# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid in advance)—
Dally, with Sunday, per month ...
Dally, Sunday excepted, per year...
Dally, with Sunday, per year...
Sunday, per year
The Weekly, per year
The Weekly, 8 months. Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c

POSTAGE RATES 

tion in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscription, or to any bust ness matter should be addressed simply 'The

The Oregonian does not buy poems stories from individuals, and cannot under-take to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune Building, New York City, 510-11-12 Tribune Building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern repre-

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros. 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and

N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines,

205 South Spring street.
For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Rick secker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut streets.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Dearborn street; Charles MacDonald, 58 Washington street, and the Auditorium An-

For sale in Minneapolis by M. J. Kavanagh, 50 South Third street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Parnham street; Mcgeath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnham street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S.

Fourteenth street. For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th street; James H. Crockwell, 242 25th street;

F. R. Godard and C. H. Myers.
For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South street. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Eb-bett House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton Kendrick, 906-912 17th street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets; J. S. Lowe, 1520 17th street, and Julius Black.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 74 deg.; gulnimum temperature, 46 deg.; no precipitation.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16.

#### SOME MISTAKE HERE.

We have been so accustomed to the idea that Seattle is entitled by right divine to the entire earth and the fullness thereof, and to the further idea that she gets everything that is coming to her by virtue of an alert persistence which is the despair of all imitators and would-be rivals, that it is with something of a shock that we come across this paragraph in the columns of the Walla Walla Union:

S. B. Calderhead, general freight and passenger agent of the W. & C. B., has given the Scattle Post-Intelligencer an interview in which he calls the attention the jobbers of Puget Sound to the fact that Portland gets the business of the Waiin Walls territory while Seattle and Ta-coma hardly get a slice. Of course, in Portland's favor it must be remembered that the distance is shorter and that the haul is not as great, but nevertheless, as has been pointed out by this newspaper be-fore, Portland makes a decided effort to get the business of Walla Walls, while Puand as a general proposition is ap-Perhaps Scattle and Tacoma have all the business they want without Walla Walls territory, but it stands reason that if such wa the case they co make an enlargement and keep at least the business of their own state.

If any one can explain this mystery like to have it discrepancy between the isolated phenomenon and the established order of the universe is painful and puzzling. It not only appears that Portland gets business, but that she gets it by virtue of effort, and that Seattle, moreover, is apathetic. These things are unthinkable.

It is sufficiently understood, we have supposed, that Seattle has all the business there is anywhere; that she gets it by pure energy, unaided by railroad influence; that she is never apathetic upon any tonic where her interests are concerned. It is also an axiom of commerce that Portland is asleep, always has been and always will be; that she does no business, and that this achievement in nonentity is the logical and inescapable result of her own supine

Mr. Calderhead, if there is such man, is evidently an impostor. He is a renegade to the Seattle idea. To him may be appropriately addressed the words of the old song:

# Does yo' believe yo' honey or yo' eyes?

MANKIND'S GREATEST NAMES. William E. Curtis was asked recently to name the twelve most eminent men in human history, not including those mentioned in the Bible. Answering the request through the Chicago Record-Herald, Mr. Curtis gives a list at which there will probably be some cavil, but which shows that he has been a close and impartial reader of history, By way of preface he says that, in his opinion, the only way to determine a man's greatness is by measuring the influence he has exerted upon the affairs of mankind. In this view he places first in the catalogue of greatness the founders of the great reilgions who for ages past and even up to the present day guide and control the conduct of hundreds of millions of the world's inhabitants. At the head of the list he places Buddha, a man of humble origin, who was born in a little village in the Himalaya Mountains | 15.000. in the year 560 B. C., and died eightyeight years later. The adherents of the Buddhist faith, after the lapse of more than twenty-three centuries, number about 400,000,000. The basis of the religion preached by Buddha is defined as four noble truths, viz.: Love of mankind, holy calm, the expression of desire and the protection of life.

Next to Buddha Mr. Curtis places Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, who lived from 550 B. C. to 475 B. C. He taught no religion, but founded a code of morals the maxims of which are the foundation today of Chinese morals, law, justice and systems of government.

Then comes Mahomet, the cameldriver, who lived from 570 A. D. to 632 A. D., founder of the Moslem religion and author of the Koran. His followers number today not less than 200,000,-000, and they are loyal to their faith.

Fifth comes Martin Luther, the founder of the great Protestant faith, and next comes Charlemagne, whom Mr. Curtis estimates as the founder of civilization. Number seven is Alfred the Great, of England (871-901), founder

of law, courts and trial by jury, and the first to impeach the doctrine that "might makes right." Then come in order George Washington, founder of civil liberty; Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest of soldiers; Michael Angelo, the greatest of architects, artists and sculptors; William Shakespeare, the greatest of writers, and Plato, the founder of philosophy and ethics.

An attempt to revise this list would be fraught with difficulty. Opinion rules in a matter of this kind, and its rule is at once dogmatic and variable. Our National pride is not flattered in the selection, since the name of but one American appears in the list. We could easily extend it to include Franklin and Lincoln, but upon Mr. Curtis' basis of greatness could not expunge any name that he has given to make room for one of these. After all, America is new in the annals of the world, and may be accounted fortunate if in little more than 400 years it has given one to the list of the twelve greatest names in the history of the world, outside of those mentioned in the Bible.

Measured by their influence in human affairs, no names probably are equal to those of Alexander of Macedon and Julius Caesar, after the lapse of more than twenty centuries, if not what in detail what they made it, yet in substance and in fact what they made it. This could easily be developed into a volume. Buddha, Confucius and Mahomet have had no great influence upon the larger course of human affairs.

#### BRYAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

If Mr. Bryan would undertake the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President at the hands of the Democratic party next year, he would display a measure of political wisdom which has thus far been justifiably denied him. He would atone somewhat for the damaging errors into which he has led his party; he would unite it as nothing else can unite it, and he might possibly start it on the road to victory. It is possible that a united Democracy with Cleveland as the candidate might carry enough doubtful states to give him, with the aid of the solid South, the election. It is perfectly certain that a divided Democracy cannot do

If we put aside for the moment the money question and the suppression of labor riots, there is nothing in Mr. Cleveland's Chicago speech which need give a man of Mr. Bryan's views any offense. There is very much in that speech which is in direct accord with Mr. Bryan's views. The ex-President's position on the tariff and the trusts is Bryan's own. The method of attack is the same. Moreover, this subject is to be the main reliance of the Democrats in the campaign. There is little difference between Cleveland and Bryan on our insular policies. There is no difference between them on ship subsidies, on the negro question, on reform of the administrative departments at Washington.

As to the money question and labor, Mr. Bryan has already set himself a notable precedent in the case of John H. Clarke, candidate for the United States Senate from Ohio. He is a goldstandard man today as in 1896. He is a capitalist and a believer in law and order. His expressed attitude toward the trusts and the tariff, which Mr. Bryan has commended, is substantially Mr. Cleveland's attitude. It would be a remarkable and an interesting thing to see Mr. Bryan going up and down the land next year, attacking the tariff and the trusts along the line of Mr. Cleveland's Chicago speech. If he would now enter into an undertaking to nominate Cleveland, he could compass it. He could be nominated for Vice-President. He might be President. He could be nominated for Preswould execute a stroke of policy that has never been surpassed for boldness in our political history.

It is too much to expect of Mr. Bryan to do this; but it is a more promising course of action than any other that lies open to him; for otherwise he must either win out at next year's convention and see his party beaten in the East, or else he must see the Cleveland faction prevail and organize a bolt. It is to be feared that he thinks more of having his own way than he does of his party's success, or of seeing the antitrust and tariff-reform ideas shared by himself and Mr. Cleveland carried to victory at the polls.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE LABOR VOTE.

The "walking delegate" form of labo now denounces President Roosevelt and passes resolutions condemning him, but it is not likely that this denunciation means that the labor unions will make a concerted movement to defeat him for election in 1904. The membership of the labor unions is estimated to be about 2,000,000, while the wageworking population is something more than 18,-000,000, which includes farm laborers who are never organized, and women workers, who are but imperfectly organized. Not more than one-tenth of the 80,000,000 people in the United States are believed to be in trade-union fami lies or owe their support to tradeunionists. It is not believed that the railroad brotherhoods, who are very conservative, would oppose the present Administration. Many labor organizations are not affiliated with the American Federation of which Gompers is the chief, and between that organization and the Knights of Labor there is hostility of long standing. The Knights of Labor are estimated as 100,000 strong It is asserted by the opposition to Presi dent Roosevelt that New York State has 65,000 labor union votes, Connecti cut 5000, New Jersey 11,000 and Indiana

The enemies of Roosevelt say that if only half of these votes in the states named were thrown against the Republican candidate his case might be critical. It is further pointed out that when Harrison defeated Cleveland in 1888 he lost New Jersey and Connecticut, carried New York by only 13,000 and Indiana by only a little over 2000, and the question is asked by the Roose velt opposition whether with 65,000 and 15,000 union labor votes against him in New York and Indiana his chance of election would not be endangered. In the next electoral college 239 will be a majority. The solid South, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia will furnish 169 of these. New York, New Jersey and Indiana would add 73 more, making a total of 242, or two more than enough to elect. Theoretically, this Democratic forecast of the assumed hostile organization of union labor seems plausible, but as a matter of fact labor unionists are cut up in politics just like everybody else, and in a National contest it would be practically impossible to make them all vote as a

solld labor unit. Furthermore, the la-

bor unionists for the most part will not refuse to admit that the President is sound in his decision that under his sworn duty to execute the laws of the land he could not do otherwise than refuse to dismiss a man from the service of the United States because he was a nonunion man.

The Central Labor Union of New York City at a recent meeting stated that they are not opposing Mr. Roosevelt and that they will not make a political fight against him, and that the union does not intend to cause President Roosevelt political embarrassment Intelligent leaders of union labor see that the President would only have stultified himself to reach any other de cision, for when the Anthracite Strike Commission last Spring decided in favor of the open shop, this commission had on it the head of one of the great National railroad labor organizations, which has always practiced the principle of the open shop; it had on it Bishop Spalding and Colonel Carroll D. Wright, both supporters of the claims of labor. Thesemen united in recommending that employment in the anthracite mines should be open to any man, independent of his membership in a labor organization, and President Roosevelt approved the findings of this commission. He could not repudiate this approval, and it guided him in his "no discrimination" order. Many of the strongest unions in this country have long accepted the principle of open access to every work for every worker, without reference to his membership in any society, organization or union whatsoever. The intelligent and upright leaders of

union labor know that the President could not possibly have done other than decide as he has done, and they know that the President is a sincere friend of American labor, save when he is asked to do that which he cannot do under the laws he has sworn to execute. President, as a careful student of American history, is familiar with the honorable and successful struggle of American labor for enlargement under the law, and he heartily sympathizes with it. He knows that at the opening of the last century a Labor day procession, had it formed, would have been promptly dispersed by the police in New York City, and its leaders would have been open to indictments. Less than a hundred years ago labor union were under the ban of the law in New York, and the calling of a strike was punished as a criminal conspiracy. President Roosevelt knows that to labor unions has been due the fight for safe and decent conditions of toll; he knows that it has been a conservative force in the industrial revolution that followed the introduction of steam power; he knows that at the outset unionism in both England and America was a fight for fair play between labor and its em-ployer. But because President Roosevelt knows thoroughly the history of the upward struggle of labor for its just rights under equal laws is no reason why he should be expected to favor the attempted restoration of the closed shop of the medieval guild. He believes in the freedom of labor; he refuses to permit any man to say who shall or who shall not work for the Government of the United States. The people are clearly with the President in this matter, and all the forces of our democratic institutions are with him and we do not believe that organized labor can be brought into a state of active political hostility to the Presi dent simply because he says that he

sworn pledge to execute the laws. The President has been an ardent, as earnest and aggressive friend of American labor in time of need, and organized labor knows that it would be neither justice nor sound public policy to cast a solid vote against the election of a man who has only obeyed his oath of office in his "no d order, and who is sustained by the vast majority of public opinion, a public opinion whose support is necessary to organized labor in all its subsequent conflicts with autocratic employers Opposition to President Roosevell would be an act of injustice that would discredit the governing wisdom and virtue of organized labor with the American people.

cannot dodge his plain duty under his

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. The idea of municipal ownership i slowly but steadily growing in the leading cities of the land. Its growth in New York City is exhibited in the platform adopted by the New York Citizens' Union, which declares its belief in the principles of municipal ownership and control in the matter of water, light and transportation, and urges that the city shall have full power to either lease for short terms or operate such instrumentalities of the general public service. Private franchises should be limited to short terms with option of resumption by the city on prearranged conditions. The amendment of the rapid transit act is demanded, so that the city should control the situation, and if necessary the city should have the power to operate the service. Ownership of gas and electric light supplies by the city is advocated, as well as retention by the city of ownership of all its franchises, with no leasing of the same, save for short periods.

The principle of municipal ownership of ferries has already been applied to the Staten Island ferries, so that the city will own the plant and through its increasing value be able to improve and extend its service. It is notewor thy that the New York Citizens' Union which advocates this extension of municipal ownership, is largely composed of men of property interests, a that is generally hostile to municipal ownership. In Chicago the Municipal Voters League, in its efforts to in prove the character of the City Councll and purge it of boodle Aldermen who vote away public franchises without compensation, has found out that the presidents of banks, great business men and financiers interested in public utility companies were the chief source of corruption, the chief beneficiaries of these boodle Aldermen. These men curse the reform of the city government, call it "anarchy," "socialism, denounce it as "hurting business," because corporations had left the city and others that had planned to come to Chicago had gone elsewhere. The au-thor of the article on Chicago in the current number of McClure's Magazine makes these startling representations, and among other things says:

"But isn't the reform Council honest?" asked. "Honest! Yes, but—oh, h—l"
"And do you realize that all you say mean that you regret the passing of boodle and would prefer to have back the old corrupt Council?" That brought a curse or a shrewd stills or a cynical laugh, but that they regretted the passing of the boodle regime is the fact, bitter, astonishing—but

natural enough. The signs of the times are good, both

York will probably extend reform in the matter of municipal ownership farther than Chicago, because there are stronger property interests actively engaged in its support in New York than in Chicago; that is, there are more absolutely vulgar, brutal rich behind boodle government in Chicago than in New York. Today a majority of the cities of the country own and operate their water works. Quite a number of municipalities have gone into the electric lighting business, and a few into the gas lighting, and the Illinois Legis lature at its last session enacted the Mueller municipal ownership bill, under which every city in Illinois is empowered to own, construct, acquire maintain and operate street railways within the corporate limits, and to lease the same for periods of not longer than twenty years. This measure was framed and forced to its passage by the Chicago Municipal Voters' League, The people of Chicago have overwhelmingly expressed themselves in favor of municipal ownership, but they were obliged to appeal to the Legislature for this Mueller law in order to stop boodling in connection with street, railway grants. Under the new law all action regarding the purchase or construction, the operation or lease of street railways must have the approval of two-thirds of the popular vote.

So successful has municipal ownership been in the matter of public water supply that in future the granting of franchises to water companies is likely to be infrequent, With very few exceptions only small cities in the United States have municipal electric plants, and scarcely any have attempted to manage municipal gas works. Most of the street railways now in operation in the United States have been built and are managed under franchises granted by City Councils for periods of from twenty to forty years. When the privileges were granted the street railways did not make very great profits, but in the course of a few years a franchise has become worth an enormous sum, no part of which has found its way into the city treasury. In case there is a union of different companies which has averted competition, the cities are obliged to suffer from poor service, besides the loss of income they ought to have obtained if they had not parted with their franchise for "a picture book." Roscoe Lewis Ashley, in "American Government," writing with regard to "public utilities," holds

that three rules may be laid down: First, streets are public property, and should be used solely for the good of the community; it follows that, if permission is given to individuals or corporations to lay tracks or water pipes, or to erect poles that carry electric wires, the benefits ac ruing to the citizens should be in propothe value of the privileges granted Secondly, a city should receive a net in ome from the use of its streets for such purposes, whether the business is conducted by the municipal government or by pri vate parties. Thirdly, the citizens should have the benefit of good srvice at reas onable rates.

That the desirable results can be best obtained by private rather than municipal ownership will depend upon whether the business undertakings are naturally monopolies or become monopolies. In that event there would b need of adequate municipal control, if not municipal ownership. In case the original cost of the undertaking is large in proportion to the annual expense of operation, as in the case of water works, public ownership would be clearly advantageous. But any business of a semi-public nature, in which the employment of large numbers of men is necessary, Mr. Ashley thinks is best left to private parties, except where the continuance of pri vate ownership has proved a menac to the welfare of a city. Even in that event he would advocate private management under public ownership.

The mists of fifty years dissolve in the light of the present and the old Academy building, half-finished, square and in need of paint, gleams among the oaks that stand upon the college cam pus at Forest Grove. At a little distance among the trees is seen the log cabin in which religious services were held on Sundays, and a little farther on another cabin in which other services were held-there being even at that early day church factions, each with a leader and each stubbornly intrenched in what was believed to be "the right," Hard by stands a rambling structure, half shanty, half log cabin, the boarding-house of the infant college, of which Grandma Brown is the head. President S. H. Marsh is never been young enforces a discipline partly in his honor that makes meals there as formal and solemn an occasion as the most orthodox commemoration of the Lord's Supper. There are few who with mortal eyes can see this picture now, but to those who can it the remaining few to whom the vision of fifty years ago appears look upon it fondly for a moment and are fain to steal softly away as "from a house where someone lieth dead."

3000 strong upon New York City, differ in personal appearance, in language and in mode of travel from the Doubokhors of Manitoba, who some months ago set out on a pligrimage to Winnipeg. The quality of the religious fanaticism that spurs them on is, how ever, the same. With narrow minds trained upon a single idea they propose to bring all the world to terms. In so doing they add a brief but not a new chapter to a story centuries old, the plot of which turns upon the emotional nature of man wrought upon by the subtle power of the zealot.

The disgust of people of decent sensibilities over the announcement of the union of May and December is never quite complete until the pictures of the twain are printed in the newspapers. Smirking senility is pitlable by the contrast with the charms of youth or the well-preserved beauty of middle life, and the contrast becomes painful when the two are presented as husband and wife. Modesty turns away sickened at the sight of the pretty face of the woman, and dignity frowns darkly at the self-satisfied smirk on the face of the aged man.

Senator Platt, of New York, has made his second spectacular appearance before an astonished public-the first in a political, the last in an amatory role. The catch-phrase of the first was "me, too." Upon the lips of Miss Mae Wood this phrase would be very appropriate to the present occasion. To the gay and festive Senator, however, the words "we three" would be much in Chicago and New York, but New more suggestive.

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS Who Was Itt

Eugene Journal.

Many a man in trying to kick a fellow man down the stairs of prosperity and honor has lost his own balance and gone further and acquired more bumps

#### Even Reform Has Its Objections,

than his intended victim,

Olympia Recorder. A Walla Walla warehouseman com-plains of the effect of the anti-gam bling law. Formerly, when the gambling-houses were open, harvest hands rarely required more than a single day to run through their money after pay-day and get back to work. Now it often requires a week for them to "go broke" and in nsequence the labor supply is erratic and intermittent. This is certainly a new view of the vexed question. There Are Others.

## Eugene Register.

Will it be necessary for the Eugene press to hammer away for the next six months to convince the general public that Eugene's water supply has been pronounced by experts to be absolutely pure? That is the fact. The greatest trouble has been for lack of sewerage which is now being rapidly supplied. Very few typhole cases have existed in Exigene and what have appeared are not due to the city water. Eugene objects to being persistently libeled in this matter.

#### His Record for Economy,

Salem Journal. Mr. Simon is turned down about one in 10 years, but he soon comes up again and history may be repeated in the no far distant future. The last State Senat controlled by Mr. Simon is remembered as a very economical body. It is also re-called that few since have been. In Mult nomah County Mr. Simon's friends are big taxpayers and when his faction has been in power taxes in the city and county have been low, if there is ever such a condition in Portland.

# Dentists Are Often Butchers,

Port Orford Tribune. Louis Knapp is the handlest man about town. Mr. Knapp can get up a good dinner, butcher a beef, grease a wagon, talk a leg off a man in ten minutes, shoot a dog, or pull a tooth. We last week a dog, or pull a tooth. We last week witnessed the operation, while he extracted a tooth for a lady. Mr. Knapp hung on "to the tooth" and the lady hung on "to the chair" until finally the two were parted-the lady and the tooth. After the troublesome tooth had gone never to return Mr Knapp hastened home to butcher a sheep, grease a wagon, and attend to a few small matters that required his attention.

## Natural Gas in Alaska.

Juneau Record-Miner. One of the wonders of the Kayak district Kousterca Lake-named Devil's Lake by the Indians, who believe that his sa-tanic majesty dwells in cavernous depths beneath its bed. This belief is due to the fact that gas generated from the oil and coal deposits beneath the lake sometimes causes the surface of the waters to rise several feet in a short time. In the Winter the gas explodes and sends large blocks of ice into the air, and at times causes the frozen surface to rise and tail like the surface of the sea during a storm. The gas can easily be collected by means of a rope and funnel and set on

## Heroism Not Forgotten.

Heppner Times, The people of Ione gave a banquet Monday in honor of Leslie Matlock and Bruce Kelly for their heroism in making the night ride during the Heppner flood on June 14, to warn the people of the Willow Creek valley and those of the town of Ione of the impending danger of the terrible flood that was sweeping down the valley. Beside banqueting these gentle-men in royal style, at which numerous appropriate teasts was afeature, each hero was presented with a valuable and beau tiful ebony, gold-headed cane which, be side the name of each individual, contains the following inscription neatly engraved on the handle of the canes: "Presented by the people of Ione in grateful remem-brance of heroic ride during the flood at Heppner June 14, 1903." The boys naturally enough feel very proud of their presents, and the m causes the boys to prize them very highly.

# An Eye to Wrapping Paper.

Medford Mail. The annual visitation of Klamath Indians to Medford commenced this week, several families having come in to do their Fall trading during the past few daya. There are also a large number of teams on the road. This has become a trade which the Medford merchants have come to rely on every Fall, and it amounts to no small sum. Besides that, it is cash on the nail. Indeed, some of the older Indians have a system that they insist upon following, and which has the of prolonging the transaction to a considerable extent. Instead of in his order, having it filled and then paying in a lump, the red man selects an article, has it wrapped up and pays the head. President S. H. Marsh is for it. Then another article is purchased there, and the worthy woman whom in the same manner. No matter how large the academy girls firmly believe had the bill is it must be purchased in this never been young enforces a discipline way. This makes the transaction slow. but it is the only way.

#### Felony Law Recommended, Chehalis Bee-Nugget.

Portland's ministers may recall, if they will, that the venerable Mayor Tom Humes, of Seattle, was elected repeatedly furnishes a glimpse of another world. by overwhelming majorities on a platform. The landscape only is the same. And in which he declared that if elected he would run a wide-open town. It is not unreasonable to presume that Portland citizens would re-elect Judge Williams on the same kind of an issue, for the posi-tion he has taken. Public sentiment in Portiand is undoubtedly back of and he knows it. Mayor Humes knew this in Seattle. What Oregon do is to enact an anti-gambling law such as we have in Washington, and put the professional gambler out of the There used to be open gambling over here in Washington, and, that it has been suppressed, conditions are assuredly better. True, the sure-thing men who used to run the games inve gone to work at honest labor like other people, but that hasn't injured social conditions in the least, and the general business of the towns of the state has been bettered rather than suffered as a result of the new law.

# How It All Happened.

got to thinkin' of her, and a wundern what That all her sisters kep' a-gitting married one by one.

And her without no chances—and the best girl of the pack-An old maid with her hands, you might say, tied behind her back!

And mother, too, afore she died, she ust to jus' take on. When none of 'em was left, you know, but

Evaline and John. And jes' declare to goodness 'at the young men must be bline To not see what a wife they'd git if they'd got Evaline!

I got to thinkin' of her, as I say, and more

and more I'd think of her dependence, and the bur-'at she bore. Her parents both a-bein' dead, and all her staters gone And married off, and her a-livin' there

You might say jes' a-tollin' and a-slavin' out her life For a man 'at hadn't pride enough to git hisself a wife-

Less some one married Evaline, and packed her off some day— So I got to thinkin' of her—and it hapned in that way

James Whitcomb Riley to Collier's Weekly

BOSTON HAS HEARD OF IT. Boston Hernid.

Another fair in commemoration of an historical achievement is projected to follow close upon the Louisiana Purchase Fair in St. Louis next year. This is the Lewis and Clark Fair, planned to b held in Portland, Or., in the Summer of 1966, to commemorate the centennial of the crossing of the continent by these intrepld explorers whom Jefferson induced to undertake the difficult task soo after the completion of his bargain for the Louisiana territory, then extending to Canada. They went up the Missouri River, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and followed down the course of the Columbia River to the Pacific. The country west of the State of Missouri was then wholly strange. The directors of this Fair have just determined to ask Congress for \$2,125,000 in aid of the project, and we are disposed to believe they will get it, or most of it. The Pacific Coast States want a great centennial Fair of their own, and it is a good while to wait for the centennial of the acquisition of California or the discovery of gold in that state. One or the other of these events will be duly celebrated when the time comes.

## ANECDOTES OF BEECHER.

Recollections of His Successor in Plymouth Church Pulpit, Lyman Abbott in the Atlantic.

One April 1 Mr. Beecher found in his morning mail a letter containing only the ords "April Fool." "Well, well!" he said. I have received many a letter where man forgot to sign his name; this is first time I ever knew of a writer signing his name and forgetting to write the let-

After I took the editorship of the Chris tian Union I urged Mr. Beecher to give his views on public questions through its columns. "As it is now," I said, interviewer who comes to you gets nn; and the public is as apt to get your views in any other paper as in your

"Yes," he said, "I am like the town pump; any one who will come and work the handle can carry off a pail full of

On one occasion I argued for Calvinism that it had produced splendld char acters. "Yes," Mr. Beecher replied, "Cal vinism makes a few good men and de stroys many mediocre men. It is like a churn; it makes good butter, but it throws away a lot of buttermilk." Chartes Sumner in the Senate and Thaddeus Stevens in the House were

pressing the reconstruction measur forcing universal suffrage in the South. In conversation with me Mr. Beecher thus diagnosed the situation. "The radicals are trying to drive the wedge into the log, butt end foremost; they will only split their beetle." They did; they solidified the South and divided the Republican party. If he had been preach-ing on reconstruction the figure would have flashed on him then, and he would have given it to his congregation from the oulpit. Mr. Beecher was denouncing the incon

sistency of church members; stopped; imagined an interlocutor calling him to account for exposing the sins of church members before the world, and thus replied: "Do you not suppose the world knows them better than I do? the world sees this church member in Wall street as greedy, as rapacious, as eager, as un scrupulous as his companions. He says to himself. Is that Christianity? I will go to church next Sunday and see what the minister says about this. He goes: and what is the minister saying." Instant ly Mr. Beecher folded his arms upon his breast, held an imaginary cat purring comfortably there, as he stroked it with the other hand, and continued: "The min-later is saying, 'Poor pussy, poor pussy, poor pussy,' "Mr. Beecher made his conpoor pussy." Mr. Beecher made his con-gregation laugh, not of set purpose and never for the sake of the laugh, but be-cause he himself saw, and made them see, those incongruities which are the powerful of arguments.

#### Conan Doyle's Departure. New York Mail and Express.

We do not know that Sir Conan Doyle is exactly a genius, but l rate, within the category of eminent men whose interesting avocations we have in mind. Sir Conan, it appears, in emulation of Mr. George R. Sims, who has successfully combined the pursuit of letters with the production of a rare quality of hair cil, is now the part proprietor of a ma-chine for making portrait busts in marble. We are delighted to hear it. Sir Copan is at once included in the list of cariosities n literature.

What will not these men of genius do in order to surprise us? The great Greek scholar, Porson, drank ink. Emerson ate ple. Byron became a Greck rebel. Goethe tried to become omniscient. Dickens exsayed the stage. Victor Hugo trifled with Shakespeare, and Shakespeare was an amateur burglar. In our own day, William Black tried to invent a new fly for trout: Ruskin a new machine for potters and William Morris a device for bookbind-ers. So much for the ingenuit, of men of letters trenching upon the preserves of men of action. As for the latter, it is to be noted that

from the time of Socrates to Lord Rob-erts they have been as handy with the pen as the sword. Not to mention the distin-guished contributors to the Napoleonic memoirs, what trained or professional writer could have set down so simply and charmingly as did Grant his personal recollections? By which we would not imply that the

sword is mightier than the pen; only invite consideration of the apparently greater ease with which the master of one turns to the casual play of the other, if not lesser, implement.

# VIEWS OF CLEVELAND.

Like the prospective Republican candidate may fall to his lot to break the unbroken line of precedents against a third term.—Troy Press.

It must be admitted that the Democratic vote, when divided, cannot elect a President in 1904 without outside help. The man who can command this independent vote is Grover Cleveland. No one else that we know of can do it. Mobile Register. The strongest man in the party, of c

the man who would bring to the support of the National Democraft ticket more voters than any other who could be samed—is. Grover Cleveland. He has the confidence of the coun-try, the courage of his convictions, the ability to administer the office with entire satisfaction to the business and commercial interests of the country.—Charleston News and Courier.

There is a large sprinkling of Democrats in he South who favor the nomination of Mr. Reveland, while every Southern State would give him its electoral vote if he were nominated. It is not surprising that Republicans are opposed to Cleveland's nomination, but they cannot prevent u, nor could they reduce the Southern vote for him by appealing to the prejudices of Southern Democrats.-Nashville

As for the former slave states, Mr. Cleveland would sweep every one of them. Could Mr. Eleveland carry the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana? If he is unable to carry those four states, there is no living Democrat who can. In any one of those four states any possible disaffection on the part of the Bryanite element would be far more than ounterbalanced by votes gained from those Republicans who look with distrust upon Mr.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, has returned from a Southern trip with the information that the tide in the states he visited is setting strongly toward Mr. Cleveand as the next Democratic candidate for the land as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. There is the third-term tradition dead against him, but Mr. Roosevelt has against him the tradition that no man who has succeeded to the Presidency by a death has won a Presidential election. That is just as good an "unwritten law" as the other.—Philadelphia Record.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT. October,

The poet tipsy, poet sober, Both are singing of October. One declares the whole world grieves At the failing of the leaves; While the other feigns alarm At the job of keeping warm, And enjoys a passing knock At the price of coalmen's stock. Then we hear the sad one sighing For the year, exhausted, dying; While the glad one, smiling wider Halls the hardness of the cider.

Records are troublesome things.

Sly old Platt!

"All join hands," is Cleveland's advice. Tillman is not guilty, but Gonzales appears to be dead.

Put a criminal behind the bars, and some woman will fancy him an angel. Schwab's attitude toward the shipbuildng trust stamps him an bleat financier.

A Redding hotel boasts of having the only elevator between Sacramento and Portland. H. E. Huntington has lost \$900,000, but is

not yet disqualified for the Financial Red Book.

Soon we shall have nations declaring war on those that won't sign arbitration treaties.

Dowle is rash. It is more than likely that tough old New York will pervert his

the stage, if only by those anxious to find a change from Lillian Russell. King Emmanuel's visit to Paris must have made the dry bones of the triple

Maud Adams will be welcomed back to

alliance rattle in their caskets. 'A Downey girl who read William Dean Howells' new book, "Questionable Shapes," says she was grievously disappointed in the contents.—Los Angeles Times.

Oom Paul Kruger's 78th birthday reminds us that he who "staggered humanity" is drawing quietly to the grave.

With bears at Mount Scott and bears in Phoenix-on a Sunday morning, too-Oregon towns have other game than the tiger.

Mayor Condon, of Troy, has been requested to send a supply of eligible girls to Senttle. And the census so far in the It would keep the curious statistician

ousy a month or so to compute the number of "Florodora" sextetters that have been divorced. The New York restaurant man who shot

a customer because payment for a meal

was not forthcoming, should have waited for the grub to get in its work. The Blackfoot Indians threaten the man whose sale of whisky resulted in seven deaths by violence. It seems unfair that

all the threatening to be done should be left to the redskins. In mournful mood, Senator Platt writes to Miss Mae Wood that "such is the life of a politician." Other people having the same sort of time would use the same phrase with anything but a mournful

tone.

Salem has had the courage to bust the old tradition that plays must not begin before 8:30 P. M. Now, if places farther along the line take the same tack, we shall be able to see the show before brenkfast.

A Portland man has been cured of swearing through watching the peaceful pigeons of the city. Let him never attempt to cultivate a garden, or the suburban chickens will undo all the work of

their cooing cousins. The announcement that Congress will make no "pork-barrel" appropriations in view of the approaching election, makes one think of the dear little wife that keeps buying less and less expensive hats as the end of the quarter draws nearer.

A Kansas City blacksmith wanted to commit suicide, so he jumped off a bridge 50 feet high. The only result was a few bruises. Did this blacksmith joyfully arise, and go forth rejoicing that fate was guarding him for some good purpose? Not so; he walked to the nearest railroad track and put his head under a freight train. This time he accomplished his object. WEX J.

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Tommy-Pop, what is a health resort? Tommy's Pop-A health resort, my son, is a place where people go to die.-Philadel-Nell-She's awfully hysterical, isn't sho?

Bells-Yes; somebody foolishly told her that she was most charming when she laughed. -Philadelphia Ledger. Visitor-Remember, my friend, that "stone walis do not a prison make, nor fron bars a cage." Tuff McNutt-Den I guess I mus'

be hypnertized.-New York Journal. Mr. Brown-If we all go to Jones' we must start home early. Mrs. Brown-What for? Mr. Brown-Why, four of us and four of them-that's 32 good-bys that will have to be said .- Detroit Free Press.

"Remember," said the serious man, "that money is not the only thing to be striven for in this life." "Maybe not," answered Senator Sorghum, "but a whole lot of people think it is, and I am not egotist en to try to set any new fashions."-Washing "I had scarcely taken a dozen more steps," continued Mr. Borem, "when right before my feet I saw a yawning abyss!" "Indeed!"

exciaimed Miss Weery, estentatiously emu-lating the abyss, "I don't suppose it began to yawn until you got near it."—Philadelphia Ledger. Jack-I hear you are going to marry Miss

Prettyun. Permit me to congratulate you on your excellent tasts. Tom-But the engagement is off. I'm not going to marry her or anyone else. Jack-Indeed! Then allow me to congratulate you on your good sense.-Chicago News. "Old Gaffer 'Iggins says as 'ow 'e won't

'are 'is 'air cut huntil Lipton fetches the Hamerica cup 'ome," says one of the hab-itues of the public house in London. "Blimy!" comments the barmaid, "Gaffer 'Iggins is bloomin' well safe hin sayin' that, E's bald as a hegg."-Judge.

"I see," said the Missouri Legislator, "that it cost France \$120,000 to send President Loubet over to England." "Gosh!" said his fellow-member, "I guesa the railroad and steamboat companies over in them countries can't think of any more laws they'd like to git passed."--Chicago Record-Herald, Mother-I heard Mr. Haggard telling you last night that if you treated him coldly he would go away and never come back. I was glad, also, to hear you say he could do as he liked. Daugter-Yes, mother, that was what I said. Mother-Was that all he said? Daughter-Why-er-ne; you didn't hear the first part. He said he'd like to kiss me .-- Philadelphia Press.

Phrenologist-Here is a man out of his roper sphere. His head betokens high intellectual and spiritual qualities, yet he is spending his time behind the grocer's counter. Sir (to the grocer), I wish to ask you a question. Have you any aspirations— Grocer (calling to clerk)—John, have we any aspirations? Clerk—All out, sir. Have some in the last of the week .- Kansus City