The Oregonian

Entered at the Eostoffice at Portland, REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ay, per year Weekly, per year Weekly, 5 months. y, per week delivered, Sunday exy, per week, delivered, Sunday in-POSTAGE BATES. United States, Canada and Mexicoif to 14-page paper...
if to 30-page paper...
in 44-page paper...
Pureign rates, double.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency Fork: Rooms 43-50, Tribune building. cago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for

this purpose. REPT ON HALE. Chicago—Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street. Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and Fruenum Bros., 605 Sixteenth street.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co.,

Ninth and Walnut. Los Angeles—Harry Drapkin. Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth and Franklin streets. -M. J. Kavanaugh. 60 South Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue

House.

Ogden—F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop.
Omaha—Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mapsath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam.
Sult Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 West
Second South street.
San Francisco—J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News Stand;
Goldsmith Brus., 226 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palace
Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts, 1808 Market;
Frank Scott So Etile: N. Wheatler St. Steven-

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, \$3 Steven on; Hotel St. Prancis News Stand. hington, D. C .- Ebbitt House News

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Many of our people are troubled about the change that has taken place during the last decade in the character and quality of our immigration from Europe. They seem to think that we are now getting an "undesirable popubecause it differs in racial and national characteristics from the bulk poured into the United States. Now if poured into the United States. Now if It has been recently stated, and has history proves anything it proves that passed without challenge, that just human progress depends chiefly on the contact and competition of race with race, Italy and Hungary and Bohemia and Poland can contribute much to the energy of the United States. countries are supplying, as we believe, elements necessary to the differentiation of life and mind among us. The way of profitable use of that immens Oregonian is not appalled, therefore, when it is shown that there is decrease of movement to the United States from countries from which we formerly reincrease from others from which we formerly received little. A few days ago in Los Angeles Mr. J. J. Byrne delivered a lecture before a local club that the forage plants of Oregon, grass, on the changes that are taking place in the movement from other countries to the United States-showing how the sources of immigration have changed of late. From the report of his lecture in the local press, showing contributions area. Again, he is told that, far differ from various countries to the stream of migration to the United States, we take

United Kingdom Norway and Sweden .. ii The striking figures in this table are

those which show the increase of immi-gration into the United States from the profit that our Oregon lands should Italy, Austria, Russia and Switzerland, bring, and to have to submit to the and decrease from the United Kingdom | very low opinion of our farming visit-Germany. Some increase also noted from Norway and Sweden. Now, in fact, the stock of Northern

Europe is our own stock, but it has been pouring in during a long period. and we need the other stock. The changes this country needs can be effected only through diversity of race. This country needs infiltration of new ideas and of new forces, which it can get only from people who have "the other point of view." We shall get these results through the change going on in the character of the immigration. We shall make progress only through variation of ideas and activities, from a fixed or common type. There is room here, then, for these new people; there is need of them. They will help us; we shall help them. On both sides we shall supply new forces to each other. The assimilation will make new conditions and beneficent results. A wider humanity will be the consequence.

Not long ago a member of the Congress of the United States expressed alarm about the increasing influx Italians into the United States. Italy, people, who would subvert our civilizaof an Italian who was fit for American citizenship. A fellow-member rose and asked him if he had ever heard of Co-Savonarols, Dante, Raphsel, Michael Angelo, Cavour, Gari-baldi, Mazzini, Marsena, Napoleon Bonaparte. The debate ended there.

NORMAL SCHOOLS AGAIN.

Representative Means has proposed that there shall be an inquisition into the methods and efficiency of all educational institutions receiving state aid. It is aimed at the abnormal normal schools of Oregon, It may be well for the Legislature to determine officially what every observant person knows actually, and that is that at least three of the four Oregon schools are in the strictest sense local institutions, serving as high schools in their respective nities; and the state foots the bills. It is undoubtedly a fact also that creation of these three normal schools has greatly limited the usefuless and prevented the development of the fourth and original institution. It is singular that the delegation from Polk County, for example, permits itolf to be roped into a combination by which funds that might, at least in th a great normal school for the entire state is thus thrown away. County delegation, with its State Uniersity to look out for, joins the blenital logrolling scheme, and so does lenton County, where the State Agriultural College is located. The State

University, an Agricultural College (with Government aid) and one normal school; but they should not be called upon to do more. The reason is not entirely financial. The more schools we have—beyond the three distinctive institutions—the worse for all—for the schools, their respective faculties and

their pupils.

The brakes must be applied some day. They should be applied now,

STOCK AT THE '65 PAIR.

All think, of course, that Oregon can and will outshine her neighbors in her fruit exhibit at the '65 Fair; but it will have to be fought hard for. As to the stock exhibit, the state has the prestige of the honors carried off at St. Louis in both dairy and stock cattle, and in sheep. It will not do to rest on our faurels and take the premier place for granted, and we feel sure that plans have been laid long since by our known breeders and raisers, and are now being pressed day by day, to outdo at the Lewis and Clark what was shown at St. Louis. The managers of the Fair have disclosed their purpose by setting aside as large a sum as \$40,-000 for premiums, and by placing the immediate care for the stock exhibit in hands as interested and as competent as those of W. M. Ladd and Richard Scott.

Of course, these exhibits will have a double purpose. First, the animals bred and reared in Oregon are to show to the wide world as well as to our own people that we have the men, investing immense sums in acquiring the very best animals and devoting all kinds of effort to bringing them to the nearest possible approach to perfection; and we are to demonstrate the truth of our repeated claims that in climate, soil and vegetable products Oregon stands secand to no other corner of the world for the raising of the very best stock in all their classes.

Then, in attracting the finest examples as well from our neighboring states as from far greater distances, our visitors, as well as the Oregonians, are to have the chance to admire, compare and in many instances purchase after the Fair is over.

There is no department of the Patr which will do more to develop the in-terests and add to the wealth of Oregon. Bear in mind the conditions un der which the Oregonian and the newcomer live on the partly opened and cleared farms which form by far the characteristics from the bulk greater proportion of our agricultural fromigration that formerly lands, both ranches, farms and ranges, about one-half of the lands included within the lines of farms even in the Willamette Valley are yet uncleared in a strict sense. That is, that pending the clearing for the plow of those milthereon of stock of all kinds is the one area. Every owner and purchaser of these farms and ranches is being urged to increase the stock he shall feed. It is pointed out to him in the first place ceived the bulk of immigration, and that stock in Oregon, cattle, sheep and goats, can pass possibly more weeks more continuous in growth than in any other part of the world. Next he is told clover, alfalfa, vetch and rape, are more certain in yield, more profitable in the constituents of animal food, and more continuous in growth, than in any other region of anything like the same ent from other districts, where one variety of stock prospers and others fall short, in Oregon the dairy cow is in perfection, the stock cattle are second to none, the sheep attain early growth, superior wool and greater fecundity than elsewhere, while the Angora goat has found its perfectly adapted home. These things being so, is it not obvious that to be content with inferior breeds, poor specimens, neglected herds and flocks, is to forfeit

> of our farms and ranches? Let us, then, in every way hold up the hands of the representative men who have the details of this vastly important matter in hand. Let it go forth far and wide that the stock show at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is to be as wide in its scope as any that have gone before, and, if possible, better in its individual examples. Those who are fortunate enough to have worthy animals to show must not be discouraged in advance by the high repute of the exhibitors they will meet. Let them remember that the great majority of purchases will not be of the extravagantly-priced prizewinners, but from the ranks of the animals good enough to show, thorough-bred, not prizewinners, but excellent in quality enough to add many per cents to the value of the herds and flocks of Oregon

ors, and thereby to depreciate the value

WASHINGTON'S RAILROAD COMMISSION

BILL It will undoubtedly be keenly disappointing to each of a number of the statesmen now assembled at Olympia to learn that his fame will not be emstate as author of the railroad com-mission bill. This fruitful source of trouble, which is now in a fair way to get on the statute-books, will not be lown as the Tolman bill, the Preston bill or the Jones, Smith or Brown bill. Instead the railroad committees of the two houses will frame up a bill embracing all of the best features of the numerous measures which have been introduced by ambitious members of both the House and the Senate. In this way the ghost will be laid without any par- families in comfort. ticular individual or faction of the Republican party of the state receiving undue prominence, or censure, as the

case may be. The policy of the railroads toward the commission bill seems to have changed within the past two years, and they are apparently accepting the inevitable with as good grace as possible. From an economical standpoint it seems strange that they should have made the stubborn resistance they have shown in the past. The experience of every state that has tried the railroad-commission plan for remedying transportation evils has demonstrated that corporations get along quite peacefully with a commispart, have been bestowed on Monmouth | slon, and there is no reason for assumare diverted to Drain. Ashland and ing that there will be anything differ-weston, and opportunity to build up at ent in Washington. In the past the railroads have been obliged to fight an entire Legislature in order to prevent what they claimed to be an abridge-ment of their rights and privileges, while with a commission the differences would be settled with a small board of

The passage of this railroad commisof Oregon is sparsely populated, and its sion bill will remove from state politics tory" list, upon which they have been people are far from rich; but they an issue which has caused more trouplaced by these charges. Truly the might be consent to support a State ble than any other foolish legislation. State Pentientiary is the last institu-

ever attempted in the state. The original demand, as in most legislat! this kind, came from a small band of pairiots for whom the prespect of a fat salary and increased political power were more alluring than the opportunity to render a service to the state. The commission idea in its present elaborated and developed state has escaped from the clutches of its original promoters, and the salary and attendant emoluments will not be enjoyed by the political conjurers who first called the disturbing spirit into existence. The transportation problem is one that has never yet been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and, contrary to general belief, there is never unanimity in the fights made by

the shippers against the rallroads. Antagonism to the Washington railroad commission bill is general in most ocalities west of the Cascade Mountains, not because the people who do not believe in it are what the political highbinders term "railroad hirelings," but because they are firm in the belief that it cannot aid them in any way. The farmers west of the mountains have a cheap haul to market and are satisfied with the treatment they receive from the railroads. East of the nountains the farmers have been led to believe that a railroad commission will reduce freight rates and grant other ssions which they do not now en-This will enable them to land

their products at tidewater markets at a lower rate proportionately than is now enjoyed by the man whose advantage of location increases his profits. The west-side man is satisfied with with present conditions, and can get along with the railroads. The east-side man wants a change.

The railroad commission is thus placed in the same position as the traffic managers of the big railway systems who become prematurely old in their efforts to do what is fair by one unity or district without incurring the enmity of another. Washing on's railroad commission may simplify matters for the railroads, but it is at all clear that it will be of any use in settling the never-ending differences which arise between the shippers in different parts of the states and the railroads serving them.

"PREDATORY FAMILIES."

It seems from information industriously circulated about the Statehouse at Salem that we are no longer without titled families in Oregon-families who live in luxury through having absorbed for private use a fund created for the improvement in practical ways of a great state institution. At least this is the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from charges made with great fidelity to detail by L. H. McMahon, an attorney of Salem, in regard to the way in which the "betterment fund" pro-vided by the Legislature at its last session has been disbursed by Superin-tendent James and Warden Curtiss.

"Predatory families" is a title be-stowed upon the families of these officlais, who, according to the showing produced by Attorney McMahon from the state's great ledgers, live in luxury, entertain their friends in style and sta ble racehorses and drive about in fine equipages at the expense of the taxpay-

It is charged further that so thing like \$2000 of the Penitentiary betterment fund, provided as before stated, has been used to furnish the houses of these titled families in a style comporting with their luxurious manner of living and the royal way in which they entertain their friends. Among the articles of furniture enumerated as having been purchased from the fund specified are: Velvet carpets, \$40 Davenports, \$18 rocking chairs, \$48 china losets, \$12 pillows, after-dinner coffee sets, etc., etc. Among the table lux-uries spread for the delectation of the predatory families and their guests are fowls, eggs, butter and cream produced at state expense, while "skim milk" is the portion allotted to the guards, the patients in the prison hospitals. The best cuts from state beeves, together with all of the luxuries of the market, it is further said, find their way to the tables of the titled few, while the state's servantsthe convicts-are made servants of the "predatory families" without an accounting to the state. All of this and nuch more is set forth in detail calculated to arouse the honest indignation of taxpayers, and the records at the Statehouse are cited in proof of the allegations.

These statements are either true or faise. They are susceptible to ready proof or disproof. If true, they are a grave abuse of official place and authority; if not true, those charged with what can scarcely be less than malfeasance in office should be set right before the people. The Legislature will un doubtedly investigate the charges. Attorney McMahon contends (having looked into the matter carefully) that there is nothing in our laws, organic or legislative, that contemplates the maintenance of public officers beyoud the amount of the salaries they receive. The salary of the Superintendent of the Penttentiary is \$1500 ; year; that of the Warden \$1200, each of these amounts to be paid quarterly. Not munificent sums, it is true, nor sums that will support a luxurious style of living, with fast horses, servants and other accessories of wealth. But sums for which men have always been found who were willing and even anxious to undertake the duties prescribed; and, it may be added, sums largely in excess of those upon which the vast bulk of taxpayers of the state -numerically speaking-maintain their

This, however, is not to the point. The question is, Have these officers of the state's prison used public money over and beyond the salaries to which they are entitled for the benefit of themselves and families? Have they een playing the generous host at the expense of the state? Has a son of the superintendent kept fast horses upon state forage, in a state stable, and had them groomed at the state's expense? Does a daughter of the same official hold a sinecure position as matron of the prison, drawing pay for duties that she does not perform? These are straight and simple questions, and, since they have been asked, they should be answered truthfully and fully in justice alike to the state, the Governor (who is responsible for his appointees) and the officials against whom the charges are made. If Superintendent James is innocent, he will be the first to demand an investigation that will clear not only his official acts but his private character from serious aspersions and remove his family and that of his chief warden from the "preda-

tion which an honorable man would care to see "main of his family."

The "flat salaries" of the constitution are \$1500 a year for the Governor, \$1500 for the Secretary of State, and \$800 for the State Treasurer. And the constitu-tion declares that they are to receive no fees or perquisites. Hence it is that men not willing to serve the state for salaries should not seek nor hold the offices. The constitution, moreover, refers to these salaries as "fixed," and there is no warrant for increasing them. The one way out of this situation is a constitutional convention, which, it would seem, for many reasons, has at last become desirable. It was gross violation of the constitution to provide fees and perquisites; and it will be as gross violation of the constitution to make direct increase of the salaries. Let us adhere, in some form or decency at least, to the constitution as it is, till we can change it. In another way the constitution is continually violated, namely, in the provision that requires all public institutions to be located at the seat of government. Thus everything is scattered, everything is expensive. Herein is another argument for a constitutional convention; and there are many more.

The bill providing for the erecting of cottages on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg for the occupancy of veterans and their wives is worthy of consideration. If the wives of old soldiers are also old, they are as much entitled to a home at the public expense as are their aged husbands. If however, they are what may be called "pension wives," i. e., wives who have married decrepit soldiers with an eye to the pensions which they expect to re-ceive a little later on, it will be well enough to let them rustle for a living until the "good time coming comes. The bill, however, is based, not on the possible needs and lonely existence of the aged wives of veterans, but needed solace of the veterans themselves. hence it is not likely that an amendment fixing an age limit in the case of the wives whom it is proposed to provide for by the cottage system at the Soldiers' Home would be entertained.

The Maritime Alps are to be penetrated by a railway from Nice, France, to Cuneo, Italy, in the upper valley of the River Po. The distance is about 160 miles, and the railroad for more than one-half the way, will run through tunnels. The American Consul at Nice "The first section of the line (Nice to Luceran, twenty-three miles, single track) is estimated to cost \$2,850,000. The second section, single track also (Luceran to the frontler). passing under Mount Frazian, is estimated to cost \$8,392,000. These first steps toward the preparatory proceedings for the actual building of the railway, therefore, entall an estimated expenditure of \$12.252,000." It will afford new, easy, short and quick route from the French Riviera into the great valley of Italy. Dependence for its support will be tourist travel, largely.

Judge McBride is right. A man who unblushingly proclaims it his business or pastime to shadow individuals in their walks about the suburbs, armed with a kodak, for the purpose of taking "snap shots" at them in compromising otherwise embarrassing positions is "moral pervert" whose testimony suld not be allowed to add weight to any case before a court. In the opin-ion expressed by Judge McBride, the statement of such a man under oath is not worthy of belief, and with this view and the further intimation that a coat of tar and feathers or a horsewhip well laid on would be beneficial treatment for any man who engages in such business, decent people generally will agree.

A New York Central train, struggling yesterday's storm, and was lost to the train dispatchers for several hours. "But," say the dispatches, "the pass gers of the Limited will fare much better than those on some other snow-bound trains. They have plenty of light and heat, and there is a wellstocked dining-car attached." By dint of great ingenuity and large outlay of money they often succeed in making travel in the East almost as attractive and comfortable as on the Pacific

"As women we admire the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and we think they are doing a wonderful work in the country at large, but we believe they do not understand conditions in the Army, and are, therefore, not as capable of advising in this matter as they might be 'in others." This is the position which the Women's Army and Navy League assumes relative to the canteen. The difference of opinion between these two associations is the difference between actual knowledge and theoretical notion.

Traffic paralyzed on all important rallroads, street-cars running occasion ally, river and sound steamers tied up, coal famine threatened, milk famine reality, funerals suspended entirely, many deaths from the extreme cold-these are a few of the incidents of the great storm in New York. The thermometer has been from 12 to 18 degrees below zero in Middle New York. Here in Oregon-but what's the use?

Judge Tayler, counsel for the protestants in the Smoot case, has "not a word to say against the character of Senator Smoot." Then what is Smoot on trial for? Of course he is not on trial. It is the Mormon Church, But the on Church was not elected to the United States Senate.

The St. Petersburg newspapers that suspended publication during one of the most exciting and newsy periods in Russian history probably follow the journalistic principle in vogue among a few American newspapers, viz: What's the use printing what everybody knows?

The political conference between Mr. Bryan and Judge Parker must have been a highly interesting and instructive affair. There is reason to believe that Judge Parker is now in a mood to listen to Mr. Bryan.

Charles Lockhart, a director of the Standard Oil Company, and of whom most people never heard, is dead, leav-ing from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Where did he get it?

Grand Opera in Georgia.

Augusta Herald.

Last Tuesday night the grand opera people left an order for 20 bottles of beer, six one-half pluts and two pints of

NOTE AND COMMENT

'The militia of Colorado is not very large but it is very active," says Senator The Senate is evidently not composed entirely of unobservant citi-

America feels very much depressed this morning. Yesterday's bad news nough to make any nation turn blue. Prince Henry, known to fame as the hus hand of Holland's young Queen, fell while skating and bumped his head on the ice. As if this were not enough trouble, we learn that Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has "contracted a chill in her left ear." The great heart of America throbs in sympathy with the Prince's sore head and the Duchess' earache. S. B. Roath is a Chicago millionaire

lars at a time, so that there will be no litigation after his death. Besides keeping money out of lawers' pockets, this plan must afford lively satisfaction to the lucky ones under the plum tree. In the list of strange names Flora Whiskers takes a high place. Flora was re-

Also he is a man of sense. He is distrib

uting among his relatives a million dol-

cently fined in a Hull court for beating a gasmeter, which sounds like Mrs. Hath away's local expinit, but isn't quite the

The new director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, formerly of South Kensington. Probably he will drop the "Sir" in the hurry of New York life

Dress patterns are being given away by the New York Sun. The Sun was always a newspaper patterns

British coal will all be mined in 40 years, but the Britishers needn't worry. By that time the sea will have worn away the island and coal will not be needed. New York's police department is being

"torn up." So's San Francisco's. East and West-one people. Every member of the paragraphers' union will give Ysaye two syllables and

no more.

Hundreds of cyclopedias in the broad and are becoming dog's-eared and thumbmarked where the article on "Russia"

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that no brave American will strike a woman. He will pawn his watch first.

Waffles, the Cracked Amateur.

Nit by E. W. Scorning. Disguising himself as an anarchist o avoid interference by Scotland Yard. Waffles left for New York, "to be on the safe side," as he remarked, with a flash of his old-time wit. I was thrown into a state of nervous

collapse by his departure, and, without the influence of his magnetic voice. I half resolved to abandon tais life of uncertainty, flee to Angelina, touch her father, and live in happy security. Just then I heard some person fumbling at the door. I heartly all mostly the terminal transfer of the control of the c the door. I hastily hid myself in the piano.

In a moment the door opened noiselessly, and two men entered the room. "This is an exceedingly interesting case, Watson," said the tailer man, whom I instantly recognized as Sherlock Holmes. "We have tracked the elephant to this room. Now to find it." "But surely, Holmes," said the other man, 'an elephant must be easily found, especially in apartments so con-

fined as these" "My dear Watson," answered the great detective. "how often have I told you that these outre cases are the most difficult. Here is no common-place robbery with an obvious motive." I felt pleased to hear that fool Watson thus rebuked. He knows nothing of the requirements of a detective story.

Through a crack in the piano-case against the elements, succumbed in I saw Holmes examining the window with a magnifying glass. int get through the window," said Watson.

Tusa, tush, doctor, I am aware of that, but we must avoid the obvious," replied Holmes. "I learn from my inspection that this glass was put in 16 years ago by a glazier, who used putty and a knife. The bearing of this discovery upon the case must be clear even to you."

It was evident that Holmes was close upon the discovery. How was I to distract his attention. Suddenly I remembered that he was absurdly sensitive to music. Jangling the wires of the plano into a semblance of "Bedelia"which had just reached London-I waited. It was enough.

Fingers in ears, Holmes fled from the room. Seizing the wretched elephant by the

tail, I flung it far out of the window. A jury at Mitchell has found the defendant in a civil suit for damages "\$12.50 guilty." A good, practical form of verdlet.

Disraell was revising the manuscript of his dollar-a-word novel. "'Batailion' doesn't look right," he remarked.

Consulting the dictionary, he avoided another Dizzy spell. It the pheasant only knew it, they're

getting more attention than a first The highwayboy business is being

overdene in Oregon. Wifebeaters might be turned over to Mrs. Hathaway. WEX. J.

PRESIDENT IS BUSY. Social Functions, Work and Exercise

intermingled.

Washington Special.

President Rooseveit is living at a rate of energy these days that is keeping the White House attaches busy. Five nights of last week the social demands on the President, in the way of receptions, dinners and theaters, kept him out late every night. This week the trial has been almost as severe. Yet the President has disposed of great quantities of work, and exercised even more than

Walking, riding and boxing have been his diversions. The Secret Service men have been worn out keeping up the pace, but the President has not seemed to mind it, and never was in finer health. He finds the gloves extremely diverting, and the other day had several warm bouts with

his instructor. But We Didn't Enjoy It. New York Tribune.

Oregon, like California, is a land where snow in seen but rarely felt, and it is now enjoying its first fall of snow for two years. It will not linger long, however, As a snow remover the Japan current makes even Commissioner Woodbury

CARRIED BY DECEPTION.

It is said the following petition is being directlated throughout the state: To the Honorable Legislature of the State of

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Ocegon:

Whereas, The present iteral-option liquor law of the State of Oregun was enacted by the people after an intelligent and thorough canvass of the same; and,

Whereas, It is only just that this law, as enacted by the people, shall be given a fair strial in order to test its efficiency; and,

Whereas, No possible harm can result from such trial; therefore.

Apart from any consideration of the question as to whether the Legislature has the authority to repeal or amend a law enacted by the people, we, the undersigned electors of the State of Oregon, hereby respectfully but emphastically protest against the Oregon Legislature of 1900 repealing, amending or in any meaner modifying the existing local-option liquor law.

The following comment is from the Daily Astorian: Daily Astorian:

The voters of Oragon only sek for the privilege of deciding whether they want local option in the various precincts. They desire to prohibit the existence of saloons in the residence portions of the city and towns. The Astorian portions of the city and towns. The Astorian is the only paper published in Classop County that has favored reform measures, and the adoption of a local-option law, but it is exposed to and will continue to oppose any measure that is hacked up by desception and espoused by a class of people who do not contribute one cent toward the support of the city or county government, but who are simply barnacles on the body politic, supported by contributions and outside grafts incident to a non-producing element. They aspire to take away the revenues of a city, but contribute nothing toward making up the deficiency. This is the class of people that is in Saleen today working against the just and cuitable amendments to the local-option law and which if adopted will receive the support of two-thirds of the people of the State of Oregos.

of two-thirds of the people of the state of Oragon,
As it is now the local-option law is a prohibitory measure, and were it not for the fact
that the hill was misrepresented to the voters
of the State of Oragon by the prohibition
freaks who traveled up and down the state,
deluding the people with wifful misrepresentstion of facts, that the law was adopted in
the state by a majority assessmenting 3000

tion of facts, that the law was adopted in the state by a majority approximating 3000. In six months after the measure was thoroughly explained to the voters, and they were constituted to the years owing for a local-option measure they were voting for absolute prohibition, the state gave a majority of 18,000 against the measure. If the same law were to be submitted to the people of the state noday it would be defeated by over 30,000.

The assorian is in favor of a local-option law, pure and simple. It is in favor of the amendments proposed in the Legislature for the reason that they are what the people want and what they voted for. It is impossible for the advectates of prohibition to be fair. There only expect to win, the same as they dis in June, by deception and traud, and as leng as they curry on their wa along these lines, just so long will they antagonize a large majority of the needle of Oresco. so long will they antagonize a large majority of the people of Oregon.

ODD BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE. Glad Hand for Otto Mark. Peavine Corr. McMinnville News Re-

our midst again. otto. Welcome back, Mr. Hadaway's Winning Ways.

porter. The smiling face of Otto Mark is seen

Monkeying With Government Mails. Miami Corr. Tillamook Herald. Ernest Worthington, our mallcarrier, is iald up with a lame leg, the horse having fallen down on it. The cause being the playing of the school children, who were lowhalling him and the horse shyed and

Time and Sickness Work Wonders

fell down.

Castle Rock Leader.
Louis Schleicher got up Saturday for a little while, though still very weak. He was astonished to find that he had fallen off so much that he could stand bolt upright, and by simply looking down, see his own feet, a feat he has been unable to accompilish in years. accomplish in years.

Where No Chicken is Safe.

Skamokawa Esgle. Levi Vineon has just completed a new henhouse and park. It is located back of his dwelling, and for the benefit of chick-en-lifters he will have a Gatling gun pointed out of the back kitchen window and trained on all points of the park at once. He has appointed himself a recep-tion committee of one to attend the gun.

Real Piety in Tillamook.

Oretown Corr. Tillamook Herald.

Last Sunday Mrs. Bisconer, of Dolph, favored the Sunday school with a well-delivered sermon. It was a lovely day and the attendance was extra good. Since Rev. J. Welch left us. Mrs. Bisconer is our only preacher, and we feel grateful she has not deserted us—coming, as she does, once a month a long distance over muddy roads generally in the rain, shows muddy roads generally in the rain, shows a determination which might well be cop-led from by ministers of the sterner sex

He Was Merely Taking His Time.

Ione Proclainter. Ed Keller went down the road Wednesday on a hunting trip, intending to return the same day. He did not get back, however, and his family and friends were greatly worried over his absence. Ed Bristow and Paul Bai-siger started out yesterday to hunt him up, and returned with him on the evening train, safe and sound. Mr. Keller says people are expecting loo much of him when they think he should get one rabbit in less than two

When Irving Played Norval.

Sir Henry Irving told an amusing story recently in his speech at the Brasenose Club in Manchester. When he was a young actor and a member of the stock young actor and a member of the stock company in that city, a playsoer accosted him one night with this question: "You played Young Notval this evening didn't you?" "Yea," was the reply. "Well, Fye got a boy 10 years old at home," said the playsoer, "and I'd give him a licking if he couldn't spout 'My name is Notval' better than you did!" Sir Henry added that he was quit sure the boy never deserved that licking. served that licking

Tale of a Plum Tree.

Chicago News.

A large and juicy plum hung high
Upon a plum tree hough;
To gather it I long did sigh,
But did not quite know how.
The onis way that I could see
To get it was to climb the tree.

You know what plum trees are to climb— How very tall they grow? I had the dickens of a time Ascending this, I know. I barked my shins with bark, I tore My clothes and scratched myself full sore.

I persevered and reached the top,
And almost touched that plum,
When-just my luck-it had to drop,
That's what it did, by gum:
My efforts shook it from the twig
And gave it to a prowling pig.

A pig too laxy, fat and big Himself to climb a tree— An unappreciative pig Had got the best of me! A surfelted infernal swine Had got the plum I marked for mine!

I slowly, sadly clambered down,
"I sadly shook my basd,
And with a contemplative frown,
"Twas ever thus," I said,
And such is life! It only shows
It's just the way it always goes,"

GROWTH OF CHURCHES.

Not Gain of 582,878 Communicants in 1904.

For a number, of years Dr. H. K. Carroll, now one of the secretaries of the Methodist Missionary Society, but who was in charge of the Government census of churches in 1896, has annually compiled the statistics of the religious bodies in this country, and his conclusions for this year have just been made public. Dr. Carroll admits that in some cases it has been impossible to secure recent figures and that he has had to use, sometimes, the figures ne has had to use, sometimes, the figures reported so long age as 1850. In other cases returns for the past year are not ready and figures quoted by him are estimates based upon past growth. It can nevertheless be assumed that his figures of present memberable and growth in the past year are substantially correct. Dr. Carroll finds the net gain of all religious better. Carroll finds the net gain of all religious bodies in this country during 1904 aggregates 582,818 communicants, 2019 churches and 1874 ministers. In the matter of communicants this gain is 190,000 more than Dr. Carroll reported for the previous year, but the gain in churches is a little more than 300 less than for 1905, while the gain in ministers has fallen off by nearly 700. in ministers has fallen off by hearly 700. Dr. Carroll, in compiling his figures, has deducted from the totals of all bodies the members held by them in foreign mission lands, so that his figures are for membera in the United States only. The grand total of communicants of all churches at the close of 1906 was 20.313.11. In all bodies there were 197,348 churches and 143,433 ministers.

ministers.

Arranged in order of number of com Arranged in order of number of communicants, according to Dr. Carroll's figures, the leading religious bodies of the country today stand as follows: Roman Catholic, 16:194,223 members; Methodist Episcopal, 2541,323 members; regular Baptist (colored), 1:29,129 members; regular Baptist (South), 1:59,829 members; Methodist Episcopal (South), 1:59,725 members; Disciples of Christ, 1:22,366 members; regular Baptist (North), 1:00,278 members; regular Baptist (North), 1:00,278 members; Disciples of Christ, 1,23,86 members; regular Baptist (North), 1,670,278 members; Presbyterian (North), 1,670,278 members; Protestant Episcopal, 795,642 members; African Methodist Episcopal, 795,125 members; Comgregationalists, 897,551 members; Lutheran Synodical Conference, 874,010 members; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 599,780 members; Lutheran General Council, 270,668 members; Lutheran General Council, 270,668 members; Lutheran General Council, 270,668 members; United Brethren, 23,322 members; Presysterian (Southern), 22,368 members; Lutheran General Synod, 279,721 members; German Evangelical Synod, 279,721 members; In denominational families, Catholics (eight bodies) rank first with 19,223,252 communicants; Methodists with 19,333,824 communicants; Methodists (17 bodies) next with 6,556,785; Baptists (13 bodies) next with 5,150,816; Lutherans (22 bodies) next with 1,780,785; Presbyterian (12 bodies) have 1,637,697, and Disciples of Carlet, 1,233,868. All other families rank below 1,000,000 in membership. The religbelow 1,000,000 in membership. The religious bodies showing large gains in the year just past are Roman Catholics, 241,355; Baptists, all hodies, 55,040; Disciples of Christ, 35,450; Eutherans, all bodies, 13,456; Methodists, all bodies, 63,244; Presbyterians, all bodies, 36,175; Episcopal, 28,381; and Reformed, all bodies, 10,453.

Good Word for a Legislature.

Los Angeies Times.

It is not often (with regret and humiliation be it said) that we are permitted to point with honest pride in the direction of Sacramento while the Legislature is in session. But sometimes this privilege is vouchsafed us, and far he it from the Times to withhold praise where praise is clearly due. Therefore, we accord freely to the sitting Legislature such meed of praise as is surely due by reason of its refusal to have aught to do with those freakish-and so far as tried, impracticable efforts at legislation, known as "the initiative, the referendum, the recall and the imperative mandate."

The Prisoner's Advantage

Green Bag. The man up for larceny had admitted his guilt when apprehended, but # the trial his youthful counsel defende him with great obstinacy and unnecessary

brilliancy. "Gentiemen," said the Judge, rearding the jury with a benevolent mile, "the prisoner says he is guilty His counsel says he is not. You mus de-

cide between them."

Then, after an effective pause the Judge added: "There is one thin to remember, gentlemen. The pripare was there and his counsel wasn't

Would Have Less Vehemence Boston Transcript.

Without in any way ass-ing judgment upon the charges against him, let us submit that Senator Mich-ell protests to vehemently and adveb-ially. "The allegations are absolutly, unqualifiedly and atrociously false, and I here and now indignantly and defint-ly denounce their authors and each ind every one of them and brend them publicly as malicious and atrochus liars."

Banking Operations.

New York Sunday Telegraph. Recently Frankle arrived at the fan ily board with a very commercial ir of directness. He had with him his savings bak which he rattled to make sure of contents, a single coin, one penny,

He proceeded to issue a statementof

his resources.
"I guess I will count my money."
He solemnly produced the penny.

Parkman's Sense of Justice.

A friend met Francis Parkman walkly along the street holding two street i by their coat collars. In reply to friend's request for an explanation, P. man said: "I found this boy had eath an apple without dividing with his little brother. Now, I'm going to buy one for the little boy and make the big one loc on while he cats it.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Miss Uses Millions is a good catch if you are looking for a wife." "I'm poor, thank you but not desperate." Houston Fost. hut not desperate."—Houston Post.

Him-Tes, he's an artist, a musician and a
post. He-Poor fellow. I had no idea poverty
had such a hold on him.—Chicago Dally News.
Dealer—Well, sir, did that turkey do for all
your family? Customer-Very nearly; the doctor easy he'll have to come for a week yet.—
Town and Country.
Little Elimer—Pana, what is a hypothesis.

Little Elimer—Papa, what is a hypochon-driac!" Prof. Broadhead—A hypochondriac, my sop, is a person who has no disease, but many complaints—Puck.

many complaints.—Puck.

"It looks as if the people were getting on to us at last," said the crooked politician. "What will we do?" "Time. I'm afraid," replied the other, despondently.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I hear you want out for a little spin in your automobile resterday," said Jenkins. "I went out for several," replied B. Ginner, "but fortunately they didn't hart me much."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Wan," said the delegate to the peace conference, "is the most destructive thing on fearth." Did you ever see a racing automobile with a drunken chauffeur?" saided the man who had become arrivi by dodging.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Who is that man walking up and down

"Who is that man walking up and down the corridor, with frowning brow and should-ers weighted with the heavy burden of legi-lation? Some distinguished statesman, no doubt? "That, my dear sir, is the assistant

"Tea." mid the tall tramp, "I told dat lady in de wayede cottage dat I was once a Senator. She actually believed it." "Great hobes!" suralimed bis chum of the tes, "in what way do you recemble a Senator!" "Oh. I told her two or three after-dinner stories. Day were so stale the said I must be a Senator." "Chicago Dally News.