Walla	L L Sharp, Grant's Pass
M Trumble & wf, Bridal Veil	Mrs Stacy Shown, Seat
T W Leggett, Prineville, Or	[illegible]oyd, do
J D Kims, Huntingtn	J H Allen, Mitchell
J Marsh & wf, Wasco	J E Keyes, do
J M Hooy & wf, do	E Hofer & wf, Salem
Mrs E A Webber, do	F W Sitton, McMinn
Mrs Eva Morrow, do	Thos Warner, Ore City
Geo B Pulliam, do	J M Sorenson & wf, SF
R L Duvall, Chicago	Henry A Berning, Quincy, Ill
Ogden E Marshall, Ast	
Lew Thorne, N Y	P B Kelly, Albany, Or
W J Baughn, N Y	E R Huston, do
L B Reeder, Pendleton	W S Patterson, Aberdeen
Clark Langly, Lewiston	F L Carmen, Aberdeen
Mrs V C Brock, Wasco	W Wright, Roseburg
Mrs A M Hicks, do	C D Buckman, Harrsbg
Dr C J Whitaker & wf, Pendleton	W J Matlock, Heppner
	E R Hemlock, do
Miss Alice Keep, Mayville, Or	O A Stuthamen, Salem
	D E Yoran, Eugene
Harry Morton, N Y	Anna M Buckman, Harrisburg
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E S Gibson, Walla W	Retta Gish, do
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C A Robinson & wf, Wisconsin	D Wallace & wf, Walla Walla
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	J A Reid & wf, do
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A Johnson, Elk Horn	O H Byland, Or City
L Henderson, do	W E Mendenhall, Williams
A Hardy, do	
E Collins, Vancouver	A Dumas, Williams
C K Berry, Sauvies	Theo Miller, Astoria
Thos Pederson, do	Frank Beherke, do
J B Bamford, Elmira	F Reckert, do
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	A S Bridges, Cornelius
L Stalmake, Orchards, Wash	G Larson, Maygers
	R E Bradbury, Seaside
L M Duncan & wf, La Fayette	G G Radabaugh, do
	N P Young, do
C Hatch, Newberg	H S Taylor, Seattle
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Edwin Markham.

The twilight is the morning of his day.
While Sleep drops seaward from the fading shore,
With purpling sail and dip of silver oar,
He cheers the shadowed time with roundelay,
Until the dark east softens into gray.
Now as the noisy hours are coming—hark!
His song dies gently—it is growing dark—
His night, with its one star, is on its way!

Faintly the light breaks over the blowing oats—
Sleep, little brother, sleep; I am astir.
We worship song and servants are of her—
I in the bright hours, thou in shadow time;
Lead thou the starlit night with merry notes,
And I will lead the clamoring day with rhyme.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

A NOTEWORTHY CONTRIBUTION FROM A VETERAN WRITER.

E. L. Godkin, ex-Editor of New York Evening Post, Touches on Evils of Spoils System.

New York Evening Post.

Before returning to these columns, I have been thinking a good deal about a subject which occupied many years of my life, and which was known to the country as "civil service reform." It had first attracted my attention in the year after the war, because no one who had not been born under the "spoils system" could think of this system as a possible means of governing a great community. The spoils system, as I had known it in England, was the division of places in the public employ among a small number of rich people who were known to be responsible for the use they made of their patronage, and were really a little ashamed of each other when they did things unusually disreputable. Moreover, the tenure of office was for life, and the pay was pretty good. It was therefore worth the while of even the most ill-qualified appointee to fit himself for his place, and he had abundant time to do so. The system was full of scandals, nevertheless, but the scandals were kept down by the comparatively small number among whom the patronage was divided, and by the desire of the appointee himself to make his office seem respectable. The Foreign Office clerks, for instance, in London, and in fact the Government clerks generally, were kept in some degree reputable by the fact that they had to be persons fit to figure in what is called "society."

Under the "spoils system" as it was known in America after Jackson's time, everybody had qualifications enough for any office he could get, and the getting of office depended upon services to the party in power. After the suffrage had become universal—that is, about 1848—in most parts of the country, the number of candidates for places was, of course, enormously increased, and less and less attention began to be paid to any kind of fitness except party fidelity, and the talk of any other kind of fitness soon became a little ridiculous. Moreover, with such a vast number of persons in the field competing for the offices, it was absolutely necessary that the tenure should be short and uncertain. Every office had to be made to go as far as possible in conciliating and winning supporters. At the time the Nation was started, a stream, composed of men who had been dismissed, was constantly pouring forth from one door of a large customhouse or postoffice, while a similar stream composed of men who had got their vacant places, was pouring into another. The scandals which such a state of things was sure to produce, or had already produced, were concealed, first by the antislavery struggle, then by the war. In fact, plain people all over the country had become convinced that what was called "rotation in office" was the true democratic system, that the consideration of any other qualification than party fidelity was foreign and "un-American."

The very first attempt to arouse the Nation to the dangers of this state of things was made by Mr. Jenckes, a member of Congress from Rhode Island, who spoke powerfully, and introduced a reformatory bill in every Congress for some years after the war, but he secured very little attention. It was considered a "fad" of his, and no "practical man" thought it worth while listening to him. I was among the number, however, of those who were looking around for reformatory work to do, and did really believe that the time had come to redress the abuses which the war had created or had brought to the surface. I accordingly began to back Mr. Jenckes up in the Nation, and organized, with the assistance of Mr. Henry Villard, who was at that time the secretary of the Social Science Association, a meeting, which we convened by invitation, and which was held in one of the rooms in the old University Building in Washington Square, to hear Mr. Jenckes expound his new gospel. We thought it desirable that his address should be followed up by approving resolutions, and I was appointed to draft them. Unhappily, the proposer was unable to read my hasty handwriting; more unhappily still, when I was asked to take his place, I could not read it either, which was an inauspicious beginning, but we got over it. Owing to the prominent share which Mr. George William Curtis afterwards took in Harper's Weekly in the work, many people are now under the impression that he originated the civil service reform agitation. In this there is no truth whatsoever. He, too, was under the impression that we had entered on the reformatory period, but the question which he thought was most ripe for settlement was woman suffrage. For two years the Nation was the only periodical which, to my knowledge, deigned to notice the civil service reform movement as a thing of practical importance. In fact, until nearly our own time, the politicians have never even grasped the name of the reform. To most of them it is still known as "civil service."

In the beginning it was considered a sort of Prussian whimsy, with which some foolish young men were occupying themselves. In 1865 a breakfast was given by one of them, then resident in Washington, to a few of those interested in the movement, to which one or two Senators and members of the House were invited. I was deputed to enlighten one of the Senators, who still sits in that august body, as to what was meant by "civil service reform." They clearly considered it a harmless folly, to which the American people would never give any countenance. This feeling found expression in after years among politicians through dubbing it "snivel service reform," and the persons engaged in promoting it as "Miss Nancys." In their eyes it bore about the same relation to "real politics" which croquet bears to baseball or football. Rotation in office, with "spoils" for the victors at elections, was the manly way of playing the game; any other way was considered too silly for discussion. Besides this, it was freely denounced by those politicians who took it seriously as part of a hideous and widespread attempt "to establish caste in America." I was struck at that time by the disappearance from the minds of political men of the idea that party contests were intended in any degree to promote the public welfare. The theory that the elections were simply games of poker, intended to transfer the offices and salaries to the party which could get most votes, had taken firm hold of the political mind. For long years politicians favored the reform, but denounced "this particular measure."

Since that period the new system under which offices are awarded for merit, to be ascertained by an examination, has made considerable progress, at least in the Federal service. It is no longer considered ridiculous to ascertain a man's fitness by examination. But even President Cleveland, who owed a good deal of his support to his supposed friendship for civil-service reform, showed after his first election that he had not fully grasped the reform idea. The civil-service reformers in New York, for instance, urged the reappointment of Mr. Pearson to the Postmastership of that city, a position which he had reached by repeated and deserved promotions under Republican Administrations. I went to Washington to see Mr. Cleveland about it, in company with the late Mr. Dorman B. Eaton. Mr. Cleveland was civil to us, and cheerfully acceeded to our request for Mr. Pearson's appointment, but it was quite clear, through a conversation with him afterward, that he accorded us this favor, not so much because he thought the reform was a good thing, as because he considered us entitled to something for supporting him at his election. In fact, the reform has, from the first moment, been dependent on the President's good will, and the good will has been largely dependent upon what its promoters did to help him get his office. The thing that has most plainly appeared in the history of the reform is that it has owed such success as it has achieved, not to the belief in it of Congressmen, but to the fear entertained by many of them that opposition to it would damage them at the polls. In other words, it has never been the result of clear National policy. On the President has been thrown the responsibility of enforcing the law. Every President has met this responsibility by consulting his own electioneering needs in various parts of the country. Hardly in any two great offices has the law been enforced with equal rigidity.

The great obstacle in the way of the reform is neither American nor English; it is simply human. All that we know, by past experience, of the attempts of man to provide himself with a government, makes it most unlikely that an effort, repeated every four years, on the part of one hundred millions of people to elect a single officer as the chief of a state, should succeed. It seemed reasonable enough when the Constitution was framed for 3,000,000 of people, leading a simple agricultural life. All democracies of which the world has had any experience have been small, and the thinking of the same things about the republic has been an easy matter. Our desire to create a "world power" out of the Federal machine is a fiasco, full of shame and disappointment. One thing alone would suffice to prevent its success, even if there were no others, and that is the power lodged in the person nominated for the office to secure his election, or re-election, by the distribution of an enormous patronage; an attempt which has to be repeated or promised every four years, and of course every repetition increases the tide of corruption. I do not need to point out the differences between McKinley's career and that of one of the early Presidents in this respect. Our Presidential election is almost a disgrace to human nature, so flagrant are the abuses by which the contention is carried on, on both sides, and so absurd the arguments by which the claims of the respective candidates are advocated. As an illustration, McKinley's principal claim to the support of thousands of respectable people is that he is not as bad as Bryan. The selection of a third man from the whole population, better than either, which would be the natural human thing to do, is considered impossible. Federal America is today, in the last resort, ruled by a small knot of "bosses," of the mental caliber and education of Platt.

E. L. G.

Dublin, N. H., September, 1900.

GIBES AT DEMAGOGUES.

A Clever Reporter's Chase of Stone and Other Antis.

New York Sun, Oct. 2.

When the Hon. Gum Shoe Bill Stone, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head tracker for the band of plutocrat hunters who are searching the East, crept from under the silken hangings of his luxurious bed in the Hoffman House yesterday morning, he felt rather feverish. Late on Sunday evening he had got hungry again. He went into the cafe and partook sparingly of lobster a la Newburg. While he was eating this, Gum Shoe remarked to some friends that there was no doubt that his capacity to represent the State of Missouri in the United States Senate was greater than that of the Hon. George Graham Vest, who is a very aged gentleman. While Mr. Stone was explaining this a pained look overspread his face. He disagreed with the lobster. He had not recovered entirely from this unpleasant experience when he arose. Therefore he was not anxious for a heavy breakfast, and, after indulging in a moderate reviver of Wynand Fockinks Schiedam, which comes in stone jugs and costs only a quarter a sip, he called the Hon. Phil Thompson of Kentucky and the Hon. Joe Rickey of St. Louis to him and the three went to breakfast. Their modest fare was:

Fraises a la creme.
Hominy with cream.
Fletan grille, Maintenon.
Oeufs Turbago.
Cotes de mouton, Bouchere.
Pommes au gratin.
Concombre salade.
Cafe Turque.

Between bites the three plutocrat hunters assuaged their thirst with Schloss Johannisberger, which is only a little bit more expensive than the better brands of champagne. This repast made Mr. Stone feel considerably better and he asked particularly after the health of the Hon. George Graham Vest. On being informed that no news in regard to Mr. Vest's health had been received Mr. Stone remarked, wiping his eyeglasses:

"Ah, they used to say that no news was good news."

Then he went to the luxurious apartments on the first floor of the Hoffman House, which he occupied as a headquarters from which to pursue the plutocrats. Here the Hon. Joseph B. Handy of Schoharie, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, gave Governor Stone his word of honor that if the Republicans were defeated in this state Bryan would get its electoral vote. Ex-Congressman Lockwood of Buffalo and ex-Congressmen Dunn and Codman of New Jersey all concurred on this sentiment. Congressman Henry Francis Naphan of Massachusetts remarked that the prospects were bright in the Old Bay state. Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont had a little talk with the plutocrat hunters. He has been suspected of being something of a plutocrat himself, but it was said that he assured Mr. Stone that he had reformed. In the meantime Mr. Stone was preparing for his stumping trip with the Hon. John B. Stanchfield and last night he went over to Brooklyn to practice.

The Hon. Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and one of David B. Hill's right-hand men, held forth in the St. James headquarters yesterday. Hitherto Mr. Campbell has had desk room in Executive Chairman McGuire's office, but yesterday he moved across the hall into a fine large apartment. Mr. Campbell was not in a talkative mood, but he said that he understood some of the friends of Mr. Croker had accused him of being a Hill man.

"I do not deny the charge," said Mr. Campbell, "and when I want political inspiration I look to Mr. Hill for it. The outlook up the state is very encouraging. I have heard of Democratic gains of 50 per cent. over 1896. The carrying of this state for Bryan all depends upon this city. If Bryan gets a plurality of 80,000 in Greater New York he will have as good a chance of carrying this state as McKinley."

Then Mr. Campbell went out into the other room and ordered that everybody's pay be put up 20 per cent., and that the order should take effect on September 24. Having done this he went away, leaving all the clerks and attendants smiling broadly. Soon after he went away Mr. Croker entered headquarters with the idea of looking round to see what was doing. Mr. Croker keeps a very close eye on the state headquarters these days. When what Mr. Campbell had said was repeated to him, Mr. Croker grinned.

"The city will do its part," he said. "Let the folks up the state do theirs. Why, Mr. Bryan is going to carry Illinois, Indiana, California, Delaware and New York. He's going to carry California by 20,000 votes. A man from California just told me so. He's going to be elected. He's sure to get Illinois."

Mr. Croker said that he hadn't read the speech of Controller Coler delivered at Buffalo on Saturday night, and when those parts of it in which Mr. Coler attacked "bossism" and "commercialism in politics" were read to him, he said:

"That's all right. There is nothing wrong about that."

Then Mr. Croker went away, and Mr. Campbell came back in a few minutes. Along in the afternoon ex-Governor Hill turned up on his way to Brooklyn.

"Everybody expects a man to make rosy predictions," said Mr. Hill, when his opinion was asked as to the Democratic prospects in this state. "So what is the use of my saying anything. I haven't got anything to say."

Then Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hill went away to take dinner with ex-Governor Stone, the Hon. Joe Rickey and the Hon. Phil Thompson. Ex-Governor Stone personally superintended the ordering of the dinner. Governor Stone brought to bear on this meal the knowledge derived in years of plutocrat hunting. Here is his order:

Clovisses.
Gombo de volaille passe.
Astrakan Caviar.
Anchoies sur toast.
Quenelles de gibier, Perigourdine.
Crabes d'huitres.
Bass Rayes bouilli, sauce Moussoline.
Tranche d'agneau de lait, puree de marrons.
Canneton de printemps.
Galantine de dinde aux truffes.
Celeri, Romaine, laitue.
Tomatoes farcies, Pommes Sarah. Aubergine, frite ou grille.
Plum poudig, sauce au Cognac.
Paniers aux fraises vanilees.
Bar-le-Duc groseille fraises.
Gruyere.
Orange a la Zahn.

The Hon. Joe Rickey, whose name is known wherever gin and limes and ice and carbonated waters are found, took upon himself the ordering of the wines. Mr. Rickey caught inspiration in a York cocktail, and then there was a drop of Johannisberg Cabinet gold seal, which is regarded by Mr. Stone as as good a hock as he has become familiar with. This was followed by a mouthful of Montrachet, Marquis de la Guiche, 1886, and this in turn by some of the famous Chateau Lafite Grand Vin 1877, which is pretty expensive, but very nourishing and sustaining. For champagne Mr. Rickey selected Giesler & Co.'s Brut, 1889, and this lasted for the rest of the dinner. For a cordial he selected Eau de Vie de Dantzick, and so the meal was pleasantly completed. Mr. Stone remarked while it was in progress that he feared that the health of the Hon. George Graham Vest of Missouri might give way under the strain of his labors in the Senate.

Mr. Hill left last night for Virginia, to be back here on Saturday, probably.

SAFE LIGHTING IN MINES.

Inventors Trying Hard to Develop a Portable Electric Lamp.

Engineering Magazine.

In the early days of coal mining the only light available was that of the candle, and this is the case in Cornish mines at present. Old colliers will tell you that they can always detect the presence of gas more quickly in their working places with a candle than with the ordinary safety lamp, and that they can always clear it off in a few minutes by fanning with their coats, the candle standing on the ground meanwhile, out of harm's way, the gas collecting near the roof. But mines are very different now from what they were in the typical old collier's day. Explosions in those days, when they did take place, were only local, and did little harm, beyond burning the clothes and skin of those near. In these days, an explosion often means the loss of hundreds of lives and the wrecking of the mine, so that though many collieries are still worked by naked lights, either candles or small oil lamps, the number is becoming less every year, the pressure of mine inspectors being constantly directed to the adoption of safety lamps.

But the ordinary oil-burning safety lamp gives but a poor light, and it must not be used in any position much out of the vertical, or it goes out; and, moreover, it is not a perfect safety lamp in the proper sense of the term, inasmuch as any one of the numerous forms will become red hot and explode if it is exposed to a sufficiently powerful current of an explosive gaseous mixture for a sufficient time. Hence great efforts have been made to develop a portable electric lamp which shall take the place of the present safety lamp, at the face of the coal and in those parts of the mines where it is not considered safe to use lamps from the ordinary electric service.

True Love Can Ne'er Forget.

C. J. M. Allen in London Literary World.

Oh, say not now, "Forget!"
Though I have loved, and, loving, I have lost;
Though now on seas of anguish I am tossed;
The sun in darkness set:
Oh, say not now, "Forget!"

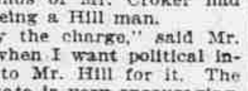
Fond love and I have met,
And, in the days we wandered hand in hand,
There lived no twain more glad in all the land,
Fond love and I have met:
Oh, say not now, "Forget!"

I still am in love's debt:
For, though stern fate my love from me doth part,
Yet still I hold love's memory in my heart.
I still am in love's debt:
Oh, say not now, "Forget!"

True love knows no regret,
Though life may not give back my love to me,
In death at last we shall united be.
True love knows no regret:
True love can ne'er forget.

You can rely on Hood's Sarsaparilla for every form of scrofula. It purifies the blood.

MEN No Cure No Pay



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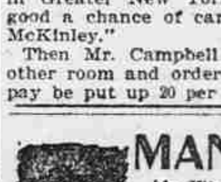

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

O.R.&N.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets.

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"CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL."

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 A. M.; arrives at 4:30 P. M.

SPOKANE FLYER,

For Spokane, Eastern Washington, and Great Northern points, leaves at 6 P. M.; arrives at 7 A. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:00 P. M.; arrives at 8:40 A. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

Water lines schedule subject to change without notice.

OCEAN DIVISION — Steamships sail from Ainsworth Dock at 8 P. M. Leave Portland—Columbia, Tues., Oct. 9; Fri., Oct. 19; Mon., Oct. 29; Thurs., Nov. 8. State of California, Thurs., Oct. 4; Sun., Oct. 14; Wed., Oct. 24; Sat., Nov. 3.

From San Francisco — Leaving Spear-Street Pier No. 24, San Francisco, at 11 A. M., as follows: Columbia, Fri., Oct. 5; Mon., Oct. 15; Thurs., Oct. 25; Sun., Nov. 4; Wed., Nov. 14. State of California, Wed., Oct. 10; Sat., Oct. 20; Tues., Oct. 30; Fri., Nov. 9.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND SALEM, OR.

Owing to the low water in the Willamette the boats are unable to ascend further than the mouth of the Yamhill. For schedule see below:

YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE.

PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR.

Steamer Ruth, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton and way landings, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:00 A. M. Leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Steamer Spokane or steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia daily at 3:40 A. M., arriving at Lewiston about 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 7 A. M., arriving at Riparia same evening.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.

V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712. 80 Third st., cor. Oak.

New Steamship Line to the Orient

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND. In connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1900 (subject to change):

Steamer.	Due to leave Portland.
SKARPENO	Oct. 31

For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to OREGON RAILROAD & NAV. CO., Agents, Portland, Or.

To principal points in Japan and China.

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS, PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS, PULLMAN DINERS, LIBRARY (CAFE) CAR AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

Hours in Time Saved to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Boston, And Other Eastern Points.

Tickets good via Salt Lake City and Denver.

It is to your interest to use THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured from

GEO. LANG, City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 135 Third St., Portland, Or.

EAST VIA SOUTH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — SUNSET OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

Leave	Depot Fifth and I Streets.	Arrive
*8:30 P. M. *8:30 A. M.	OVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS, for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East.	*7:45 A. M. *6:30 P. M.
	At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Brownsville, Springfield, and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.	
*4:00 P. M.	Albany passenger	10:10 A. M.
‖7:30 A. M.	Corvallis passenger.	‖5:50 P. M.
‖4:50 P. M.	Sheridan pas'gr	‖8:25 A. M.

*Daily. ‖Daily except Sunday.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17 first class and $11 second class, including sleeper.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third street.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson street.

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *9:40 A. M.; 12:30, 1:55, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:30 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at *6:35, 8:30, *10:50 A. M.; 1:35, 3:10, 4:30, 6:15, 7:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. on Sundays only.

Leave for Dallas daily, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M. Arrive at Portland at 9:30 A. M.

Passenger train leaves Dallas for Airlie Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:45 P. M. Returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Except Sunday.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. C. H. MARKHAM, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Dock)

Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 351.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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The Pioneer Dining and Observation Car Route.

Leave	Union Depot, 6th and J Sts	Arrive
No. 2—2 P. M.	North Coast Limited, For Tacoma, Seattle, North Yakima, Spokane, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Rossland, B. C., Butte, Helena, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, New York and all points East and Southeast.	No. 1—7 A. M.
No. 4—11:30 P. M.	Twin City Express, for Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Chicago, Boston, New York, Omaha, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, and all points east and southeast.	No. 3—8 P. M.

Through train service via Northern Pacific and Burlington line from Portland to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis. Quick time and unequaled accommodations.

Take North Coast Limited Train No. 2 for South Bend, Olympia and Gray's Harbor points.

See the North Coast Limited. Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, Pullman Standard Sleepers, Dining Car and Observation Car, all electric lighted. Solid vestibuled trains.

Tickets sold to all points in the United States and Canada, and baggage checked to destination of tickets.

For information, tickets, sleeping-car reservations, etc., call on or write

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Assistant General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison St., Cor. Third, Portland, Oregon.

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Colorado In September.

September is the pleasantest month in the Colorado year.

The days are bright, but not enervating. The nights are cool. The mountains look their grandest. Best of all, the Summer's rush is over and the hotels at Glenwood, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver are not overcrowded.

Good idea to vary things and go East thro' Colorado. You'll enjoy it—specially the 40-mile-an-hour ride on the Burlington's Chicago Special. Only one night on the road, Denver to Chicago and St. Louis.

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Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

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6:55 P. M.	Astoria Express, Daily.	9:30 P. M.

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The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

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