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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Occusional rain, with

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24

The new King is Edward VII. 'Tis long jump from Edward VI, son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, who ascended the throne in 1547 and died in 1553. The distance between the England of that age and of this is immeasurable; yet the fiction of a continous dynasty is maintained. It is true, ominally, indeed; yet the crown now othing to what it was three and a half nturies ago. The democratic changes, duce swept in, leave the crown little affuence beyond that of a social nature. The influence left it has an effect on manners and customs, and thus inrectly on politics. The greatness ascribed to Victoria rests mainly on this action. She so directed her life as to me a sort of ideal of social virtues; and everything the people found in emselves, and their best ideals even ewond themselves, they supposed in This is the most pleasing kind of on, the most effective sort of deludon; but it is on such basis that the can race makes progress in morals litics. Allow the imagination no educe everything in society and ment to cold, analytic calculaben the King will become only m in, the Queen only a woman, and ch an animal; and in he case perhaps in animal of the highest order. And om King or Queen downward, through the gradations of society, the decent rapery of life may in this way be adely torn off. Then man will stand rth, unashamed, in moral nakedness and almost in physical nakedness, We cover the defects of our moral tures with fictions, as we cover our rinking persons with the products of be weaver's and tailor's art. Only in and they carry this to a greater ight than we do, and to a height ch we think in many ways fantasal and absurd. But the same or siminfluence works among ourselves, and is the spring of all our progress.

The Missouri decision that the state mot, through its Board of Equalizain, tax a corporation on its franise, is to be regretted on many acints. In Oregon, for one place, the eat fiscal problem of the state is how raise more money, and how to raise without burdensome taxation. Stunts of economics and lawmakers emselves instinctively turn to the at corporations as the most promissource of revenue. It is undeniable at the enhanced value of franchises id by semi-public corporations like Broads, telephones, telegraphs and eet-car lines, is greatly out of protion to the visible assets these corrations present to the tax-gatherer so personal and real property of a me company doing \$2,000,000 rth of business in a year may not punt to more than the assessable rees of a merchant doing a busim of \$200,000 a year. A very imporreason why state and city taxes short of the adequacy they used to tain for public purposes is because large a proportion of our invested ital has gone into corporations see franchises, immeasurably ened through the growth of our cityield practically nothing to the supert of the Government. Thirty years a man's fortune of \$1,000,000 would in visible resources readily taxed. day it can be put into a corporation se franchise and good will enable it be expitalized at \$1,000,000, with probsly not over \$100,000 in taxable prop-However, it may not be necesto tax franchises. Means can be sed to tax earnings or other evices of accumulative power. Some th device must be regarded as necary to prevent inequitable division the public burden on the one hand d on the other hand revolutionary ert to public ownership in one form another. The problem is one invitg the thoughtful consideration of ery Legislature.

a a drop of English blood. She is her ancestor, James VI of Scotland d I of England. The Stuarts and ndent is wrong. There was some riish blood in Victoria's veins, obf England, whose father and mother th had in their veins the blood of rearet Tudor, the sister of Henry H of England, the wife of James IV Scotland, who was the mother of on Mary Stuart. After the death of es IV of Scotland at Flodden field. w, Margaret Tudor, married all the other way. Scotch Earl of Augus, and her

by Oueen Mary Stuart. Darnley and Mary Stuart were kinsmen, for Marsuret Tudor was their grandmother. Queen Mary Stuart's grandmother, Margaret Tudor, was the aunt of Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Elizabeth designated James VI of Scotland as her su-Margaret Tudor, the sister of Henry VIII of England. It is clear therefore that James I of England had some English blood. He had some French blood, too, for his grandmother, James of Scotland's Queen, was a French Elizabeth, married Frederick, the Elec-Elizabeth of Bohemia, with her descendants, by the act of settlement of 1701 was made the next Protestant helr after Queen Anne, and her son thus became George I of England. He was succeeded by his son, George II, who was succeeded by his grandson, George III. It is clear, therefore, that Victoria had not only Scotch and English blood in her veins, but French blood and Danish blood, as well as the predominant German blood.

The new tax collector bill for Multsmah County, introduced by Senator Sweek, whatever may be said of its merits, contains the constitutional defect of the one vetoed by the Governor at the last session. It applies only to counties of 50,000 inhabitants, of which the state there is but one. Should it become law, taxpayers in Multnomah County would resist payment and the revenue of the county would be held up for two years. This bill would also make taxes uncollectible at a period of five years after they became due. It is possible that this would be retroactive or is intended to be so, for the purpose or to the extent of relieving the mortgages of Multnomah County, which are required to pay taxes by a recent decision of the Supreme Court. At any rate, it would probably give ground for a new appeal to the courts, which would cause postponement of payment of these taxes for a further long period. The Governor's veto of the act of 1899 was vesterday sustained by the Legis-

A Representative from Lane County has introduced a bill to provide for levy of a tax of two-fifths of 1 mill on all the property of the state for the support of the State University. The Oregonian believes this to be an objec-tionable method. Make the appropriaion specific as to amount. It is certain that the valuation of property throughout the state will be largely advanced soon, and two-fifths of a mill tax will bring to the university a wasteful sum. Again, the bill provides for continuation of the present tax till the money from the new levy shall come in. This will give the university two subsidies in one year. Demand is easy, resistance is difficult; but it is true that the property and business of the state are subjected to so many exactions that it is next to impossible either to hold property or to do business. And though the valuation of property is to be advanced, it is not because value increases, but because more money is continually demanded for things which state, county and city have undertaken, or propose-chiefly to enable one sort of people to live off another. This modern tendency reduces values and stifles production; and the end it points to is universal poverty.

Railroad building in Oregon promises to be unusually active in the coming months, notwithstanding great railway combinations are the order of the day. Among the localities that are reasonably sure to have rall connection with the outside world before 1903 are Prineville, Canyon City, Lakeview and Klamath Falls, in Eastern Oregon, an means stretching a line entirely across state north and south, with branches to tap important producing sections, like Lake County and the Upper John Day Valley. The extension of the Eigin branch of the O. R. & N. fifty or sixty miles into the Wallowa Valley is already assured. There is also likely to be some railroad construction in the Snake River Valley to reach the ores of the Seven Devils mines, in Idaho, and the gold mines of the Eastern part of Union County. The project for building a railroad from Portland to Tillamook County direct is under way, and there is no doubt that it will succeed. Not all the enterprises for building railroads in Oregon are yet formulated, but this is a field on which capital now looks with favor, and it will be a race, in some cases, to see which of two or three projects shall get possession of coveted territory. It is probable that between 400 and 500 miles of new railroad will be built in Oregon in the coming two years.

## TRADE BALANCES.

Comparison of our export and import trade, made in yesterday's dispatches, from calculations of the Bureau of Statistics, points several interesting morals. Most noteworthy, perhaps, is the rise of Pacific trade. While exports to Europe have increased some 23 per cent in ten years, exports to Asia have increased nearly 300 per cent and to Oceanica 230 per cent. And while our imports from Europe fell from \$474 000 000 in 1890 to \$439,000,000 in 1900, imports from Asia increased from \$63,000,000 to \$122,000,000. Each of the two aspects of this development is interesting. The ish people. The answer to this ques-"yellow peril" is demonstrated to be full of hope rather than danger, for while Asia and Oceanica sold us \$53,- very conservative. They do not wel-000,000 more in 1900 than in 1890, they have increased their purchases of us a high-spirited people that have always by nearly \$60,000,000. An awakened been exceedingly jealous of their liber-Orient, therefore, means wider markets | ties. The degree of personal govern instead of fiercer competition. Not only this, but the goods we get from Asia patiently endured when attempted by are things we don't produce ourselves A correspondent says: "Victoria has anyhow, like silk, hemp and jute, or things like sugar and rice, of which we lineal descendant by the female line | must in any event buy a large complement of the home crops. The increase in exports to Pacific countries is in verians mixed blood." Our corre- cotton and manufactures. Surely this people as manifested through the House trade is worth serious consideration, of Commons. The so-called British So far there is absolutely no foundathrough her descent from James tion for the fears of economists that of well-established precedents, Asiatic development will make those King of Great Britain swears to govern countries so self-dependent as to need nothing from us, or for the fears of organized labor in the United States that closer relations with trans-Pacific W of Scotland, the father of peoples will enable them to undersell ment of the legislation of the House our factories and depress the earning of Commons, but would be powerless power of our workers. The evidence is

Government statistical reports of our ghter by this second marriage be- foreign commerce almost invariably

was the father of James VI of Scotland | crease of exports and decrease of imports, and this is to be regretted for more than one reason. In the first place, it indicates a dishonest desire to treat the "balance of trade" as the cessor, because he was descended both, bly contemplates the impossible ideal of through his father and his mother from a time when all the world shall be forced to buy everything from us and sell us nothing in return; and in the third place it seems to turn a cold shoulder to a whole body of striking economic annals. From 1848 to 1875 the United States was growing in wealth Princess. James I married a Danish at a prodigious rate; yet in all those Princess, and his younger daughter, twenty-eight years only once did the annual balance of trade stand in our tor of Bohemia. The daughter of this favor. Or take the commercial record of Great Britain:

Lish annual commerce, 1850-1890;

Imports.

\$ 495,990,900 \$ 26,990,900

1,050,990,900 \$ 22,000,900

2,055,500,900 \$ 1,220,900,900

2,105,900,900 \$ 1,300,900,900

(11 months) 2,822,900,900 1,805,900,900 1800 1800 1870 1890 1890 1900 (11 months). Total . \$9,522,000,000 \$5,773,000,000 Avge annual excess of imports, \$459,000,000. Total excess of imports in 50 years, \$24, 20,000,000.

Yet in this period of fifty years the wealth of the United Kingdom has risen. from \$25,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000. The United States had large trade balances in the lean years following 1892, because we sold everything we could rake up for what we could get, and felt too poor to buy anything; but nobody complained of excessive prosperity. British public buy heavily of all the good things going, because they can afford it. Some day we shall be doing the same.

### A SOUND MEASURE OF REPORM.

The Congressional committee which has just concluded its investigation of hazing at West Point will recommend exclusion from subsequent appointment to the Army of any cadet dismissed from the academy on account of hazing or for sending or accepting a challenge to fight. The enactment of such legislation would be a measure of effective reform, West Point Army officers have more than once complained of the gross injustice of allowing a discredited West Point eadet to obtain a commission in the Army so quickly after his dismissal from the academy that the cadet in good standing found the outcast with a commission before his classmates had completed their course. If the committee can make dismissal from the academy a lasting barrier to Army service, it will have accomplished the reform of a very great abuse. The Military Academy appropriation bill contains a provision that any cadet participating in the practice of hazing shall be expelled from the academy, and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army. The recommendation of the Congressional committee goes further than this, in that It clearly provides expulsion for "hazing or fighting."

The enactment of such regulations is necessary to insure any permanent reform, because the decision of the three upper classes now at the academy to abstain from all hazing or fighting hereafter of course has no binding force upon their successors. The decision of the upper-class men today may wear out its welcome hereafter, and the only sure method of reform is to enact stringent regulations which provide that either hazing must get out and stay out or the cadets guilty of it must get out and stay out, not only of the academy, but of the Army. With a crowd of young fellows who are so perverted in their sense of what constitutes military manhood that they can justify acts that are instinct with the spirit of cowardice and cruelty, an appeal to sentiment is wasted; but an appeal to per- be one if he does. sonal self-interest is well taken. long as a turbulent cadet knows Tillamook Bay, on the Coast. This expulsion from West Point does not prevent restoration through political influence and is no bar to obtaining a far his service as state biologist has commission in the regular Army, he will risk the chance of punishment for the probability of ultimate pardon; but once let every cadet know when he enters the academy that expulsion from West Point is final; that he can neither return nor secure an Army commission, and the number of men who will indulge in hazing at the risk of their milliary career will be very few.

Hitherto in the history of our country our leading military men have been so conspicuous for intelligence, culture and humanity that they commanded the respect of the public in war or peace. Failure to do this hereafter would degrade the Army to the level of the odious military caste thatrules society on the Continent of Europe. The singular thing is that the intellectual leaders among the upper classes at West Point had not long ago perceived that it was very dangerou for the permanent welfare of the academy and the Army to do anything that would excite public odium or distrust, The revelations of the stupid and cowardly hazing methods practiced at West Point have done more to prejudice the people against the increase of the standing Army than all the venomous speeches of Senator Pettigrew and his Popullst associates.

SOVEREIGN, BISHOP AND LORDS. The accession of a new monarch to the throne of Great Britsin naturally suggests the question whether the fixurehead of a crowned ruler will long continue to be cherished by the Brittion depends entirely on the conduct of the monarch. The British people are come political innovations, but they are ment exercised by George III was imhis miserable son and successor, and William IV. Today the King of England governs solely through his minis ters, who are the interpreters and executives of the will of the British constitution is nothing but a succession according to the laws and "customs" of the kingdom.

The hereditary House of Lords, by its negative vote, can prevent the enactfor permanent resistance to the will of the Commons, as on appeal from the Ministry the King could create peers enough to overcome the opposition in ne the mother of Lord Darnley, who breathe a spirit of exultation at in- the Lords, It was on the announce- putting them to work.

compliance with the appeal of Earl Grey, Prime Minister, to create additional peers that the House of Lords whole story of National prosperity, to the exclusion of equally important the exclusion of equally important factors; in the second place, it palpa-Lords and the figurehead of a sovereign is likely to endure a long time in Great Britain, because both the sovereign and the hereditary branch of the Legislature know that their life rests on their good conduct and prompt respect for the will of the House of Com-mong when that has been declared beyoud dispute and with determination, as It was in 1832.

With the passage of the reform bill of that year ended the reactionary Tory Government that began in 1790 and was justified by its supporters on the necessities of the long French War. The victory of Waterloo was the beginning of the end of this reactionary Torylsm, which was finally extin-guished by the reform bill of 1832. From that day the real sovereign of Great Britain has been the House of Commons. When the will of the House of Commons finds itself in serious antagonism with the policy of the Ministry, the Ministry by custom must resign, and the sovereign summons the leaders of the opposition to form a new Ministry. It is easy to ask why the British people should continue to tax themselves for the support of the royal family and a great state church, when really the sovereign does not exercise as much direct governing power either by executive hand or statesmanlike suggestion as does our American President. It is easy to ask why there should be a state church when so many thousands of the most intelligent and

prosperous people of the kingdom are dissenters. That royalty and a state church are still maintained by Great Britain is because wise Englishmen perceive that these institutions would best be left to time for settlement. At some distant day they will probably disappear, but they are too inextricably blended with the whole life and long growth of the state to be sloughed off as suddenly as America did royal authority. The presence of such a wicked, worthless sovereign as George IV would not be endured a year on the throne today, and any serious attempt to make the state church an engine of ecclesiastical despotism would disestablish it in England omorrow, even as it has been disestablished in Ireland and may soon be in Wales. A sovereign, a House of Lords and a state church will some day go in Great Britain. Meanwhile, their perpetuation will depend on their

Sometimes it is wholesome to have a nighty hand ready to chastise professors of a university or college, as now at Stanford. Some professors have way of getting self-centered and of engendering a wisdom which is intolerant of student initiative and independence. Superior in learning of a certain kind, they get to regard themselves very often as superior in all kinds. Frequently they look upon students as animals that must be disciplined instead of as persons who are inconsiderable degree capable of disciplining themselves. Knowledge is comparative, and is superior or inferior merely as the possessor of it knows a certain thing better than the next peron knows it. An instructor may be educated because he is familiar with the subtleties of Plato, but the next individual may have an education snperior to his because he can make a steam engine or shoe a horse. If a man does not know the latter arts, he need not be an ignoramus. Neither need he

Work already done by Professor have Washburn shows that there is room in | feet. Oregon for a competent biologist. Thus been largely in connection with Eastern oysters in Oregon waters, but it might profitably be extended to the food fishes and birds of the state. The introduction of Eastern lobsters and study of the breeding habits of our own crustaceans also offers a field for work of of Health because the examination of water to determine its potability comes logically within his province. Professor Washburn's work has been of scientific state, though his opportunities as a public officer without pay or expense allowance have been somewhat limited. It is important that we find out and use the natural products and forces of our own state and improve them if possible.

A physician is sued by a patient for loss of sleep. That is the thanks he gets for prolonging the man's life. The plaintiff suffered \$39 worth of mental anguish and physical forment. It is refreshing to observe that he computes accurately the value of the dollar. Thirty-nine dollars' worth of damages would be nothing at all to suffer, but \$39 worth of mental anguish shows how excruciating was the torment. value of the great American dollar to 100 cents. Its value in anguish is beyond the realm of figures. Since the anguish of one dollar is infinite, we can apprehend if we cannot compre hend that of thirty-nine dollars.

Mr. McBride has little or no positive strength. A majority of the nineteen voting for him are so voting simply for the purpose of keeping under cover till time may come when they can do the something else.

Senator Hoar's scheme for dealing with the Filipinos is hardly the thing for a liberty-lover to propose. There are 10,000,000 Filipinos, and it is conceivcompletely expired before the death of able that any ten of them would be an oligarchy.

> five Supreme Judges. Washington lawyers have that many, but are clamoring for more. An anarchist in New York has peached on his confederates. Evidently

It is not probable that Oregon law-

yers would be satisfied even if they had

anarchists detest laws even among themselves. The resemblance between the Empress of China and Mrs. Nation is not

merely in their physiognomy. Since not all ex-convicts vote, legislaters will not incur noxious edium by

ment that the sovereign was ready in SOUTHERN OREGON'S GOLD MINES THREE JUDGES NOT SUFFICIENT

ASHLAND, Or., Jan. 21 .- (Special Corespendence.)-The old pocket districts in 1832 receded from its opposition to and placer grounds in Southern Oregon are looked upon with growing favor by experienced miners who have come into the country, as likely ground in which in the last analysis governs Great Brit-ain. The institution of the House of good type of such a region is the old already disclosed that there are precious of this city. metal deposits there in continuous veins,

and in that sunk by Ross, which was about 50 feet deep, he got out \$1200 from seven tons of ore. Deeming it a pocket. Hoss did no more thereafter on the claim than the necessary work to hold it, and the property was practically abandoned for four years, when J. J. Houck and G. L. Half bought it for a few hundred dollars. Mr. Half, who has had extensive experience in mining, both for gold and copper, in Colorado and Montana, was in-terested in the cropping of a ledge perpendicular to that on which was the Re shaft, which was capped with limonite, and appeared to make a prospect for a copper mine. He therefore went down on the Ross ledge in the old shaft. At a depth of 60 feet he struck the intersectdepth of 80 feet he struck the Intersecting ledge, which proved to be an eightfoot veln, well defined and carrying copper and iron sulphides heavily, valued at
\$23 copper and \$22 goil per ton. Its strike
is 45 degrees east. The copper ore carries much rock which is very hard.
The copper ores being so uniformly diffused through the rock is regarded as a very encouraging feature by those who are familiar with some of the big copper properties of Montana. The ore also assays about seven ounces of silver per ton. The shaft was sunk close on a con-

ton. The shaft was sunk close on a contact of granite and slate. At a depth of 78 feet, a drift of 60 feet east has been made to develop the formation. The shaft is being carried down. While the ledge carries good values in gold, these men esteem the prospects for a hig copper mine most. One-half mile southeast of the Half property, there is a tract of ground formerly ewned by the Jackson County Land Association, which was mined extensively for pockets at odd times in past years. It is asserted that pay was found years. It is asserted that pay was found in everyone of the old pocket holes remaining. In one of these holes \$7000 was obtained, and at this point a tunnel is now being run, which is to be 700 feet long, and which, it is expected, will tap the ledges under the upper old pocket workings on the hill. Then tunnel is completed for 200 feet. This is called the Johnson ledge, and the work is being done by I. Humason and some associates, residents of Portland. In one of the upper workings on the hill, Humason sunk down some 10 feet further, reaching a depth of about 60 feet, where he struck years. It is asserted that pay was for depth of about 60 feet, where he struck a vein eight to 14 inches thick, and eight feet of depth on this and 22 feet long yielded \$2000. It is this and other veins the tunnel is expected to tap. This vetr has a slate hanging-wall and a rock the miners call syenite for a foot-wall. This syenite is a black, fine-grained and a very hard rock. It is heavily impregnated with

white iron sulphides.
The old Bowden mine is about three uarters of a mile north of the Rosa veln The Bowden vein, which is in granite, was very small on the surface. In past years it has been worked irregularly, yielding some \$5000, but only limited development was made. Its present owners a 32-inch vein at a depth of 80 feet. There is some good ore in this mine, and it is esteemed one of the promising properties of the district.

The area known as the Tolo placers, in this district, has yielded in past years some \$50,000, and the gold, which is

coarse, is presumed to have come from the pockets of the character which have been mined, and mainly, it is supposed, from a ledge on which Mr. Smith, of the contracting firm of Smith & Hull, has taceans also offers a field for work of a bond. Mr. Smith has contracted for a this kind. In some of the states the state biologist is included on the Board porphyry dike, and another force of men will carry down the old shaft on the Fort Lane ledge. This old shaft hole, with a depth of 130 feet, yielded \$11,090 in gold; and so the old pocket holes are being carried down to get below the surinterest and of commercial value to the face disturbances which some miners think wrought a confusion of the veins and made the pockets. This Fort Lane ledge and the dike intersect some 500 feet from where the shaft is being sunk, There are some 60 acres of good placer gravel about Tolo, it water could be had to attack the beds with glants and a sluice for tallings were built to Rogue River, but there is no near prospect getting the water. A Mr. Mears, a Utah man, has several claims in this district near the Haif claim and is doing considerable development work. ledge, in which the gold is wholly free, the shaft is down 75 feet, yielding some good ore. The other claims are of lowgrade ores, but some of the ledges are large. In the Waldo district, James Lytie has sold his copper civim for \$15,000, M. F. EGGLESTON,

### MAY VISIT ALASKA. Cushman Asks House Committee on

Territories to Make Trip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At a recent informal meeting of the House commit-tee on territories, Representative Cushman extended to the various members an earextended to the various members an earnest invitation to visit the territory of
Alaska during the coming Summer, in
order that they may become personally
acquainted with the crying needs of that
great territory. It is proposed, in case
some favored arrangement can be made,
to have this committee visit Juneau,
Skagway, and Dyea, and possible Nome,
but the tear that is decided unon will in but the tour that is decided upon will in a large measure depend upon the amount of time which the members of the com-mittee can spare.

Mr. Cushman's proposition seemed to meet with general approval, and several members expressed an eagerness to ac-quaint themselves more fully with Alaska. One of the principal objects of such a trip is to impress upon the members of this committee several reforms that are badly needed, and other legislation which it has been impossible to secure in the past. It is hoped, for one thing, that past. It is hoped for one thing, that they may appreciate the need of a proper protection of the Alaskan coast, and that their trip will result in a fair-sized appropriation for establishing further lights and beacons at the dangerous points of this coast. It is furthermore thought that a trip of this character will accumulat the members more or less with equaint the members more or less with acquaint the members more or less with the present workings of the land laws in force in Alaska, and of the more pro-numeed changes that should be made. No definite programme has yet been agreed upon, and it is not likely that the whole committee will be able to make the trip, but Mr. Cushman intends to keep the matter before them, and ex-pects some good to come out of his ef-forts.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12 .- (To the Editor.)in The Oregonian's report this morning the legislative proceedings at Salem yes terday it appears that Representative Watson, of this county, has introduced a bill to abolish Department No. 3 of the Circuit Court of this county and transfe to Department No. 4, the Criminal Court Blackwell district, three miles south of the jurisdiction and authority now resting Gold Hill, where in past years many in Department No. 1 the equity depart pocket holes have been made and much ment. It is reported that this bill was in money taken out. Here about 40 men troduced by Representative Watson under are at work, and their explorations have the sanction of the Taxpayers' League, The Taxpayers' League is a voluntary

metal deposits there in continuous veins, to which the pockets, or old pocket holes, are deemed tracers by the few who have theories as to the genesis of gold pockets and who have studied the peculiar conditions under which they occur. In this district you can find a miner, experienced and intelligent, who will tell you if the pocket is likely close to the vein, or if it is a "throw" from a distance, and that in the latter case, when you have dug out the "pocket" money, you had better abandon that particular ground.

Working upon theories founded upon a limited knowledge of mineralogy and geology, of which they make good use, and the experience of years in mining for gold, some of these miners have planned their work to uncover mines here on a rational basis, and the result is some apparently good properties, one of which is likely to prove a good copper mine. The most important discovery is that on the "Soldier Blue." or better known is the Ross claim, one and a quarter miles from Tolo station. Below this mine the guich was once worked as a placer.

A number of holes were sunk on the ledge in the hill above by pocket-hunters, and in that sunk by Ross, which was about 50 feet deep, he got out \$1200 from the unanimous opinion of the committee that, while possibly at the present time the judicial business might be handled by three Judges instead of four, it would be but a short time before the conditions which call for the provision of four Judges would again exist and that any change in the present force of the judiciary the Circuit Court was not advisable. The report was accepted by the league.

It would seem, therefore, that Repre-

sentative Watson has been mistaken in assuming that the bill which he has in-troduced is sanctioned by the Taxpayers' League. It is against the express desire

of the league. I may add that after some considerable reflection and some little observation I am convinced that one of the great vices now underlying judicial administration is in hasty and ill-considered decision. The congestion in the business of the Supreme Court would, in my opinion, be greatly relieved if more time and attention were given to the decision of cases in the courts below, and this time can only be had in a large county with the population of Multnomah by providing for a sufficient number of Judges for proper judicial administration of the law. The judicial business of this county is most admirably apportioned into four depart-I may add that after some considerable admirably apportioned into four departments, two for the handling of actions at law involving jury trials, one for the crim-land department, and one for the equity department. It would be a great mistake department. It would division. to interfere with this division. ZERA SNOW.

### MONUMENT TO PIONEERS. Commendation of Bill to Be Offered to Legislature.

PORTLAND, Jun. 21.—(To the Editor.)

—A bill has been introduced in our legislature by Senator Sweek, of Multnomah County, to allow one of the park blocks to be donated by the City Council of Portland to the Native Sons and Daughters of Oregon, the Oregon Ploneer Society, Oregon Historical Society, Indian War Veterans, and other societies, that they may erect a building to contain safely and preserve objects of historical value and interest, as well as to be a splendid auditorium for the annual gatherings of the pioneers and other societies inter-

The bill will probably pass unanimously. The City Council will most certainly give the block when the bill passes. Now when this is done there will be erected a monument that will last. The founda-tions should be 35 feet deep and of the most enduring granite; let the blocks come from within the limits of old Oregon; upon these blocks let the names of our founders be chiseled deep. Let this monument be built as was the Temple of

-from all sections. We have granites, sandstones, onyx Rip that ever trod the boards. of most beautiful colors, porphyry, mar-bles of Infinite variety, stones veined with gold and silver and copper, and all the precious metals, and magnificent woods for finishing. I have not the slightest doubt that every section of old Oregon will come forward with its contribution of rare and beautiful materials, largely without cost. The railroads, to aid, would doubtless contribute the

freight. Let the architects embody their most beautiful conceptions. Let us be lavish with enduring, rare and unpurchasable things—but given freely—to raise a mon-ument to those brave old pioneers who have passed upon the longer journey, and to those fine old men and women so soon to follow: while they still are with us make their old eyes brighten, and their bosoms swell with pride that their efforts have had such a grand realization. No debt shall rest upon this building: no consideration of personal gain or im-

ortance should enter into this enter-rise. Let it stand up high and pure and beautiful, facing our grand old mount-ains, and as enduring.

Some one gifted with fluency of lan-guage and ideas may take up these suggestions and move our people to act quickly and vigorously, so that the build-ing may be completed in 1965. JAMES T. GRAY.

### He Was Up to the Limit. New York Evening Sun. A young society woman in this city is telling a story of a very little newsboy

who so appreciated her kindness to him at the newsboys' Thanksgiving dinner that he went to the extent of great suffering for her sake. At least, she thinks it was appreciation, but others have doubts. At all events, the young woman, who, with a number of others, was engaged in serving the boys, noticed this little boy way off at one end of the table. Many of his larger fellows were already hard at work on the various good things, but this little fellow had swidently been neglected. Clearly here was a case of sirgent charity, so the amateur waitress flow to his side, and for an hour she saw to it that he did not lack for anything. Plate after plate of turkey was literally showered upon him. Finally, as she set another piece of plum pudding in front of him, he rolled his eyes meekly toward her, and said, in muffled tones: "Well, miss, I kin chew, but I can't swallow no more."

Admired His Thirst.

New York Mail and Express. Three soldiers wearing the blue and yellow of the United States Cavalry did a good turn the other day to a thinly clad, shivering "sandwich" man who was standing in front of Trinity Church. oldiers were making a hilarious way to South Ferry. Every block or so they stopped and took observations through a big black bottle. The sandwich man's teeth chattered and he looked at the but-Every block or so they tle greedily. One of the soldiers noticed the mute appeal. "Have a drink, old party?" he said, passing the bottle over. The sandwich man grabbed it in two pur ple hands, and before the cavalrym could stop him he had drank at least he a pint of cheap whisky. Then he wiped

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Maybe Mars wants to congratulate

A crow-hop is not as fast as a Baldwin ocomotive, but is sufficiently so for Pat's

If Bryan had not deceived us before, we might believe that he does not want the Presidency.

There is a military school at Leavenworth, too. You can draw your own conclusions,

That joke about hailing the King while he is reigning is again hanging heavily over our beads.

If the Boers kept all their prisoners Roberts would have to send even more soldiers to Africa.

Bryan is not an ex-President, but he s just as good as one when It comes to having opinions Having stood behind the bars, it is no

wonder that Mrs. Nation now makes the bars fall before her. Every mother of the ignominious

"S. S. S." thinks her duckling a swan and rowdylam still thrives. That good old term high noon is re-

vived occasionally when a million-dollar wedding furnishes a sufficient excuse.

Roosevelt is about to retire to the Vice Presidency, but the grip steps gayly in and takes up the strenuous life

Now that the mail carriers have combined, we may expect a boycott on every one who refuses to use Union stamps.

Mrs. Nation has altogether too limited a field in Kansas. She ought to go Kentucky, and heard Colonel Jack Chinn

The only tribunal which can decide whether a dog is at all times and in all places subject to license, is a Sandow poundmaster.

Since our ministers are such sticklers for the majesty of the law, they should next get up a petition for suppression of

A Quebec man thinks he has found a new route to the North Pole. To quote Bryant, he is likely to find it "The long way that he must trend alone."

Having got out an edition of the New York World, Alfred Harmsworth's next step will probably be the purchase of the esteemed Congressional Record.

The Sultan avoids discord by paying

neither Germany nor the United States. Evidently the only way to get a settlement is to have a receiver appointed. Is everybody who fights saloons as

crazy as Mrs. Nation or less so? Is she felicitated because she is insane or because since insane she fights saloons? The escutcheon of the Victoria Royal amily makes us giad we are not lumbered with a pedigree. No wonder the whole outfit is down sick. We don't blame

them one bit. A poet of our acquaintance has got a connet completed all but a couple of words to rhyme with month, and one to rhyme with window. Can any of our

budding geniuses help him? The annual oration on George Washington to be delivered on Washington's birthday this year before the Union League Club of Chicago will be the work of the famous English literary critic,

essayist and disciple of Comte, Prederic Harrison. Joe Jefferson is going to purchase a

odge in the Catskill Mountains, If they Solomon. The wood and the stone, the keep the same quality of Hollands up gold and silver and precious stones from there that they did in early days, it is the promised land of the Oregon pioneers possible that the people of the twenkeep the same quality of Hollands up tieth century may yet see the greatest

If Kents Had Had the Grip.

Thou cross between rheumatics and catarrh, Thou fever-bringing, aching maindy, Yet many a happy household thou hast

By leaving some poor devil sick of life, Abject, despondent, and deep sunk in dumps.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"What are you folks in the country preparing to do this year?" inquired the business man. "The Summer boarder, as usual," re-piled the candid farmer.—Philadelphia Rec-

Butcher-Come, John, be lively now; break the bune in Mr. Williamson's chops and put Mr. mmith's ribs in the backet for him. John (briskly)—All right, sir, just as soon as I've sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg. Tit-Bits.

At the "Tom Show"—"I've been to a heap of shows, but I never seen two people not more like they was really fond of each other than Little Eva and Mr. St. Clair." "Huh! Of course! She's his mother."—Indianapolis

The What if I have loved another, dear? Don't you know it has only prepared me for the greater, nighter love I have for you? "That's all right, but how do I know that the love you now have for me isn't preparing you for a greater, higher love for some one size!" "Life.
Willing to Compromise.-"Your Majesty," said the right-hand man of the native King,

"there is a missionary working his way along the coast." "Well, we don't want to have any trouble," said the King. "Ask him if his peo-ple won't be satisfied with a coaling station." —Puck."

On Anne Allen, Edward FittsGerald.

The wind blew keenly from the Western sea,
And drove the dead leaves sianting from the
tree—
Vanity of vanities, the preacher saith—
Vanity of vanities, the Preacher saith—

Heaping them up before her Pather's When I saw her whom I shall see no more We cannot bribe thee, Death.

She went abroad the falling leaves among. She saw the merry season fade and sung Vanity of vanities, the prescher saith-Freely she wandered in the leafless wood, And said that all was fresh, and fair, and

good, She knew thee not, O Death.

She bound her shining hair across her brow, She went into the garden fading now; Vanity of vanities, the prescher saith—And if one sighed to think that it was sere, sine smiled to think that it would bloom next year!

She feared thee not, O Death.

Ricoming she came back to the cheerful room,

With all the fairer flowers yet in Vanity of varities, the prescher saith— A fragrant knot for each of us also tied. And placed the fairest at her Father's side— She cannot charm thee, Death.

Her pleasant smile spread sunshine upon We heard her sweet, clear laughter in the Vanity of vanities, the preacher saith—, We heard her sometimes after evening prayer, As she went singley softly up the stair— No voice can charm thee, Death. We heard her sweet, clear laughter in the

Where is the pleasant smile, the laughter kind,

his lips on his coat slesve and returned the bottle. The cavalryman's eyes bulged with wonder.

"If I had a thirst like that," he said, "I'd never do another day's work."

Where is the present a small, where we want must of the Winter wind? That made sweet must of the Winter wind? Yanity of vantize, the present saith. I'dly they gaze upon her empty place, the law hath faded from her Father's face. She is with thee, O Death.