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TODAY'S WEATHER-Rain; southeast to TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 61; minimum temperature, 37; pre ottation, mone,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 30.

"STRENUOUS" AND "EFFETE."

The Grant County News professes, o pretends, to think that Portland and Western Oregon have been endeavoring "monopolize" the President, on his fourney hither, and to keep him away from the eastern part of the state.

The political insignificance of Eastern Oregon The political insignificance of Eastern Oregon is sufficiently apparent and painful without being continually emphasized; ret that is precisely what is being done in every new appointment. In the selection of a committee to receive President Rossevelt this section got its usual recognition—that is, just nothing. Does the effete valley think the representative men from Eastern Coregon are uncought cowhoys, only able to conduct the President as they would a steer, by means of roping him? The President, himself a plainsman, has shown no disposition to avoid stremuous men for oily politicians. The logic of events will finally prove that recognition of the whole will finally prove that recognition of the whole of the great State of Oregon is not only just,

The President has laid out his own programme and itinerary. "The effete valley" has done just nothing about it. the capital of the state; he will stay in Portland from 2 P. M., May 21, till 9 A. M., May 22. Nothing would delight us more than to have him visit all parts of Oregon and spend at least two weeks n the state. But he decides that he can give no more time to Oregon than he has laid down in his itinerary. After going into Washington he will come nto Oregon again at Pendleton. Thus he has yielded to intercession of the enators of Oregon, both of whom long to the "effete" western part of the

Are there "strenuous" men in Eastern here we are somewhat strenuous, too, though we don't care to brag much about it. However, we are not so ous as to insist that the President shall cancel his engavements throughout the United States for our gratification-though we know that if we could induce him to take the stageseach to Grant County he would find there a most hearty welcome, and some of the best bear-shooting in the world.

DERS.

The determination of the French gov ernment to refuse the religious orders permission to remain in France is defended on the plea that an education exclustvely secular is indispensable to the stability of free institutions. These religious orders have been long engaged in teaching, and it is charged by the authors of the law against religious associations that those orders which have exercised educational functions have educated their pupils in hostility toward the republic. It is certainly true that a large majority of the reactionists are graduates of schools and colleges that ere conducted by religious societies The army officers who were responsible for the Dreyfus conspiracy, and who nearly succeeded in wrecking the re public, were all graduates of these chools. Under the law, the daughters of Catholics may still receive instruction. at the hands of certain monastic orders, but if boys and young men seek educa tion at home they must obtain it in state institutions, from which religious teaching of any kind will be rigorously

France is pro-Catholic by a very large Under the Concordat the majority. clergy are paid by the state, and the fereign policy of France has always een pro-Catholic, save in the terrible upheavel of the great French Revolution. But while France is devoted to the Church of Rome, it is nevertheless devoted to the republic. Without the support of many Roman Catholics, the against these teaching religious as sociations could never have been enacted by the French Parliament, and the ement of this law by the government is not regarded as war upon the Catholic Church by anybody of intellience, save in certain districts of France where the people have always een old-time royalists, who are today enemies of the republic.

Pope Leo has repeatedly urged the French Catholies to accept the repubican regime and the enforcement of the not provoked him to assume an unfriendly attitude toward the French overnment. If Pope Leo had considred the law an act of war upon the lic Church, he would have protested against it. In the history of the paacy we find the pope more than once fusing to interfere when monastic orere like the Jesuits have been expelled litical reasons by Roman Catholic wers like France and Austria. The on Catholica to recognize the Italian

monarchy by taking part in the Parliamentary elections, but he does not regard the expulsion of the monastic ordera, which have been exercising educa-tional functions, as an act of war upon the church.

WHY RECIPBOCITY PAILS.

There is, unfortunately, every reason to accept as definite and final this semiofficial announcement from Washington that the Republican reciprocity programme is to be abandoned as hopeless It is possible something may be saved m the wreck of the Cuban treaty; but the Kasson conventions of 1899, some ten in number, will unceremoniously go by the board. Chief of these is the wellknown undertaking with France; next that with the Argentine; others are with the British colonies of Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Turks and Calcos lelands and British Guiana; with the Danish Island of St. Croix; with Nicaragua and Santo Domingo; and the new

one with Newfoundland. We say the certainty of this failure is unfortunate, for so it is, notwithstanding the utter inadequacy of reciprocity on either moral or economic grounds; for the truth about reciprocity in practice is the seeming paradox that while it is a fraud, honesty requires its fulfillment. Whether a bad promise is better broken than kept is usually open to argument; but the manner of this breach of faith, and especially its demonstrated subservience to protected in-terests, is more discreditable to the Republican party than would have been the ratification of the treaties, with all their imperfections and perils.

The Republican party had committed itself to reciprocity as a policy in the strongest possible way. The St. Louis convention of 1896 condemned the Democratic repeal of the reciprocity measures of 1892-3 as "a National calamity," manded "their renewal and extension and declared that "protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republi-can policy and go hand in hand." A considerable portion of the Dingley tariff law, passed at the first session of the Republican Congress that went in with McKinley, was devoted to specific and detailed authorizations of reciprocity. in obedience to which the Kasson treatice were negotiated, and urged upon Congress by President McKinley and subsequently also by President Roose-velt. In repudiating these agreements, therefore, the Republican party is in similar case with its broken pledge of statehood to three territories. It has invited, as it will doubtless receive, the eager attention of the Democratic Na-

tional platform-makers of next year. The failure of reciprocity lies in about equal parts at the three doors of its enemies, its friends and its own inherent weakness. Its enemies are the protected interests whose products are selected to bear the reductions of duty; their attitude needs no explanation but celfishness. The mistake of its friends has been the selection of certain industries that need protection, for sacrifice, and the selection of certain other industries that need no protection, for benefits. We have so often and so fully set forth the nature of the Kasson sacrifices on agricultural products and the Kassov undertakings in favor of iron and steel, implements, boots and shoes, etc., that we shall forbear to go over them again here. To a considerable extent these artificial benefits and damages are in herent in any reciprocity legislation emhodied in specific treaties. On general and on peculiar grounds, therefore, the wonder is not so much the failure of reciprocity as its long lease of considerstion. The explanation must probably be sought in the fact that the realm where tariff rules gives longest life and most ponderous dignity to the most stupendous humbug and most transparent

fraud. Providence has kindly disposed, however, a silver lining to this cloud. The Oregon? We are giad to hear it. Down abandonment of reciprocity will right- fall not to see that each has everything eously hurl back upon the Republican party the duty it so much dreads of correcting the iniquitous and breeding enormities of the tariff. But little longer will it be able to give the stone of a pretended reciprocity for the bread of honest tariffs. But little longer will it be able to roll the eye and prate hypocritically o' treaties it never intends to ratify and of internal revenue reductions it can at length hardly have the hardthood to pursue as an escape

from customs reform Rather than rectify the tariff, we have put up faithless reciprocity pledges and scattered the surplus with lavish hand and lowered the tax on liquors and tobacco in order to maintain high-priced sugar and iron for the benefit of the trusts at the expense of the millions. Every time one of these doors is closed is a great day for common honesty. It is not a question now as to whether the tariff will be reformed. The only question is as to whether it will be reformed by the Republican party or the Democratic party. The trusts are a majority in the Senate; but not at the polls,

THE OREGON STRAWBERRY.

It is said that the strawberry crop this coming season promises to be the largest in the history of the state. The area planted to vines is 20 per cent greater than at any former time, and all indications point to a fine yield. The conditions of frost and moisture have been just right, and berry fields everywhere, especially in the Hood River districtthe chief source of export supply-are in prime condition.

The strawberry is one of the fruits in which we are able to compete successfully with California in remote markets in spite of the fact that the California product ripens earlier and that the sea son holds on much later. In many other fruits California has the advantage in a greater relative hardiness under conditions of transportation. California peaches, for example, will reach the Eastern markets in marketable condition after a railroad journey through varying temperatures of ten days or more, while Oregon peaches subjected to the same conditions "go to pieces." The essential difference is that the California fruit is the product of a dry soil and atmosphere, while the Oregon fruit is the product of a moister soil and a

softer air. But with the strawberry the conditions are reversed. In California the berry grows on lowlands in which a half-swampy condition is maintained either by natural or artificial irrigation, and the result is that while the weson is long and the supply abundant, the quality is flavoriess, "mushy" and gen-erally poor. The Hood River berry, on the other hand, is grown upon high ground in an essentially mountain and nonbacterial air. It is firm, of fine color and flavor, stands up well under ship ment, and wherever it comes into competition with the California or Southern berry it takes the market at relatively

Last year the export of Hood River | perhaps not yet come when tile can be

strawberries to the East aggregated thirty carloads, and this coming season is expected to increase the shipments largely. A good authority mates that from this one district alone the season's export will aggregate in value upward of \$50,000.

A NEW AND BETTER POLICY. It is announced that the railroad companies operating in the State of Washington are about to change their policy—that instead of fighting for their rights or demands in the State Legis-lature and before the public they will undertake to "win the people" by cor ferences, reductions, concessions, etc. Conciliation is to be the policy of the future, with dependence upon the jus-tice and good-will of the public.

All this sounds well, and the only surprising thing about it is the fact that it was not thought of fifteen years ago. There has never been a time in Wash ington or any other state when a course of absolute fair play and open-hande integrity on the part of the railroads would not have won respect and commanded just treatment in return There is here and there in Washington as everywhere elee, a crank, who holds to an unreasoning prejudice and malice against property in all forms, and especially in those forms which make direct demands upon his purse for any purpose; but they are relatively few. would be difficult, we imagine, to find ten men of character and responsibility in any state who would not agree tha property in the form of railroads ought to have the same protection and the came rights as property in the form of farm lands, houses or merchandise. Practically nobody wants to do injus tice to the railroads, but on the other hand they want the rallroads to do justice in return. Fair understanding, with assurance of justice all round, will cut the ground from under a chroni-"railroad fight" anywhere. It has done it wherever the attempt has been made with mutual good faith; it will do it in Washington if the railroade will really

In most states where anti-railroad agitation fills the air there are two forms of grievance-first, a system of excessive, discriminating or arbitrary charges; second, a system of political interference by which the will of the people in their political life is thwarted and denied. The first hurts the public pocket, the second wounds its self-respect and decent pride. We shall not here undertake to say how seriously the people of Washington have suffered-if at all-from the traffic policy of its railroads; that is a matter not to be determined offhand and without evidence; but we do know that in times past the political course of the ratiroads has been a public shame and scandal. That to a very great extent it has dominated the organs of public opinion in the state; that it has "set up" conventions; that it has elected and defeated, advanced and degraded public officials; that it has made a house of merchandise of the State Legislature—these things are of universal belief. No citizen of Washington doubts they are true; no worthy man anywhere but feels their reproach. Attorneys and apologists of the railroads make go pretense of denial as to the general facts; their whole plea is the unwritten law of self-defense and

necessity Now, if the Washington rallroads will wash their hands of the whole dirty business of political corruption, if they will deal fairly and above-board with the public, if they will put themselves without reserve in the hands of the people, there will be no trouble about fair treatment. The mind of the state is instinctively cordial toward the railroads. because there is hardly an interest in the state which is not dependent upon railroad co-operation. Whoever will study the situation and condition of the several Washington communities will to gain through rallroad enterprise. Sedependence for it is the energy, the in-Itiative and the resource of her railroads; Tacoma wants manufacturesand hopes to get them through the agency of her railroads; Spokane wants jobbing trade-and she seeks it through arrangement of interior transport rates. Everywhere in the state it is the sameevery town, every interest, is seeking to engage the attention and favor of the rallroads.

How this universal dependence upon transportation policy raises up friendship for the railroads in a crisis was strikingly illustrated at Olympia only a few weeks ago. As soon as it was fully understood that the proposals of Governor McBride were actuated by unfriendly motives as soon as it became a fight directly against the roadschampions of fair play appeared is every quarter. The City of Seattle rose up almost en masse to the defense of an interest which it was felt ought not to be crippled in its resources or its energies. The hastily made and inconsiderate pledges of party conventions were with universal approval disregarded, for it was felt that Washington could not afford, in the present condition of her affairs, to antagonize capitol, to put brakes upon the wheels of her material progress. That the best thing was done no man of judgment ques-tions; and upon some accounts it was hardly deserved by the railroads. But the result speaks for itself, and it should convince those who make the railroad policy in Washington that the public sense of justice and good-will is for them a safe reliance if they will only meet the people half way and abandor the political courses which in times past have done so much to corrupt and de grade the life of the state and involve its name in political and moral reproach.

President John H. Scott, of the Ore gon Good-Roads Association, is certainly right when he says that good drainage is a prerequisite to the construction of a highway with a firm foundation. Water left standing in ditches will, during the rainy season, keep the earth foundation of a road soft, no difference how hard and firm the surface may be many Road Supervisors get the idea that ditches are made for the purpose of collecting the water that runs off the surface of the road. That is only one of their proper purposes. Every ditch should be constructed in such a manner that water will run out of it, and this means that the bottom of the ditch must present a gradual decline from the highest point to the outlet. In the rolling lands of the Willamette Valley natural outlets for ditches are so close together that there is little reason The important problem is to get the water off the road, and it would seem that this can be done more thoroughly and with less expense by drainage than by building up a grade. The time has

used for carrying off the surplus water: | SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS but there is no reason why Road Super-visors should not, during the Winter is, mark the high places in the ditches and remove the obstructions when the weather and condition of the soil will permit. Doubtless there are some places that cannot be drained, but the opportunities are many for improve ment along the lines suggested by Judge Scott.

The authorities at the State Insuce Asylum have found it necessary to readjust the payroll in order to raise some of the salaries. The most efficient of the attendants found that they could make more money or secure pleasanter work at the same compensation in other employments, and as a consequence the asylum force was frequently short of suitable attendants. This was to be expected. During the hard times men were glad to get a place on the asylum payroll, but now that there is a strong demand for active men in almost every line of business, the moderate salary paid by the state is not sufficient. Compensation ranging from \$25 to \$40 per month and board will attract men who cannot do better, but the state often has need of the men who can do better. Doubtless the state has many times kept men upon the payroll who were not worth near the salary paid to them. Friendship or political influence made them secure in their positions. But than he is worth and can earn elsewhere he does not remain long in the state's employ. As a rule, however, a man who can hold his own in the open field of competition must be a man so constituted that he will work ably and conscientonely, even though in the employ of the state. The state can well afford to pay a reasonable salary to a worthy mploye, and it should have no other kind upon its payroll.

The United States consumes less distilled epirits per capita now than it did thirty years ago, but in mait liquors consumption advanced from 6.66 gallons per capita in 1872 to 17.49 gallons in 1902. The quantity of tea used has increased 10 per cent in the thirty years, while the consumption of coffee, which was 7.28 pounds per head in 1872, was last year 13.37 pounds. The Yankee drinker of tea and rum is losing ground, and the Teutonic beer and coffee-drinker is advancing rapidly. This does not mean that Germans are overrunning the United States and crowding the Anglo-Saxon out, but it does mean a change of beverage habit. The Anglo-Saxon stock is not drinking less, but it is running more to beer and coffee in what it does drink. It is not strange that this is so, because Britain is the greatest consumer of malt beverage on the face of the earth, and her vices and virtues are coming across the water in increasing profusion.

The riotous attack of an Irish mob upon the new Star Theater, in New York City, because of the performance of a play offensive to their racial sympathies, was indefensible, for the New England Yankee for years has been caricatured on the American stage in the disgusting and repulsive character of Solon Shingle; the negro is a favorite subject of burkeque; so is the dude Englishman; so is the Polish Jew; so is the German and the Scandinavian. The most offensive and repulsive caricatures of Irishmen, Jews, negroes and Populists are not found on the stage, but in comic publications like Judge and There are caricatures in these Puck. publications that are utterly coarse and vulgar, without a particle of humor to redeem them from the contempt of a well-bred reader, but because this is true would be no justification for mobbing the publication offices of these pa-

pers. How would it do to adapt to new uses the old adage that he is a public beneto grow where only one grew before? Can we not speak thus approvingly of the farmer who raises two litters of pigs this year where he raised only one last year, and who has a herd of twenty cows this year where he had only fifteen last year? Large packing establishments are afraid to come to this state because the supply of stock is too limited. Every farmer who is increasing his flocks and herds and droves is not only enriching the soil of his farm, but is hastening the time when an immense packing-house will be in operation here, He should indeed be reckoned a public benefactor who thus helps to create and build up the industries which will make this a more prosperous commonwealth

Mr. John Barrett speaks truly when he says that in spite of all our expectations from St. Louis exhibits, the Lewis and Clark Fair must succeed upon its own unique features—North Pacific products and Oriental exhibits. Nobody will cross the Rocky Mountains to see warmed-over exhibits he has already seen at St. Louis. We must make the most of the things St. Louis will not have.

The apparent shrinkage in the value

of the estate of the late C. P. Hunting-

ton may possibly be explained on the theory that dropping those figures will calm the fellows who seek reimbursement for the Central Pacific diversion that created the Southern Pacific and made Huntington fabulously rich. With less money in sight, the scramble for it will be less strengous, The reported determination of Joseph

Chamberlain to refuse a peerage and live and die a commoner is not exceptional in the political annals of Great Britain, for Pitt, Canning, Peel and Gladstone never accepted the tender of peerage, and men like Bright and Cobden would certainly have declined one had it been offered to them. The recent attempt in Philadelphia to enforce the obsolete Sunday law against

the Sunday newspapers was sure to fail

cently said in London: "I do not know

of any act of Parliament which has

done so much good as the act which led

to the opening of museums and art gal-

Sir William P. Treloar re-

leries on Sundays." Mrs. Judge Cole, of Salubria, Idaho having tried and acquitted Mrs. Eva Ladds for assault and battery on the latter's unequal masculine antagonist in s mix-up, it is in order to congratulate the new woman on the growing equality of the sexes.

Simple, honest, old George Dewey, or Vermont, is accused of concett and vanrich! When you come to vanity, the real thing never suspects itself.

No Opportunity to Be Ridiculous

La Grand Chronicle.

Well, if the President cannot extend his visit through Eastern Oregon, there is the consolation that the localities in this part of the state will have no opportunity of making themselves ridiculous as Seattle and Tacoma are doing to see which place will get the biggest share of his time.

New Chance for Pensions.

Ashland Tidings.

The discussion raised by the President on the subject of "race suicide" has made parents of triplets very chesty all over the country. In one place it is proposed to present the mother of the three olive branches with a medal. If this sort of thing goes on these people will be asking pensions from Congress.

Should Not and Will Not.

Tillamook Hersid.

The effort to defeat the state appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition through the initiative and referendum provision is a contemptible piece of business that could originate in the brain of only some disgruntied crank who feels piqued at Portland. Sensible men should give it no encouragement—and they wont.

Paulshment Should Fit the Crime.

Olympia Recorder.

The white bride of a Chinaman secured a divorce the other day at North Yakima on the grounds that her Mongolian husband insisted that her regular diet condist of rats. To the average mind it would have been more reasonable to have compelled the woman to live the rest of her days with the aforesaid Chinaman. Any woman who agreed to marry a Chinaman ought to suffer the consequences of her act.

What Harney Needs Most.

Harney County News.

Harney County has 10,000 square miles of territory and a population of about 2000 people. It has vacant lands lying in the mountains, in valleys and on deserts. But it has no general irrigation system, no railroad, none of the factors that in-vite speedy settlement. Therefore it can have no part in development that will re-sult from the heavy immigration that is pouring into other parts of Oregon and the West.

His Guiding Principle.

Aberdeen Bulletin.

The expected has happened, and to a long list of remarkable vetos, the Governor has added perhaps the most remarkable of all in his disapproval of the tax commission measure, the veto of which was filed Tuesday. It will be a veto very hard to explain, excepting upon the the-ory that the merits or demerits of a measure are with the Governor secondary con sideration in comparison with the purpo to punish those who differ from him.

Linn's Double Ambition.

Brownsville Times.

The Republicans of Linn County will present a candidate for the Congressional nomination at Eugene in the person of Hon. Percy R. Kelly, of Albany. The canidacy of Mr. Kelly has been decided upon. lithough he has entered the race re-ictantly he nevertheless has entered with determination to win the nomination. This is the latest in the political field. It would not at all surprise the Times if both the Republican and Democratic can-didates for the Congressional nomination should be residents of Linn County. It is very probable.

Twenty Years in Office.

Pilot Rock Record.

While Binger Hermann has not ancounced his candidacy for Congress from hounced his candidacy for Congress with the First District, it is well known that his friends are doing good work in his behalf. No man in Oregon today stands higher in the estimation of the people than Mr. Hermann. In every public posi-tion he has filled, covering a period of nearly 29 years, he has proven a faithful servant, and his popularity has increased as years have passed. By reason of his long and honorable career in this state, Mr. Hermann is thoroughly identified with its interests and his election to Congress will greatly strengthen the already formidable delegation from Oregon.

Hoquiam Washingtonian. The editorials of the big papers on the gencer and Times, commenting on the acts of the State Legislature, show the venom of Senatorial defeat. They are unfair. The Legislature is not the worst ever seen in the state, but one of the best. We will not say that no mistakes were made, for there were, but we do say that there were more wholesome and wise laws enacted by the Legislature which adjourned last Thursday than any one which has met since Washington became a state. Of 700 bills introduced in the Legislature, 150 became laws, most them are good laws, Along the line moral reformation Washington laws now in advance of most states of the Union, and they will be of immense good to us as a state. Temporary embarrass-ment will give place to a moral level soon, which will be welcomed by those now in opposition. The new road law will soon be giving good roads throughout the state. The forest protection law will be worth millions to the state, and so there are many other laws which will work great good to the state.

Spare Oregon's Good Name.

Bohemia Nugget.

The referendum is undoubtedly a good agency when properly and wisely admin-intered; but, like "painting poetry and eloquence," it may prove to be a very dangerous agency when improperly ap-plied and under certain conditions. It uld not be resorted to in the matter of the Lewis and Clark appropriation. There is little probability that the action of the last Legislature will be repudiated at the hands of the voters of the state. Outside of a few "corcheads" and a few more "sinkers" on the lifeline of state pride and progress, the Exposition meets with favor throughout Oregon. No matter if the attempt to annul the action of the Legislature was enowed under by hundreds of thousands of votes, the act of employing such an agency at this stage of the game would be a burning shame, and the re-flection on the fair State of Oregon would be of longer life than many of those in atrumental in bringing it about.

Sentiment That's Dying Out. Dallas Observer. The sentiment in favor of invoking the

referendum on the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation seems to be dying out. This is as it should be. The Fair must be caris as it should be. The Fair must be car-ried through to a successful finish. The honor of the State of Oregon demands it. While we regret as much as any one can that the Legislature failed to pass the "corporation tax bill," and while it is "corporation tax bill," and while it is true that the corporations will be greatly benefited by the Fair, the old saying that it is poor policy to cut off one's nose to apite one's face still holds good, and now that the state is committed to the Fair, it would be worse than a calamity to turn the enterprise down at this time. The people should remember that the law that provides for the referendum also provides for the initiative, and if they wish to em-ploy their time profitably they will drop all talk of the referendum and begin at the other end of the line. If they will reframe the corporation tax bill and be-gin a campaign of education on the same, and at the proper time invoke the aid of the initiative, no Legislature that ever will be created will dare to turn the measure down when it comes before that body for consideration. It is true that the measure cannot be brought before the Legislature again until two years from now, but if the people do their duty in the meantime, it will become a law as sure as night follows day.

A BLOT ON MISSOURL

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A paper published in an adjoining state remarks that when Jesse James old home is floated down from St. Joe to St. Louis this Summer the record. remarks that when Jesse James out home is floated down from St. Joe to St. Louis this Summer the people on the Missouri side of the river will get on their knees as the sacred relic goes by; and a Kansas paper adds that the scheme to put the James house on exhibition will result in a great deal of unfavorable advertising for Missouri. That unpleasant notoriety has airendy set in. Exchanges in all quarters of the country are taking up the text and inquire why it is that a certain class of Missourians find a peculiar enjoyment in homizing a bank robber or train wrecker, especially when he is also a sensational assassin. Hardly had the burs of censure in 10,000 newspapers subsided in regard to the Cole Younger show than the Jesse James enterprise is sprung, and the rest of the country again speaks with scorn and enterprise is sprung, and the rest of the country again speaks with scorn and contempt of the character of Missourians who take their pleasure in this strange fashion. Why, it is asked, is this manifestation confined to Missouri? The question is a hard one, and with Cole Younger shows and Jesse James exhibitions crowding each other the impeachment can not be denied. There are, it must be admitted, Missourians who dearly love a brigand if his record is tough

ly love a brigand it his record is tough enough and bloody enough. The phe

nomenon invites attention. It is a ricelty in the sociological field. It is observed that when the Jan house takes up its river journey the Mis souri shore will be crowded with a thron of eager and grinning spectators, while nebody will be seen on the Kansas sid of eager and grinning spectators, while nebody will be seen on the Kansas side but a few farmers plowing their fields, and utterly indifferent to the regarta of brutal assassination raising such a furore on the soil of Missouri. Is it a case of heredity from the days of border ruffanism and murderous bushwhacking? Is there a wild microbe at work in the system of certain Missourians impelling them when a pair of Jesse James' old trousers are held aloft on a pole to fall down in adoration? There are Missourians who walk 40 miles to see a Jesse down in adoration? There are Missourians who walk 40 miles to see a Jesse James or Cole Younger jackknife, and yet they seem to be respectable citizens, go to church, pay their taxes and consistentity vote one ticket all their lives. If they move out of the state they lose this appetite, or at least prudently conceal it; but let them revisit oid haunts and their first act is to rush somewhere where they can get a snift of a bloody rag or other souvenir said to be associated with the career of St. Jesse James or St. Cole Younger. A passion so overmastering must be due to some astoundmastering must be due to some astound mastering must be due to some astounding Missouri difosyncrasy, but what it
is has defied analysis up to this time.

Whatever may be the cause, the result
is a constant squibbing and disparagement of the state. The Jesse James and
Cole Younger taint is one reason why the
farming lands of Missouri are much lower than those of Illinois and Iowa, and
why a man who are well that he is a Mis-

vastly the gal

Washington's English Ancestors

Northamptoushire. For some considerable time, indeed until quite recent years, (1894) it was accepted that it was these two brothers who had emigrated to Vir-

ginia, but in that year it was conclusively

eth, the Lord taketh away, blessed be the

left Brington for London, and his younger

Causes of Defaleations.

Philadelphia Press.

Nothing is more ominous than the steady increase in the number of defai-cations and breaches of trust. These al-ways come with changes and alterations

in the conditions of business. When ex-

and defaulters find themselves suddenly

employment of about 15,000 men, many of whom went into the woods early in the Fall to make the camps ready for the lumber jacks, and nearly \$4,000,00 has been paid to them in wages. I'm in favor of reform all down the why a man who avows that he is a Missourian is expected to add: "Don't laugh."

Yet not more than one Missourian. We shall have a force that's elegant and fine. We shall have a force that's elegant and fine. I believe in getting just the best we can, so put the sawed-offs out—except my man. It will go the limit with you for reform, and star attraction of a measily storm. W.th policemen energetic.
And the firemen all athletic, the spectacle of Cole Younger as ticket seller and star attraction of a measiy traveling show, or gase entranced at a small frame house in which Jesse James once took his meals and planned his deeds of robbery and carnage. In Minnesota Cole Younger found it extremely difficult to get out of prison on a personal pledge of future conduct. No sooner does he strike the soil of Missouri than he becomes a center of instorm.
This grafting has to stop sooner does he strike the soil of Mis-souri than he becomes a center of in-tense interest and takes the road with a show in violation of his promise. Relies of Jesse James are collected for a similar exhibition. When certain Missourians cease to smear themselves up with Cole Youngerism and Jesse Jamesism the state will be varily the caliner.

Or something's sure to drop.
Everything must work in just the proper form.
We must handle vice as homest as we can,
So put boodlers out—except my man. George Washington had the foresight

of a statesman. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell points out that when La Fayette, assured of success, desired to enter Canada with a French column, Washington declined to encourage the enterprise. Success, he thought, would enable France to claim all Canada as her share of the spoils of victory. With Louisiana in her power, and her posts on the Mississippi, we should forever be cut off from the fertile West. At another time he re-St. James' Gazette, London.
In the chancel floor of Brington Parish
Church, five miles northwest of Northampton, carefully preserved, is a stone,
with arms, to Laurence Washington (1616) grets that Canada did not join us; for now, he writes, "she will be always a trouble and sometimes a danger." and his wife. Laurence came of a good old stock, (says "Young England") of which one scion, in 1532, and again in 1545, was elected Mayor of Northampton.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hermann can be defeated, if the oppo-

sition unites, also if the other fellow

If you see a hammer pinned onto a man's back that means he is for the refer-

They know Brownell in Clackenas,

What he says he don't want, that they

Your Uncle George is not talking to Ger-

nany through his hat, either. He can to

Go bring to me a keg of booms,
And bring it in a wooden parcel;
That I may drink before I go
A williewaucht to old Jack Marshall,
O, Jack' O, Jack' as take a brace,
Or all our hopes will soon be dampened;
It's getting tirecome to be told
We'd won if something hadn't bappened.

Thirty-seven per cent of the population

of the United States is to be found in the drainage area of the Atlantic sea-

board, 16 per cent in that of the Great

Lakes and 33 per cent in the Mexican

waters find their way finally into the

Atlantic Ocean. The remaining 4 per cent

resides in the Pacific area. Such is the

The recently published letters of the

great Italian patriot, Mazzini, includes

the following judgment of Lady Byron,

I saw Lady Hyron twice, and she looked to

I saw Lady Hyron twice, and she hooked to me a good, sharp, positive, somewhat puritan-ical woman, sad from the past, conscious of not having been altogether right, and doing good half for good-doing's sake, half for for-getfulness' sake. But I am so thoroughly Byronian, so deeply convinced that he has been wronged by everybody, that my impres-sion cannot be trusted.

Returns from the various logging sec-

tions of Maine show that the season's cut will be approximately \$60,000,000 feet,

over half of which is spruce. About 300,-

account feet will be ground up in the pulp

ber. This vast harvest has called for the

mills, and the rest will be used for

written immediately after her death:

finding of the last United States census.

Simple Simon met a pieman. Asked him for a pie;

Said the pleman unto Sin Your turn has gone by!

know they must give him.

the job, if it has to be done.

Go bring to me a keg of boose,

gets more votes.

ndum on the Fair.

In another of his letters is expressed his dislike of slavery; "Were it not that I am principled against selling negroes as you This member of the family was named Laurence, and he had two great-grand-sons, named John and Laurence, who lived on the family estates of Sulgave in would cattle at a market, I would not in 12 months from this date be possessed of one as a slave. I shall be happily mistaken if they are not found to be a very troublesome species of property ere many years pass over our heads

Twenty-five acres are said to comprise proved that it was the children of Laurence who were the emigrants. The plous the commercial gingseng-growing area of the United States, most of it being in two unties of New York in North Caro lina and in Missouri. George Vanderbilt name of the Lord. Constructa 1695," In 1616 the Sulgrave estates were sold, and shortly afterward Laurence Washington has planted a fine garden of the root at Biltmore. Two farmers in Ohio raised on one-third of an acre a crop that brought brother Robert became the tenant of the cottage. The two grandsons of Laurence, John and Laurence, emigrated to America in 1857, and the great-grandson of the two former was the first President of the United States, George Washington. \$15,000. A New York farmer who had been raising cabbage at \$2 a ton drove into town with a small buggyload of ginseng for which he got \$1200. There are 400,000,-000 Chinese, and all who can afford it use ginseng. The mystery of the root is its wide variation in price. While some sells readily at 34 a pound, there are sp that bring \$100 an ounce. Consul Wildman says he has seen Mandarin ginseng that was worth 135 times its own weight in silver. The regular price is from \$30 to \$250 an ounce. The craze has advanced penses increase faster than gross re-ceipts and the margin of profits shrink owners and managers inevitably begin to investigate leaks, to look into the corso far in this country that a monthly magazine called the Ginseng Garden has been started in Missouri in advocacy of ners, to examine books and accounts and the culture. to find just how things are. When this is done, irregularities are sure to be un-covered, dubious practices are laid bare

Our Trade With Canada.

Philadelphia Record. Canada gives England preferential tardiscovered or so near discovery studenty discovered or so near discovery that they flee. A falling market plays its part also at such a time. Speculation ceases to be profitable. Lesses replace past profits, men who have risked their employers' iff rates, and yet our exports to the Do-minion are large and growing, and may ensily and with no injury to any interest of our own, be much increased. Common sense dictates that we should reduce the obstructions to our trade with so large and profitable a customer as the country north of us.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS. "That automobile manufacturer did a prop-

"What was it?" "He endowed a thing." "What was it?" "He endowed a hospital."—Detroit Free Press. Upton Parke—Is your wife's new girl a fix-ture? Cyril Downs—Seems to be. I don't see her moving around any.—Town and Country. Gladys—She has named her auto after her ex-husband, the count! Ethel—And why? Gladys—Well! It is very fast and usually broke.-Puck.

We read of an Eastern author who wrote three stories in one night, and then walked out of an open window and fell four.—Atlanta

Kitty-Theodore tells me all his thoughts are of me. Blanche-Yes; that's very pretty. But they do say that Theodore never thinks. Boston Transcript.

"He's publishing a paper now, I hear."
"Yes: it's the official organ of the dental pro-fession." Ah! sort of a mouth-organ, ehr'— Philadelphia Press.

Master (gently to new boy)—Smithers, my boy, can you tell me what a noun is? New Boy (annious to please)—No, sir; but Fm sure my father could.—Punch. The lakes are just right for fishing now, and the fishing brigade is active. But, all the fish-liars will have their portion, later on, in another take.—Atlanta Constitution.

"You say your playing created a great deal of talk?" said the friend. "Yes," answered the planist, "but, unfortunately, it was mostly during my performance."—Washington

Mrs. Upson-Your grandfather is an octo-generian, is he not? Mrs. Neurich-Indeed, he isn't anything of the cort. He is the most truthful man I ever humped up against.-Chi-

cago Daily News, She-How long have you been living in New York? Hs-Oh, I came here about the time they began digging up the streets for the subway. "Have you been here as long as that?"—Tonkers Statesman.

'I sent to you for a detective the other day, for some important work..." 'I know you did, sir; but I had more to spare; every one of them was investigating the career of some collections.

money lose it or are tempted to pilter a large scale or small to save some ve ture near collapse. These various caus are all now operative.

May Riley Smith. Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned, And sun and stars forevermore have set The things which our weak judgment here has spurned. The things o'er which we grieved with lashes

"Sometime."

wet, Will flash before us out of life's dark night, As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue. And we shall see how all God's plans are right, And how what seemed reproof was love most

And we shall see how, while we frown and God's plan goes on as best for you and me; How, when we called He heeded not our

How, when we called its beenged not our or Because His wisdom to the end could see So, even as wise parents disallow.

Too much of sweets to craving habyhood, So, God, perhaps, is keeping from us now Life's sweetest things because it seem good. And if sometimes commingled with life's We find the wormwood and rebel and sh Be sure a wiser hand than yours or min Pours out this potion for our lips to dri And if some one you love is lying low Where human kisses cannot reach his face, Oh! do not blame the loving Father so,

But wear your sorrow with obedient grace. And you shall shortly see that lengthened Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend;

And that sometimes the sable pall of death, Conceals the fairest boon His love can send. If we could push aside the gates of life And stand within, and all God's workings

sec, We could interpret all this doubt and stri And for each mystery could find a key.

But not today; then be content, and heart, God's plans, like lilies, pure and white unfold. We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart; Time will reveal the calyace of gold. And if through patient toll we reach the land. Where tired feet with sandals loose may rest, When we shall clearly see and understand, I think that we shall say, "God knows the base".