# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1964.

THE RAILHOAD PROBLEM.

Whather Congress should empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates in disputed cases, on traffic between the states, is a subject of much interest at Washington at this time. The President, in his recent message, said:

The Government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the supervise and regulate the working of the railways engaged in interstate commerce; and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one band, or a still more radical policy on

Here the possibility that, if the rates are not regulated by law, the railroads may be taken under National or state strol, seems to be hinted at. The President said, further:

While I am of the opinion that at present it be undesirable, if it were not imprac-finally to ciothe the commission with general authority to fix railroad rates. I do not believe that, as a fair security to ship-pers the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged, and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review.

It is an exceedingly difficult matter deal with; for the courts are not friendly to legislation that would take or tend to take judicial power out of their hands. At present, when there is complaint about interstate railroad rates, the Commission can investigate and decide, but in order to enforce its ecision it must take the matter into a Federal Court, and this process is so tedious and difficult that it is not always effective. What is now proposed, as the Chicago Chronicle says, is that "the matter shall be turned around and That is, the purpose is to make the decision of the Commission final unless the railroads themselves take an appeal to the Federal Courts, but even this arrangement is environed with constitutional and administrative difficulties." The Chronicle says further:

Washington is in a ferment on this subject. Sonator Elkina, chairman of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, are making laborious investigations in regard to the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and their entire committees. their entire committees, not to may the whol Congress, have begun to express not only de-finiences, but great solicitude in regard to it.

The principle of National and of state regulation cannot, however, be disputed. It rests on foundations too well established. But the difficulty of makding regulations that shall be "reason is immense. The New York Times makes this statement:

If we had Government regulation of rates, as the President recommends, we should not he so very far from Government ownership if the Government has the authority to deter mine the annual sum of money an individual or a corporation may earn by the une of its property, it has already come pretty sear to owning that property. At least, from the point where the acceptance of the Preisdent's recommendations would place ue the road to actual ownership by the Government is abort

And yet "regulation" must come, as it seems; for the railroads are as little disposed to comply with the popular demand as the popular demand is disposed to be satisfied with what the railroads would call reasonable. Great agitation of this subject may be looked for in the near future.

### RUSSIAN POLICE METHODS.

Despite the extraordinary powers which the Russian police is invested, its incapacity to cope with organized opposition is notorious. The Nihilists have time and again made a mockery of police plans, and have carried out their schemes as they desired, and this in a country where every person is compelled to have a passport and even the janitor is an official spy upon the inmates of every house or building. The reason for this incapacity is apparently due to corruption and freedom from supervision. The Russian police employes are servants of the Czar, and there is no department of the govern-

to exercise a check upon them. "Third Section," which has af forced material for so many melo-dramas and supplied plots for so many stories, does not now exist, in name at least, although the unrestrained powers of this secret service are still said to be retained by the department. With each man in the service directly and solely responsible to the official above him, it is easy to see how the report that Sasoneff, the murderer of Von Plebve, is in Switzerland has gained general credence, despite the convic-tion, for the assassination, of a prisoner

The London Express says that Sason eff escaped from custody on a forged order presented by sham gendarmes. Be that as it may, the conflicting statenemts made by the police authorities of St. Petersburg inevitably lead to the | nearly as great as was received for the

belief that they made some mistake in the matter, and, in view of their responsibility through superior officers to the Czar himself, it is even probable that they convicted an innocent man

behind closed doors. Strangest thing of all appears the commutation of the death sentence upon a prisoner convicted of such an atrocious crime as the assassination of Von Plehve. And even the prisoner's term of imprisonment has been reduced from life to one of fourteen years, while his alleged and convicted accomplice escapes with ten years. This feature of the case lends most color to the story that Sasoneff, the real murderer, is free, and that his place has been filled with a scapegoat chosen by the police.

### THE VIRTUE OF SAVING.

You will hear young men these days say that "nobody ever gets rich by The notion passes into the saving." minds of young women, too; and the result is a condition unfavorable to faith in the old-fashioned and homely virtues of steady, careful and calculated industry, guided by intelligence and minding the monitions of prudence at every step.

When it is said that nobody ever gets rich by saving, the question arises at once, What is it to be rich? Certainly one never will save enough from moderate earnings alone to make him a millionaire; but every one can save enough from them to give him a start on the road to independence. He can, by industry and prudence, lay a foundation of wealth. Some suggest in this way, in high degree-advancing step by step from smallest beginnings to independent fortune, and some few to great wealth. And none who take this course and adhere to it will fall of moderate fortune-at the least.

The Greeks had a maxim that the beginning was half the whole work. It is so, pre-eminently, in the matter of "making a fortune," as the phrase goes. The chances are immensely against the acquisition of great riches, by any one. But even great riches must have a beginning; and they who save something have better chance even for great riches than those who do not. For the great mass ordinary fortune must suffice, or lower still; but in a country like ours ordinary fortune, at least, is in the power of every one, if only he be willing to pay the price for it, in industry, perseverance, prudence and selfdenial; in postponement of present gratification for higher advantages of

the future time.

at all.

No question but the saving habit, conjoined with industry, if persisted in, will lead to sure independence. It is so because the operation of the moral laws is and must be certain. Man is not a fool to his own moral nature. The process may be a slow way to independence, and slower still to riches; yet the word riches is more a qualitative than a quantitative term, and the man who possesses a million may think the man who has but ten thousand poor, while the man of fifty millions may look down upon the common mob who possess but one million each, as persons of small consequence. But it is in moderate fortune, which each one may have if he will pay the price for It in energy, prudence and daily selfdenial, where the truest comfort lies. Nothing is so beautiful in this world, nothing as an abode of contentment and happiness can compare with itthat little home which a young couple enter to take up the work of life together, with saving economy for themselves and for their children, living carefully and frugally, doing the work of life as they find it, making accumulation of character, while they make such accumulation of property as they can. Such may never become very rich -though they have a thousand chances "live fast" at the beginning, have none

fort nor good. But there is great virtue in saving, nevertheless. There is character in it, and hope in it, and contentment in it, and a future in it. Therefore save something. Don't "blow in" the little you have because you imagine it too trifling to keep. Hold it and add to it, as you can. You will see that it will amount to something, by and by. All the time you can afford to be decently liberal, too, on a scale suit-ed to your means. You needn't be sordid, and should not. For there are resources for a fine liberality in the practice of these virtues, which is quite consistent with the accumulation of property at a rate reasonably rapid. If you wish to become independent, cultivate the habit and virtue of saving; and don't, in the mistaken hope of luck that will make you rich, despise the day of small things. Begin now. Great wealth does come sometimes by accident, but not to many. You can't count on it. But you can count, and all evermore can count, on results from steady energy, from calculated prudence, from the habit of saving your resources and putting them, as you may by intelligent care, into oumu-

In mere miserliness there is no com-

#### -WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS.

Flour and wheat shipments from the United States for the first eleven months of the year show a remarkable decrease in comparison with those for the corresponding period in 1903. The showing, so far as it pertains to flour, is not without satisfactory features, especially as it pertains to the Pacific Coast ports. Shipments from Portland decreased only 300,000 barrels, and from Puget Sound about the same, while San Francisco showed a slight gain. From all American ports there was a decrease from 17,102,758 barrels to 10,686,467 barrels. Wheat exports for the period show a total of but 12,219,178

bushels, compared with 67,789,731 bush-

els for the same period in 1908. From these figures it is apparen that, despite the short wheat crop and attendant difficulty in securing milling supplies, the business of flour exporting held its own much better than that of wheat exporting. As has previously been noted, the Pacific Coast ports conthibuted nearly one-half of the total amount shipped from all American ports for the eleven months and practically all that was shipped in Novem The heavy failing off in both wheat and flour shipments materially reduced the total value of all exports, but it is not apparent from this that the wheatgrowers have suffered much by reason of the short crop, except in certain localities where the failure was

almost total. Exports of both wheat and flour have en cut down because prices were so high at home that we could not compete with the sellers of other countries. The increased valuation of the crop marketed at home undoubtedly the aggregate amount paid the farmers

1903 crop. Wheat for milling always inds higher prices than can be paid for the cereal for export purposes as a raw product. For this reason it is gratifying to note that the decline in lour shipments was smaller proportionately than in wheat shipments. Millers complain that their export business has been seriously injured by their inability to hold their trade in the foreign markets with this year's highpriced wheat. This damage is not irretrievable, and can probably be remedied. The economic advantage in converting the raw material into a manufactured product is fully as apparent in the flour industry as in any other lines, and with a return to normal conditions in the wheatgrowing districts there will be plenty of wheat to grind next year. The fear expressed a few years ago that our flour trade with the Orient would suffer by reason of the Japanese engaging in the milling business does not seem to have been well founded, for the exports of wheat to the Orient are much smaller than they have been for

the past three years, while flour exports are holding up fairly well. The coun try as a whole will not be loser when our wheat exports cease entirely. It will matter but little whether this change is brought about by the increasing value of the land for other purposes or by reason of the demand for home consumption taking up all of the products of the mills. Either would denote improved industrial conditions.

### SCOPE OF THE '05 FAIR.

Announcement in The Oregonian yes terday that the Lewis and Clark Fair management would erect one additional structure marks the final consumma tion of the plans for the great Exposition. The limit has been reached. It is the definite purpose to go ahead with the enterprise along the lines now marked out and to permit no exigency to involve or to require expenditure of a greater sum of money than is now proposed to be invested. The Oregonian has from day to day presented to the public the current history of the Fair, but it is fitting again to define succinctly its scope and purpose. The Fair will have:

Two thousand, five hundred exhibit Twenty-five distinctive exhibit buildings. Innumerable small structures. State buildings-Oregon, Washington, Cali-fornia, Massachusetts, New York and pos-

Participating states—Oregon, Washington, California, Massachusetts, New York, Idaho, Utah, Louisiana, Newada, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Lows, North Dakota, Minnesota and possibly Wisconsin and Illinois, with some others, and the Territory of Arisona. Foreign nations participating - Japan China, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Belgium Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Switzer land, Italy, Australia, Corea, Siam, Costa Rica, Hungary, East India, Persia, Algeria, Egypt, Russia and the Dominion of Can-

United States Government buildings and Philippine exhibit Aren of site-182 acres (land); 220 acres

It is obvious at a glance that the Exposition will be vastly more elaborate than had been originally planned. The actual outlay in money for the installation of exhibits, preparation of ground and buildings, and for expense of maintenance, will be something more than \$3,000,000. The investment in exhibits and in all branches of the enterprise will reach a great many millions The unique and distinctive feature of the Exposition will be its wonderful site, and the unexcelled architectural and landscape effects that have been made possible and have been marvel-ously taken advantage of. It is not too much to say that, so far as the visual beauty of the Fair is concerned, no similar enterprise in the world's history will have attracted more favorable notice. The scenic combination of land to become so, where those who want to and water is unequaled. It will be something to be remembered and discussed by every visitor who is fortunate enough to be attracted to Portland

during 1905. The enthusiasm which the Fair pro ject has aroused throughout the Pacific Coast has reached very great dimensions. The State of California on the south, realizing from its own wonderful success with the Midwinter Fair in 1894 the enormous value of a similar project, has arranged to be represented here on a large scale. The State of Washington through the most unfortunate obstinacy of its Governor, falled to make an appropriation; but it has since that time manifested in a great many ways its substantial interest in the Fair. It will unquestionably make an appropriation at the next Legislature sufficient to set forth the great resources and development of that marvelous state and its pushing and growing cities. Of all the states in the West. Washington can least afford to be absent from the Lewis and Clark Exposition; and it knows it. Still less can it afford to appear here with a meager and insufficient display of its products, enterprise and industries. Idaho and other Western States are not behind either California or Washington in their purpose to take an important part in the Exposition.

If the Lewis and Clark Fair has donone thing more than another, it has stimulated and unified the public spirit of Portland in unprecedented measure. It is the one great enterprise under taken by this city and state in which every man, woman and child now feels a personal interest. There is a genuine faith in the Fair, a well-founded and universal belief that it will be successful not only as a spectacle but as an investment. If it shall have done noth ing else it will have brought all the people of Portland and all the people of Oregon together with one common aim. and that is to work together now and hereafter for the welfare of the state as a whole.

## A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

The question of so arranging the etudy and recitation periods at the High School as to give pupils intermission of an hour at noon is one that should receive the careful consideration of those who arrange these matters. To bolt as much food as may be disposed of in this way, in from seven to ten minutes, or to gulp down a cold lunch and with the food in both cases unmasticated and undigested, hurry back into the recitation-room to begin work, is at once unhygienic and, as a correspondent puts it, "disgusting." There should be no necessity for eating in this manner. Plainly stated, there is no necessity for it, except such as is necessarily created by a bunglingly arranged programme for school work.,

It is not unreasonable to believe that both teachers and pupils would be benefited by a rearrangement of the schedule that would add half an hour to the noon period and extend the school day thirty minutes, or until 3 o'clock P. M. The question is not one, however, for

table manners and of orderly habits about the home that should be decided by the responsible head of the educational system. It is too much to hope that the schedule will be changed during the current school year, of which six months yet remain in which to boit lunches at the High School or in the mes of pupils that are near enough the school to permit this process to take place at the family table. But it is not too much to ask that a rearrangement of "periods" may be made during the coming Summer vacation that will provide for intermission of an hour at noon. If there is any reason why such an arrangement cannot be made, it devolves upon those in authority to make s statement to that effect, since it is not too much to say that nine-tenths of the patrons of the High School reprobate the present arrangement, which limits the noon recess to twenty-five minutes and dismisses the pupils for

the day at 2:30. Old-fashioned methods are not by any means always the best; but there is much to be said in favor of the school day of from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12, and from I o'clock P. M. to 4, with an interval of fifteen minutes in the middle of each session. Such a school day, with its opportunity for deliberate movement, is not so burdensome to teachers or pupils as the day, crowded n the middle and abbreviated at the close, that at present obtains favor with the High School authorities. A return to this old-fashioned school day would, it is believed, be of distinct advantage to High School pupils and their work.

It is only a matter of a few years at most when it will be incumbent upon the State of Oregon to establish and maintain a school for defective youth. Distinctly different in their attitude toward life from the insane, the asyum for the latter class of unfortunates is in no sense fitted for the abode of feeble-minded. Many of these can be taught useful arts which will enable them to be, in a measure at least, selfsupporting, and to be, what is of even greater importance, happy in the narrow sphere of life to which the limitations of their intellect confine them. A bill for the establishment of such an institution and carrying the necessary appropriation for the purpose will prob ably be early introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. Such a measure should develop careful inquiry and pave the way for future action in the matter, or to prompt action providing the class to be considered is large enough at present to justify the expenditure.

The development of Government irrigation plans has brought great hardship, if not actual starvation, upon the Pima Indians, who are confined to a reservation in Arizona. Streams that watered and made these lands productive have been diverted from their course and the lands have in consequence literally dried up. These Indians are said to be industrious, intelligent farmers, and but for this misfortune would be self-supporting. Their condition appeals for prompt and generous assistance until such time as the pumping stations that are being placed on their reservation are completed and the stress of drouth is removed. It is rather surprising that Government engineers should have made this blunder. and it would be strange indeed if the Government did not make haste to relieve the distressing situation that re sulted.

The State Board of Education has decided that the only kind of teachers' contract that is legal is a written contract, and that a teacher cannot be heard to claim that she has a valid contract merely because she has been elected to a position and has begun tory provision and was wise in so doing. The law is plain and is not unreasonable in its requirements. The practice of not observing the formalities of law leads to confusion and litigation. The precedent that has been established by the State Board of Education will be beneficial to the public school system.

The parcels post, which may be established as an adjunct to the free delivery mail system, urban and rural, is no novelty. The German postoffice carries an eleven-pound parcel any dis tance up to forty-six miles for 6 cents, and beyond that distance anywhere in the empire for 12 cents. For 10 cents the British postoffice will deliver in the British Isles a three-pound parcel, with free collection and delivery, house to house, anywhere in city or country,

Commander Hirose was blown to fragments by a Russian projectile, and has been all but deffied in Japan. Commander Yezoe approached the Sevastopol and fired a torpedo at her, and Russian ball cut him in two. Now he's a hero, too, being dead. Hobson may have gained something in osculation by the outcome of his episode, but he has suffered a trifle otherwise.

Nan Patterson told the story of her life with an air of candor that probably will have much weight with the weaker sex in the jury-box. Anyway, the conclusion is likely to be reached that Young ought to have been shot, and Nan will be turned loose with no nore questions asked.

As near as can be made out from the Smoot investigation, the Mormons may not exactly practice polygamy openly, but they continue to have a leaning toward miscellaneous domesticity.

San Francisco may be a little shy on churches and Y. M. C. A. movements but it manages to keep in the public eve by contributing \$35,000 or \$40,000 to a prizefight every month or so Mr. Carnegle says it is lumbage that

keeps him away from Cleveland. That explains it all. But we thought it was heart failure. Mr. Rockefeller has given \$245,000 to Chicago University, from which we judge that Standard Oil still has money

### to burn. Extraordinary Hand at Whist.

London Daily Mail. A wonderful hand at whist was played at the St Paul's Institute, Grimsby.

The cards were shuffled and dealt in the usual way, but when the players looked at their hands they found that one of them (the dealer) had 12 spades, another il hearts, the third man 12 diamonds, and the fourth 11 clubs. Spades were trumps, and the lucky dealer simply threw in his hand and claimed the 12 tricks.

Plainfield Courier-News.

The question is not one, however, for the ploneer settlers of this section by the teachers and pupils to decide. It common consent referred to the present last night I utterly subdued involves considerations of hygiene, of Plainfield as Pinchgut.

Her father.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT. THE HERETIC WHO IS NO HERETIC New Yorkers now have an opportunity

De. Samuel T. Carter and the Presbyterian Conference,

The bars are down in the Presbyte-It is a curious fact that when a civilised

nation, that is to say, a nation with a big Springfield (Mass.) Republican. navy and well-armed soldiers, declines to When the presbytery of Nassau has be influenced by foreign ideas or customs, the action is commended as a manifesta tion of national spirit. When an uncivilzed nation, that is to say, one lacking modern artillery, tries to follow a similar course, the procedure is condemned as an evidence of reactionary spirit. Motation and acceptance of the unanimous report of the committee which considrocco, according to yesterday's dispatches, red that letter, and had subsequently has been firing her foreign military adconferred with Dr. Carter, advising that the presbytery "request our brother to continue his honored convisers, and France, which by virtue of a recent treaty, has the doubtful privilege of acting as the Sultan's guardian, is renection with the Presbyterian commu-nion, believing that his presence will ported to be much alarmed over such a our mutual benefit." After this very reactionary movement. it was that they heard Dr. Carter in his own defense. It was a great triumph for advance; and gives to the Union Theological Seminary's quiet dropping Supposing the inaugural ball were not given at all, would the inauguration be constitutional, or would the whole thing of the requirement of subscription to the confession an emphasis which it needed for full effect. have to be gone through over again?

o see "A Wife Without a Smile" for the

. Holiday Joys.

programmes and posters-here's the

dummy for Vol. I. No. 1 of the Monthly

Aeronauta' Review-circulates among an

Enter Fourth P. Y. M .- "Here's an ad-

vertising scheme for you-I use quite a

number of cards in my business, and for

\$15.50 a hundred I'll put a two-line ad for

you on the back-no?-well, tell you what

Enter Fifth P. Y. M .- "Want to show

you great advertising scheme for the heli-

Enter Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth

Exit Business Man pursued by the pack.

Chefoo made a bad break yesterday by

falling into the truth for once. "No news here today," said the dispatch. What joy

there must be in heaven over the reforma-

tion of this one sinner-and such a sinner!

Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt has issued 300

invitations to a kick-up of some kind, and

the climbers are dismayed at the reduc-

tion in the number of the eligible. Three

hundred is bringing the affair to the

dimensions of a mere family reunion as

Kingdon Gould should be severely rep-

rimanded for shooting at Columbia Uni-

versity fellow-students who attempted to

action would have been to hit those he

The Salem Statesman asks, "Why

"The latest thing is a Pike party. Day-

save the Atchienn

sey Mayme Appleton attempted one last

be beforehand with a Trail party. Ap-

Canada is about to build a navy. That

will be handy for some other nation that

Poets have been worried for a long time

word that is much used in poetry.

'Above her' -- the bright stars above her,

or something of that kind-is about the

only one that can be used, "Shove"

rhymes with "above," but it is not a

poetical word, and its only use in poetry,

so far as we remember, is in the graceful

lines about the Ark-"Said the flea to the

elephant, where are you shoving?". A

local elocutionist has succeeded in adding

another practical rhyme to the list. He

ecites something to the effect that "He

was her lover. And always thought of

her." The rhyme is not apparent in print,

but give the word "of" an elegant "uy"

ound and you have it. Portland is fast

becoming the poetical center of the

The gas was leaking or something was

wrong in the millionaire's mansion, and

the plumber sent his man to see about

it. After putting in two or three hours

on the job, the man put his tools in his

bag and was about to depart. On his way

out he met the owner of the mansion in

the spacious hall, where many beautiful

calntings were displayed. In rapt admira-

tion the plumber stood before one of them

as the owner of the house came in. Said

the owner: "Do you think that a fine

"Indeed I do," the plumber answered.

'And it must have cost you quite a little

"It did indeed," proudly answered the

"Humph!" said the plumber, "is that

WEX. J.

owner of the house. "I paid \$37,000 for that painting in Italy."

Wasted Accomplishment.

Atchison Globe.

An Atchison old mald makes bread

Achievement.

No saint could do things quite so hand-

Her heart which some day can't be won,

My! she can sketch and golf and sing

Is quite in kesping with her beauty.
(It's in "my" keeping. This is on
The Q. T.)

that should have married her to at least

a president of a railroad when she was 16.

Melville Henry Cain, in Leslie's Monthly,

A thing of beauty and a joy

How she can fail to charm a boy I can't see.

Her years just trembling over With wit and tenderness to spare

Too human far to be a saint,-

And dance some

And is the future gally hued? Am I an optimist? Well, rather,

Forever is a certain Nancy;

promparably awest her air.

Aplenty.

so? Plumbin' ain't paid half enough."

United States.

picture?"

sum?"

over the scarcity of rhymes for "lover."

would not be numerous in Portland.

feels like taking a few ships.

Senate that's trying to Reed Smoot.

ter Persuasive Young Man.

the back page for --- "

I'll do -

IP. Y. M .-

seen in Utah.

aimed at.

first time-on the stage.

When one sees some of the gorgeously-Dr. Carter's statement of his position was very definite, and surprising in befeathered roosters and hens that take prizes nowadays, it seems an awful conmany respects, seeing that he is none of the young men, who might be supposed led astray "by every wind of doctrine," but one of the fathers of the church descension for such creatures to lay eggs for humble human beings to eat at breakof our day, seasoned in Presbyterian-ism, an old Calvinist; and, it follows, one whose convictions are matured by a lifetime of constant study. He said that "if Calvin were living, I should Scene-A Portland office, Time-Any rencon. Business Man at his desk. Enlike to hear his emendations upon his Institutes. I think he might make the general remark: Burn them, and let me write another. If Calvin were liv-P. Y. M.-"Here's a programme of the annual entertainment of the Doughnut ing today, he would be chairman of the revision committee." That shows con-Punchers' Association-twenty dollars a page-how many pages do you want?-best siderable faith in the mellowing influadvertising medium in the city-give you ence of time and the intellectual and spiritual growth of the mighty theolo-Enter Second P. Y. M .- This is what gian, who formed a system of belief so ironclad that if one accepts its prem-ises the rest follows by logical process. you want-yearly report of the Society for the Prevention of Indignities to Cock-But now, if there be a change reaches-you'll take the whole front such as Dr. Carter thinks would have Calvin's countenance, then those prempage?-well. I'll put you down for half -" Enter Third P. Y. M .- "You want to ises, starting with a false idea of God. advertise in a newspaper-cut out those

are all swept away. A stunning passage in Dr. Carter's defense is this: However it may fare with me or with the church, there still remains a very large company of plain people who have not time, nor taste, nor training, for theological discussions, but who are miserably afraid that there is, after all, such a God as the God of the Westminster confession, and there is such a destiny awaiting them as the confession says there is. These decirines have been taught for ages, and the whole force heredity comes in to impress them, and they are deeply impressed on the minds of the common people, so that they often think that he is a dangerous man who dares to deny them. Now, fee, their sakes I am willing to receive all the severe judgment and ostracism that may come from many quarters, and to stand out again in the open sunshine, and holding this thing up, say: "In God's and Christ's name, it is not true."
There is no such God as the God of the con-fassion. There is no such world as the world of the confession. There is no such eternity as the eternity of the confession. It is all rash, exaggented and blitterly untrue. There is something deeply pathetic in the sad, patient look of the common people, who fear that these dreadful things may be true, because their leaders have never said that they were false. If no one else is ready to say it. I say it. This world, so full of flowers and sunshine

rian Church, without a doubt, says the Bible's idea of future punishment. I thoust upon it that in our church these things cannot be said too positively or too loudly.

That has been practically accepted

invited Dr. Samuel T. Carter to remain by the Presbytery of Nassau as their in the chusch, notwithstanding his own utterance. It is a magnificent enof Nussau as their complete revolt against the Westmin-ster confession of faith, expressed in his letter of three months ago. The gloomy and vengeful fatalism, and ac-most significant thing was the presen-knowledging a good God instead of a knowledging a good God instead of a being of hatred and horror. The blessed thing about this matter is just that Dr. Carter and the presbytery of which he is a member discard that inhuman deity for 4 God that can be really leved.

But Dr. Carter went on to speak of the charge made against him that he was a rationalistic Unitarian. That he denies; but he plainly states that he ists as in danger of damnation. "I am not." he said, "worthy to loose the latchet of Dr. Channing's shoes, and I protest against the spirit of exclusion toward those who love the Lord Jesus Christ." Further, he declared. "I cannot accept the atonement doc-trine of our church-an angry God soothed and appeased by the blood of an innocent victim." He helds a dif-ferent view of the atenement. As for the Bible, he says:

But I believe in the impiration of the Holy Scriptures as truly as I believe that Shakes-pears wrote poetry or that Thomas Jefferson signed the Declaration of Independence. But even theologians should make their theories tal ly with the facts. We should have atheory that would make room for such facts as the presence in the Bible of the things I mentioned. a creation in six days, the clarue that was the and the dashing of little ones sgall

The statement of Dr. Carter should work reform in the belated theology of Calvin and the whole doctrinal po sition of the Presbyterian Church us quote here the close of that admirable statement:

I would humbly suggest that, by way of variety, instead of trying me, you should try the men who opposed taking reprobation and "elect infants" out of the confession. They are the men who are working serious harm to our church. The man who will not see the truth as it opens out its fullness before him is the man to be condemned. When Gailleo used his new telescope to find the moons of Jupiter, Signor Libri, mathematical professor of Plea, refused positively to look through the mischievous instrument, and dealed that there were any moons of Jupiter. Every church has its Libris, but it is our duty to see to it that they do not lead the church in this day, as they did in that. The moons tainly not stop shining.

If you look into your histories, you will find that when Socrates was condemned the offer was made to him to choose his own penalty. He chose that he should be maintained in the Prytaneum at the expense of the state, the highest honor that was ever bestowed upon any citizen. Following such a bright example, I would say: Do not condemn me; do not cast me out of your ministry; welcome me again to my place in the preabytery, with beautiful understanding that there shall be greater theological freedom in the Presbyterian Church than has been allowed heretofore; and permit me to make a motion in the presbyter; that the Brief Statement of the Reformed faith be adopted as the living, working creed of our church, and that the Westminster confession and the laughter of children, is not a cursed, be declared to be the creed and the testimony lost world, and the "endless torment" of the

## NEXT YEAR'S EXPOSITION.

#### Climate Will Attract Many People to Portland. Boston Transcript.

The United States seems to be a country haze him. His only valid excuse for such of almost continuous National or Interna tional Expositions, so, now that the St. Louis Fair is a thing of the past, interest develops in its immediate successor, which, as the world knows, is to be held at Portdoesn't Smoot Reed between the lines and doesn't Smoot Reed between the lines and land, Or., from the first of next June to give it up?" Why should he? It's the the middle of the following October; and is to commemorate the exploits and serv-ices to this country of those now familiar pioneers and heroes, Lewis and Clark. A correspondent of the Brooklyn Hagle gives some particulars of the attractive evening, and found that her thin women pects that await the patrons of this enguests dressed as Esquimaux, while the terprise. The people of the East have be-come somewhat weary of Expositions, but fatter ones dared something on the ferent conditions than those that have ap-Globe. We reprint this for the benefit of They do not pealed to them in the past. any Portland woman that may want to care particularly what it is or what it commemorates, but the place in which it pearances indicate that Esquimaux guests is located will doubtless prove a magne

of drawing power.

Everybody this side the Mississipp would like to visit the Pacific Slope, and many will be grateful for a reasonable ex-cuse for making the trip. Then Portland has developed a new and wonderful repu-tation as a health resort for overwrought and nervous people and some wonderful recoveries are recorded. Many were afraid of the St. Louis climate, but that of Portland is one of the strong inducements to pay it a visit. It is soothing and soporific, practically free from rain in the mmer time and neither too hot nor too cold. Thus the conditions are right for the maintenance of a tranquil mind and

an equable temper.

Portland sent Henry E. Dosch, one of the shrewdest and most prominent of her retired business men, to Japan last year to show the people of that country how to run the fair that they were holding at Osaka. So pleased were they with his services and the benefit derived from his counsel that the Mikado conferred upon him the decoration of the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure, and Portland has made him director of exhibits. His draft upon Japan will be cheerfully honored to the extent of a \$2,000,000 exhibit which will be twice as great as that at St. Louis. fact the Japanese will occupy one-third of the foreign exhibit building. also making an effort to secure an ethno logical exhibit that will take in all the tribes and races from Kamehatka and the Aleutian Islands to Borneo, Samos, the Fiji Islands and the Bushmen of Australla. In fact the Exposition will quite as much Oriental as Occidental in character, and those who would like to visit Asia, but cannot, will find Asia meet-

ing them more than half-way at this city on the Columbia. Chicago had the "Midway," and St. Louis the "Pike," but Portland will have the "Trail," a very happy differentiation and very appropriate to the particular service that is to be commemorated. It will be built on piles along a bridge nearly a quarter of a mile long across the lake, to the island on which the Government buildings are located. Moreover the lake will be a real one, not made to order the contractor, but prepared by Nature, which in such matters is much the more satisfactory workman. So we may expect trans-continental travel and Europe to see fewer Americans than usual

Theodosia Garrison in Scribner's, The three ghosts on the lonesome Spake each to one another, Whence came that stain about your mouth No lifted hand may cover? From eating of forbidden fruit, Brother, my brother."

The three ghosts on the sunless road Spake each to one another, Whence came that red burn on your foot No dust or ash may cover?" I stamped a neighbor's hearth-flame out. Brother, my brother."

The three ghosts on the windless road Spake each to one another,
"Wherea came that blood upon your hand
No other hand may cover?" From breaking of a woman's heart, Brother, my brother."

"Yet on the earth clean men we walked, Glutton and Thief and Lover; White fiesh and fair it hid our stains That no man might discover. "Naked the soul goes up to God, Brother, my brother,"

### BITS OF OREGON LIFE. Will It Stop the Hugging?

Tillamook Independent. "They say" that the new City Council will pass an ordinance to prohibit the hugging of lamp posts, and then proceed to light the city with red-headed girls. The mean things!

### Retribution.

Lake County Examiner. Tuesday while snowballing on the street in front of Reynolds & Wingfield's store. Orvis Stephenson slipped and fell, striking his head on the sidewalk, cutting a deep gash over his eye.

Safety Razor Makes No Headway Here Roseburg Review. Gien Woodruff, the barber, has estab-

formerly conducted by James Young, The shop now has three chairs and is doing excellent business.

#### In Multnomah County. Gresham Gazette,

Wildoats and covotes are once more roaming at hearts' content along the Sandy ridge, even coming as far inland as Terry, where a short time ago a bobcat came to the door of a house and chased the domestic feline from its dinner.

### Dead Giveaway for Chester.

Madrae Pioneer. Chester Gard has returned to his homestead and purchased a new cookstove to go in his new house, and we surmise he will not be content until he gets another piece of furniture that is test the cooking qualities of the aforesaid

Capital Journal, Salem. Portland has listened to an imported magazine and book-reformer, and take up wholesale and long-distance re-

Jacob Rils has written a great deal about the New York slums; and is a professional lecturer and agitator for municpal reform. While he has been conspicuous in the

magazines and colleges, there is dence that any community can rise above its own moral level. The fact about Portland, as about other big cities, is simply this: Talk morality

to the ignorant and the poor, but let the Crusades against the saloon-keeper and the gambler and the prestitutes are lar among the Pharasalcal elements of

society. Then the official class run a deficit or the city, county and the school district live dishonestly beyond their means and

evy more taxes. the bankers and the official class extend

their powers and monopolies and moral reform. Live within your means, and pay as ou go, are proverbs that have more real

reform in them than all the fanning the air ever engaged in.
Plato said a just community must be as ost and honest as an honest and fust These big cities better adopt com-

## mon honesty first. A Kansas Mother.

### Effingham New Leaf.

Mrs. Themas Brown, who is one of the youngest-looking women of her age that comes to Effingham, has given birth to 16 children, 14 of whom are still living, and every one of them as healthy as mule colts. Mrs. Brown hasn't a gray hair in her head. She does the usual amount of work required of a mother on a farm, but has not permitted worry to keep her awake nights. Their home is one of the nicest in the neighborhood.

### Denied Her Right.

Atchison Globe. Hazet Mahan, aged 18, of Maryaville, Mo., claimed that Casper Riser, aged 60, asked her to marry him, and sued him for \$10,000 breach of promise. The jury re-fused to believe the girl, and gave the man the verdict. This is unusual, and the attention of equal suffragiets is solicited. Maryaviile, Mo., is plainly one of those towns where a woman can't get her rights. Kiser declared that Hazel proposed to him, and that he refused her bold ad-

Vancos.