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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1905.

SOME "CENTRAL" FACTS. Portland is the most central town in

Oregon: the largest, and the one most conveniently reached from all parts of the state. It is certain, therefore, that Portland would be the most convenient point for the state capital and public institutions. But The Oregonian does not expect the change to be made, and does not advocate it. If the proposal ever is brought forward it will be done in the interest of the state at large. Location of the capital and state institutions at Portland would be of much less importance to Portland than to the remainder of the state. Convenience of coming and going to and from such a center as Portland is a matter that concerns the whole people. So of the accommodations offered in the city. Local support at Portland for the state university would soon build it up in strength, and give it efficiency and celebrity. So, if the function of a normal school is the training of teachers, Portland would be the best place in the state for the normal school.

The Oregonian is saying these things grow old? merely in an abstract way. It has no idea the Legislature will take any action looking to such results. demands would forbid representatives to do it. And yet, in all probability, if the matter were brought directly before the people, through the initiative, a Oriental countries, will not feel com majority of the people of the state would vote for the change.,

The object would not be to favor Portland, but the state at large. It would virtually put an end to log-rolling, in the interest of localities, in the Legislature. It was to check this evil that the people, by referendum petition, ave "held up" the appropriations of he recent session. The stale notion a large city is unfit to be the al of a state, or unsultable as the y deserves refutation or notice. ert that the Legislature would corruptible, or more liable to on, at Portland than at Salem ulous. Besides, nearly half the of most members of the Legislaevery session, is spent in Port-

evident that our people think a affords superior educational adges, since they send their sons daughters, in large numbers, for tion in such cities as Boston. New York, Philadelphia and We may mention also the t numbers of children are from the country to Portet the advantages offered by ior public and private schools The notion that a city is unsafe" place for students, for ol children and for members of the egislature may be worth something or purposes of amusement, but for

However, The Oregonian speaks these things merely in "an academic way," as the phrase goes. It has no idea that any action of this kind will be taken now; perhaps never will be. But if the people want these or other things done they have means of doing them, through the initiative and the referendum. The prime consideration, however, is the public converlience and superfluous to mention it. From our the interest of one town or another. Portland will make no move in the direction here indicated, for Portland is great enough to be indifferent on the subject; and yet Portland, as the central point of the activities of Oregon is the point where the capital and institutions of the state would be most con venient for the great body of the peo-

A few fractions of a second of time are not very much for some purposes but they had an immense value to the owner of Dan Patch, who, on Saturday, set a new mark for harness horses, by pacing a mile in 1:55 1-4. Immediately after the wonderful performance, a New York syndicate offered \$180,000 for the king of the turf. Patch was not the only remarkable performer at Lexington Saturday for three heats of paratively new comers on the turf in an average time of 2:02. It has not been very long since we were doubting whether the "two minute" harness have them so far under that mark that old Father Time must get uneasy of the Far East. If Secretary Taft is like an investment at compound inter-

whenever Dan Patch, Audubon Boy or a number of their select followers score for the word.

THESE FIFTY YEARS.

Old Oregon reveres "The Pacific Christian Advocate." Not that we believe absolutely in the Pacific Christian Advocate. But that paper began its existence fifty years ago, and during these fifty fears it has been a parta conspicuous part-of the life of Ore-gon. The Methodists were here early they were the very first American missionaries. Jason Lee came in 1834. The Methodist Church grew up from the beginnings he made. touched the life of early Oregon at more points than any other influence then present. The Methodist missionary and circuit rider traveled and preached. He had little learning, perhaps, but his work touched the spirit It appealed to "the soft whisper of God of man"-never extinguished even in solitude, but deepened, perhaps, by solitude and isolation. The homely sernon from the text, "Whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap' -what force and power it had! was the appeal to the religious spirit, unspoiled by theology.

Twenty years had this work pro-

eeded when the paper named Pacific Christian Advocate came forth as ancillary to it and an auxiliary of it. Oregon who did not read it. It was a East, record of what was doing in a large section of the religious, the industria and intellectual life of early Oregon Isolated as men and women and children then were, it was wonderful to witness-it is more wonderful to remember-the stimulation supplied to the mind and spirit by this humble weekly visitor, and the eagerness with

which it was waited for and received. The first editor of the paper was Rev Thomas H. Pearne, still remembered by many who have survived him He was not so strong as a writer as he was strong as preacher and orator. He left Oregon, we think, in 1865. Following him as editor was Dr. Benson, theu Dr. Dillon, then Rev. H. K. Hines, then Dr. Harrington; Dr. Fisher next, and

now Rev. D. L. Rader. With greater resources now than peretofore, the range and work of the paper are much enlarged and its eficiency increased as it has wider cir culation and greater variety of matter; but we think the few readers of the olden time read it with more interest and eagerness than any of the greater number who read it (or read the Ore gonian) can possibly feel now.

For its contemporary-almost coeval-The Oregonian feels a real affection. At times this journal and that one have seen their duty from different points of view, and there have been some contentions between them. From The Oregonian's point of view The Pacific Christian Advocate has not always been pacific, nor always Chris tian, towards it. But rubs like these find ease in oblivion, on all sides-o ought to find it. The Pacific Christian Advocate has done a great work in the territory of old Oregon; and it delights The Oregonian to note that it is doing a work of larger scope today than ever before. "The mystic cherds of memory," stretching from the early time in Oregon, supply the touch of nature that makes us all kin. fifty years for the Pacific Christian Advocate; 'tis fifty-five years for The Oregonian. We of today will soon join our predecessors. But may we not hope that the Pacific Christian Advocate (and The Oregonian) will never

INTELLIGENT EFFORT IN TAL TRADE.

American business men who have been building up a fine trade with the plimented by the views of Secretary Taft regarding trade conditions as he sees them. The Secretary's hurried trip through the Far East quite naturally gave him but little time to investigate trade matters, but he seemed very much impressed with the old scheme for promoting trade by means of a sample exhibit at Shanghai and one or two other ports in China and Japan. The Secretary, obviously ignorant of what has been done for encouragement of trade with the Orient, alludes to the scheme in the following complimentary language: "If it should be put through it will be, so far as my information goes, the first intelligent effort of American merchants to go after the business of the Orient."

The trouble with the information of which the Secretary based his views was that it did not go far enough. Pacific coast exporters, as well as those from other parts of the United States have for the past twenty years, been making an "intelligent effort" to work up a trade with the Far East, and the success with which they have been rewarded has been remarkable. The old scheme of keeping a sample exhibit at a few of the big ports was in vogue many years ago. Some of the foreign countries had tried it before the Americans began to cut much of a figure the Oriental trade, but, when the Americans entered the field, the "exhibit" method of attracting trade not appeal to them, and, instead of wasting time and money with it, they

dispatched personal representatives to all parts of the Orient. These men made a thorough canvass wherever it was safe for a white man to go and wherever there was a possibility of doing any business. their "intelligent effort" was rewarded is so well known that it is almost own city two concerns, the Portland Flouring Mills Company and the Pacific Export Lumber Company, have made shipments to the Orient of flour and lumber, which in size are the wonders of the commercial world. None of this great volume of trade could have been secured by exhibiting samples at a few of the ports. After it has been secured, it is retained only by persistent "intel ligent effort," which takes the form of keeping personal representatives constantly in the field and in close touch

with the buyers and consumers. Secretary Taft complains that Americans are not sending the right goods over there, and what they do send are not put up in packages calculated to attract the merchants of those countries." Portland is dispatching exports to the value of several million dollars per year to the Orient, and, if the merchants are not "attracted" the 2:04 pace were recled off by com- the style of packages used, it is their own fault, for they have the selection, both as to style and size. It is the willingness of our flour exporters supply any kind of package desired horse would ever appear. Now we that has given the Portland exporters such a strong hold on the flour trade

correct in his statement that the est; but it is said by those who have Americans are being "hopelessly outclassed in the quest of the imi commerce of China, Japan and other Oriental countries," it would be interesting to know what explanation he has to offer for the official figures of the Bureau of Statistics, which show that our trade with China has doubled in the past three years, and that for the five years preceding this three-year period, the percentage of increase in America: trade with those countries was greater than that of any other country en-

gaged in the trade. The same authorities also show that for the first eight months of the current year. America's exports of cotton cloth to China have reached a valuation of \$22,684,506, compared with \$6,125,577 for the same period last year. The only point brought out by Secretary Taft, which can be cordially assented to by the American exporters, is that there should be a reorganization of the consular service. This cannot easily be accomplished until this country abandons the practice of rewarding political favorites with the best consulships, regardless of their fitness or unfitness for the position. This delinquency, however, cannot be charged up against the American business men. If some of the latter were given power in the matter their "first intelligent efforts" would be devoted to removing about two-thirds of the incompetents who This weekly paper now celebrates its are now a positive detriment to the pays, 80 per cent goes to compensate fiftieth year. Few they were of old advancement of our trade with the Far

LET OTHERS DO LIKEWISE. It may be regarded as settled that property in Multnomah County will hereafter be assessed on a basis of full cash valuation. Assessor Sigier has done a troublesome and difficult work in a manner to satisfy nearly all but the tax-dodgers. Not all persons who have filed objections before the County Board of Equalization to the assessor's appraisement, are tax-dodgers; but a part of them are, perhaps the greater part. We shall know where to classify them when the board completes its We know now where to place some of them. But the assessor has won his fight for an equitable assessment, despite the big fellows who never, under any circumstances, pay all they should pay and the little fellows who pay nothing. The main principle of a complete and fair assessment will stand. Revision by the board should be, will be, only a matter of detail, Now that Multnomah has pointed the way, why do not other countles in the state follow? Several, like Columbia and Washington, have already adopted the new method; but the greater number have not. According to the news columns of The Oregonian yesterday, the Polk County assessment for 1905 is \$100,000 less than 1904, and Douglas County shows only a small increase These counties, and all others, have much to gain, and nothing to lose, by abandoning the old policy which makes the small taxpayer pay more than he should, and the large taxpayer less. No scheme will ever be devised, perhaps, that will compel the railroads, street-car companies, private banks and large corporations to bear their proportionate share of the burden; but the endeavor to make a cash valuation assesament is an efficient move in the right direction. What the smaller countles of Oregon need is assessors of courage, independence, and a purpose to give a square deal to every man.

CHEAPER INSURANCE.

anybody now; still, the revelations as claim are a rarity. reluctant witnesses are piquant and instructive. The latest concern the pickings of the family of Richard H. Mc-Curdy, president of the New York Mutual Life, and certain tidbits which went to the friends and relatives of Vice-President Grannies. The son and son-in-law of President McCurdy, for example, have received from the company since 1903 in commissions the handsome sum of \$2,600,000 or more, to say nothing of generous salaries besides. Upon this fact a periodical like Dr. Lyman Abbott's Outlook may make the sloppy comment that such things have been so common that they can scarcely be called immoral; but to less enlightened minds these transactions seem not only immoral but to partake of that very low sort of depravity which is called swindling. It will be fortunate if the business of life insurance in the United States does not suffer permanent injury from the misdeeds of the men who have controlled it during the last decade. It will be unfortunate if the revelations of the misdeeds and extravagance of these men

The fraternal orders which offer life insurance to their members have long been contending that the charges of the old-line companies were exorbitant. It has been their doctrine that insurance equally safe could be furnished for a fraction of the premiums charged by companies like the Equitable and New York Life, and the whole trend of the evidence taken before the investigating committee is to sustain them. The same conclusion follows from a comparison between the expense of managing the life insurance companies America and foreign countries. Here the expenses of management devour about 18 per cent of the total income of the company upon the average, while in England they amount only to 9 per cent and in Germany to 6 per cent. There is no good reason why there should be this difference, except that in America wealthy corporations are allowed to do as they please with their own property and other people's also, whereas abroad they are kept under the strict inspection and control of the law. German paternalism may be annoving, but it is not without advantages; the German government saw through two of our great insurance companies and forbade them to do business there long before we had begun to

suspect that anything was the matter. There is no such thing thought of as economy in the conduct of an American insurance company, generally speaking. Ways are sought to spend and waste money, but never to save it. The reason for this lies in the enormous surplus which most companies have on hand, rightfully belonging to the policyholders, but at the mercy of the officials to graft upon without limit or restraint. The surplus arises from two sources. The first is an excessive charge for sheer life insurance over what the risk and the legitimate expenses are; the second is the accumutended advantage of deferred dividends to the policy-holder is that they make a certain part of his premiums exactly

studied the matter that the dividends are seldom honestly set apart for the policy-holder, and that when the time for settlement with the company ar rives he meets with almost uniform disappointment. The deferred dividend, or semi-tontine, policy is an apple of Sodom to the investor and a perpetual temptation to dishonesty and waste on the part of the company.

The only officer in a life insurano company whose duties require any spe cial technical ability is the actuary He must be a mathematician. other officers require only good financial sense and integrity. There is no especial mystery about their business and no reason why their salaries should be higher than those of men in other vocations of similar responsibility. The principles of sound life insurance are precisely the same as those of any other business, the charge for the service should pay for the risk plus the expenses, and a reasonable margin to meet emergencies. Whatever is charged beyond that is extortion. The insur ance agent in most cases earns all he gets, and a good deal more, and yet the commissions of agents are one of the worst abuses in the business. It would seem that a man who wishes to insure his life could do so without being hounded day and night for a couple of weeks or months, but such is not human nature. Of the first premium one the agent for the hounding. Of course there is something absurdly wrong about this, but it is not the agent's fault. With all his high commissions he does not prosper any too well, for the reason that the scramble among the companies for business has multiplied agents beyond all legitimate require They are well paid for what ments. risks they get, but there are com-paratively few for each one to get. Hence the premiums are wasted and still the agent does not thrive.

Dr Charles H. Parkhurst has not given up hope of driving the devil out f New York. He has, however, droppe the bludgeon and adopted the more gentle and persuasive method of prayer. On Sunday of last week, he described in his supplication from the pulpit the kind of a mayor he wanted:

One who shall be after fhine own heart. One whom thou canst use to the furtherance f thine own purposes.
One keen in discernment, temperate in judg-

ment, self-controlled in action.

One who is a profound believer in thee and thy righteon One who will use the opportunities of his office to encourage what is right; to embarrans rime, whether of high or low degree; to mak

what is eternally just and hely to be a real-ized factor in individual and civic life. Dr. Parkhurst has evidently given up the notion that it is of any use to ask the voters for such a mayor; so he

applies elsewhere. Strange indeed in these days of land frauds and settlement and improvement by proxy is the tale which comes from Olympia of a man who has resided continuously for thirty years on homestead in a wilderness on Mt. Rainier. This man, if the story be true, has not only "resided" on the land, but, in the thirty years since he first nitched his tent there, he has never slept away from it for a single night, and while there has raised a large family. The land is claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad, but it would seem that the settler's showing ought to be sufficiently strong to give him a title to it. After he secures the title he might make a little side money by going on exhibition through some No possible exposure of graft in the of the Western states, where settlers life insurance business could surprise who actually live on the land they

> If Attorney Harry Fairchild, author and chief sponsor of the Washington Railroad Commission bill, and now at the head of the commission, is an admirer of cold-blooded sarcasm, he will read the following from the Seattle Post Intelligencer with varied feelings: The suggestion, made in advance of the apof the Railroad Commiss ore at least of the commissioners should a man really familiar with the law and its practice, had in view the elimination the possibility of such annoying and iner cusable blunders in bringing to an issue quer ions of vital importance to the producers an consumers of this state. It is to be hor that the com niseion in the future will seek le

The Oregonian prints today an exceedingly interesting letter from Annie Laura Miller, at Yokahama, Japan, describing the recent riots there, and the cenes following the unpopular peace, Miss Miller, who is a daughter of Consul-General Miller, and is well-known in Oregon, has been engaged by The Oregonian to furnish a series of letters of which the first now appears. The return of the troops, the Emperor's chrysanthemum show, the Yokahama street fair, and other things-particularly those conditions following the war-will be fully described by Miss

The Massachusetts Democrats voted down the Bryan platform with a shout and indorsed Roosevelt for ending the war. The Massachusetts Republicans kicked over the stand pat platform and declared for tariff revision. Massachusetts has more Democrats with Republican proclivities and Republicans with Democratic proclivities than any other state.

The Salem attorney whose letters have been published by his client has learned a thing or two. It's a pretty safe rule not to put anything in ing that you wouldn't want made public. It is also a wise rule for a lawyer to never get into a position that will make his client suspect him of disloyalty.

been made the object of attack by some unknown person who has issued an anonymous circular. It is generally best to treat anonymous publications of that character with contempt, for the anonymous ass is generally uncertain

Despite the failure of the Tacomi wain to persuade his sweetheart to marry him by threatening her with a pistol, it may be said that a weapon in the right hands often brings about speedy matrimonial results.

If we correctly understand Mr. Murphy's picture, Mr. Baker's dove of peace is slightly dilapidated, but al-

October 14 will soon be here, and then we shall embark on that long and eventful era forever to be known "After the Fair."

SILHOUETTES.

Joe Folk's refusal to help "Frenzied" Tom Lawson in his anti-insurance can paign indicates that the young Missour Governor is not yet ready to go into the circus business.

Goldsmith must have been watching for Tacoma to grow when he wrote "The Deserted Village."

All single women over 30 and nine out of every ten of the married ones have been disappointed in love.

ever hear "The Holy City" but think of a graphophone and get mad. Far too many people in this world think

that colored supplements are funny. Cromwell seems to have been the only

man who made a success of butting in. Some folks are born lucky, some handsome, but more appear to have leen

born with dyspepsis." By a life otherwise noted for rectitude and good deeds a man may even be forgiven for singing tenor.

could prove an alibi.

I find that most people are robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Isn't it about time to hold a rummage sale of family skeletons in this town? Cast your bread upon the waters and it

becomes dough. The engaged girls of Portland should make a demand for shorter hours and

more holldays. Notice the average man in a top hat. He wears it with the insouciant grace displayed by a dog with a can tied to its

All the philosophy of all the so-called Oregon upon the rocks of factionalism is a fateful verdict, indeed. 'advanced thought" since the time of Voltaire has so far failed to cheer a st gle aching heart or soothe a single fevered brow. We still find refuge in a certain carpenter's son who was of the

That Illinois man who has been indicted 200 times must be a former Oregon office-

Little Willie-Who is that Large Per receive the support of the people of on with the Sadness in his Face, papa; Oregon. Oregon will be shy represen-tatives at Washington for a time but we think she will be the gainer in the Is he the Bereaved Husband? Father Bill-No, my son. He is a Portlong run by the present upheavel, land millionaire, thinking about the new tax assessment.

An Incident.

Some people look upon it merely as personal matter against Mr. Williamso A simple pie-man met a sly man « Going to the Fair. asked the innocent ple-man of the sly than that. It is a moral reform move ment of the Government, without regard man:

"Why are you hastening there?" Said the guileful sly man to the ple-ma "If it's any of your affair, I've a date on the Trail Which I mustn't fall;

The Maid and the Sea

It's a dinner for two, so beware."

There sat one day by a cold gray sea A gray little maid who smiled at me; And I said to her, "Now tell me, pray, What is it that the wild waves say!

She gazed intently across the way, Where beyond the waters China lay, And she answered softly, "Alas, today, The ocean and I are lonely." Then ellent was she and looked afar

And longingly harked to the moaning bar, While I wondered much that there should be

And for a moment there came to me A feeling of infinite sympathy. For across the breakers I seemed to see The mysterious plain of eternity.

There were hopes of the soul that are deep and wide, The many that go, the few that abide While the current of life that like the tide

Ebbs and flows with inconstancy.

Then I asked again of the little gray maid "What is the message they bring to you Them sad gray waves in their monotone? be true or not. But if it is anywhere near true the trial was hardly a fair one, everything considered. There are 33 other counties in the state from which that panel of 100 jurors was supposed to have been made up. If And she answered me simply: "Alone,

A Riddle.

What is this thing which we call hope? Tritely we say that it springs eternal in the human breast, but this truism is no solution. Who can diagnose the method of its springing? What man among you wherefore

In every breast a lamp is trimmed and burning. Sometimes it flickers low, but rarely or never fails. It seems a part of the day's work that humanity should be disappointed and distilusioned. Complete happiness does not come to mere mortals. Not one among the many millions who have marched on before knew the great secret.

Schemes and hopes and aspirations fall. Cloud-scaling dreams of empire and lofty ambition come out of the pastbering specters. Pleasures pall and the earth offers no recompense. Failure and feath are every man's familiar.

In and through it all, however, the con of hope, sometimes flaring into a great flame sometimes dying down to an ember, is always there, a fire of good omen lighted on life's highway. It may be the spark of Divinity. It may be an ignis-fatuus dancing before us through the wilderness of time. What man can say? Wherefore? Whyfore? Riddle me this and tell me if you can.

ARTHUR A. GREENE.

The Inexpugnable Tariff. New York Evening Post, Oct. 3. Secretary Shaw made another of his tri-

umphant defenses of protection at Rich-

mond last night. He showed that the tariff cannot be revised, because it is such a consummate product of log-rolling. Its graft being distributed to every one politically powerful enough to demand a por-tion, "all interests are protected"; conse-quently, nobody with sufficient influence to elect delegates or control Congress ganized consumers and taxpayers being, of course, worth the attention of no po-tician who knows his business. Moreov if any one in the greedy comb takes it into his head to protest against another's undue share of the spoils, he is silenced by being reminded that one brick out of the tariff arch makes the whole thing tumble, and that his own plunder will be taken away if he insists upon that of others being abandoned or lessened. This, we submit, is a fair account of Sec-retary Shaw's victorious illustration. He retary Shaw's victorious illustration. He said that he had heard an ex-Governor of Florida speak about reforming "the in-iquitous tariff," and had shut him up by asking if he wished to begin by repealing asking if he wished to begin by repealing the duties on citrus fruits. That is, if as many as possible are let in on the ground floor of a profitable iniquity, it becomes a

THE LAND-FRAUD VERDICT.

No Whitewashing

Olympia Record.

The effect of these convictions will be salutary. They proclaim the end of the reign of the land-grabber in Oregon and the West. The halcyon days of the land

pirate are over. Henceforth the rights of

This Journal May Be Mistaken.

Albany Democrat.

The Prineville Review says that de

fendants in the recent land fraud case, to-wit, Messra. Williamson, Gesner and

Biggs, will be none the less popular or

them ever run for office again the Review will learn how sadly mistaken

Verdict on the Evidence.

Ashland Tribune.

The third trial may be termed as Williamson's trial and has been

marked by the presentation of such conclusive evidence and the logical

whom the kindest feelings have lore

fected the minds of the third jury and

A Fateful Verdict, Indeed.

Prineville Review.

The news has cast a gloom over the entire city, as the defendants' friends, who

are numerous, had thought the verdict would be about the same as the previous

ones. It is to be regretted that this ver-dict was rendered, as thereby a Congress-

man-the only one Crook County has ever

fulness and the way is paved for still further wrecking the Republican party of

Only One Congressman Left.

Wasco News.

The result of the trial leaves Oregon with but one effective representative in Congress. If Mr. Williamson and Mr.

Mitchell were the patriotic citizens they should be they would at once re-sign, but this they will not do; but it

safe to say that neither they nor my of their clique will ever again

Stop Crooked Methods.

Albany Democrat.

and the other defendants, but it is more

to politics, one which it is evidently the purpose to push. For years the Govern-ment has been so lax as to almost invite fraud in different departments. Now, this

Victory for Good Government.

Scio News.
The conviction of Mr. Williamson is

should be the greater; for in

mposed upon them.

wrong.

victory for good government. Public offi-

confidence of the people. Therefore Sena-tor Mitchell, Congressman Williamson nor

Hermann if he shall be convicted are en-

Not a Fair Trial, Says Hofer.

It is stated as a fact that of the 100

jurymen drawn in the panel from which the Williamson jury was select-ed, 52 were from Portland. This may

one-fourth of the population of Ore-gon is in Multnomah county, there should not have been over 25 jurors

from Multnomah County. It 52 were

other newspapers are read but those

bitterly opposed to the defendant it is

Says They Should Not Resign.

Baker City Herald. Now that Congressman Williamson has been found guilty in the Federal

Courts the Democratic papers over the state are raising a howl that he should resign. They raised this same howl

when Mitchell was indicted, when Wil-liamson was indicted, when Hermann was indicted and when Mitchell was

convicted. There was some reason in their madness in the Mitchell case for

a Democratic governor would then have been appointed senator. But in

the Williamson case there is no reason why the Democrats should urge him to

resign for they would gain nothing by it. While it is to be regretted that Oregon will have but one representa-tive in Congress this year, yet both

convicted men will have an appeal to the higher court and are not to be sentenced until this appeal has been

MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain's "Editorial Wild Oats"

(Harpers) is a thin book, but the humor

is laid on thick. The contents consist of

least was written as long ago as 1875) of

experience with Western country papers, and the genial writer presents himself as a simple youth under most terrifying cir-

cumstances. Ot one time he wrote editorials for an agricultural paper, and brought trouble on the house by such misunderstood witticiams as these:

The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June or later than September. In the Winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young.

It is evident that we are to have a back

ward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his cornetalks and planting his buckwheat cakes

in July instead of August.

Concerning the pumpkin-this berry favorite with the natives of the inter-

New England, who prefer it to the go herry for the making of fruit cake, and likewise give it the preference over the ra

berry for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully as satisfying. The pumpkin is the

tom of planting it in the front yard with the

Now, as the warm weather approaches, and

a half dozen stories (one of which

nstances. Ot one time he wrote

taken if they want it.

chosen from that one county where

titled to the sympathy of the public. The

a good time,

had-is cut off from further public use

been extended, this has not

reasoning of an able prosecutor despite the natural regard for a despite the natural regard for a man high in the trust of the people and to

the evidence has been victorious.

ecount of their conviction. If an hem ever run for office again

Newberg Enterprise.

At Williamson's third trial he was found guilty, and now another bunch of indictments have been brought in. It begins to look as if the state was the People of Chicago. Chicago Inter Ocean. Our readers will be pleased to learn that another valued Eastern exchange, this not going to stop with a whitewashing time the New York Evening Mail, is no-Land Pirates' Days Are Ended.

ticing our doings in its news columns. For instance: CHICAGO.

IN GAY NEW YORK.

The Retort Courteous on Behalf of

Ogden Armour killed hoge Thursday. John Gates has returned from the effets

It looks like the White Sox would give those Philadelphia boys a tussic for the pennant. September is with us. Our Federal building is about completed. Most of the boys have got their hay in.

The 9:30 passenger from Gotham was crowd-

We believe that when the right hand of llowship is thus extended to us the thing for us to do is to reciprocate. If we have not given much attention to the doings in New York for some time, it is because we have felt hurt that the New York newspapers have seemed to make a point of overlooking interesting happenings in this city. However, we now find space, with pleasure, for the following:

GOTHAM JOTTINGS Hot in the subway again this A. M. We notice that the Vanderbilts and several thers on the avenue are papering for the Fall

Icial season.

John A. McCall, the popular life insurance man, carries \$6000 20-payment in his own company. There is nothing like paironizing home industries. A. Carnegie is still in Europe.

Several items of interest from Brooklyn are unavoidably crowded out. There han't so much syndicating this year as there was last year at this time. Hee J. P. Morgan's ad on third page, under heading, "Four Per Cent Collies for Sale." Mr. J. H. Hyde lectures this evening on 'The Good Citizen.'

We are not meddling much in such matters, but what the small policyholders ought o have is a square deal. Thomas W. Lawson, Boston, is registered at

the W. A. We noticed an express wagon de-livering patent feet-warmers at 26 Broadway yesterday. How about it, Tom? Wostern money was easy, as usual, on Wall street this A. M. Chauncey Depew left word that he would be in town for a few minutes again temorrow. He

doesn't stay as long as he used to.
We are looking forward to a larger run of
dukes this season than formerly.
There is talk of employing a lot of baseball fans in the subway. Anything to keep the air

The Harlem owl car that formerly left at 2:13 will leave hereafter at 2:11. Grover Cleveland is making up a party to

go duck hunting.
Couldn't the subway be used as a heating plant? We think yes.

A. P. F. There is scarcely a day but something is going on in New York. The place has often reminded Chicago visitors of home in this respect. We feel, therefore, that it is no more than right to notice it now and then, especially as New York seems inclined now and then to notice us.

"LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON"

Secretary Hitchcock and Prosecutor Heney Praised.

New York Sun. It is less than three years since a quarrel nong thieves threw into the hands of cretary Hitchcock the clew to the land frauds on the Pacific Coast. From that riableness nor shadow of turning."

traud in different departments. Now, this is evidently going to be stopped. Whatever the past record, good people now cannot help commending every effort to stop crooked methods along all lines, even though men have gone into many of these things entirely innocent of any intention of beating the Government. They have to start somewhere, and now is no doubt a good time. Quietly, but unceasingly, the clew has been followed. Whether the public knew or cared about it all has been, apparently, a matter of total indifference to Secretary Hitchcock. Fraud, almost unparalleled in its scope and in its boldness, had been and was being carried on. The people of the United States were being robbed and swindled out of millions upon millions of The quiet man who runs our dollars. Interior Department set the wheels of the whose duty is to make or execute he law should furnish an example in the

law in motion and has kept them busy. The local work in the case has been observance of the requirements of law for the ordinary citizen to follow. When the people repose sufficient confidence in a citizen to elect him to an office, he is, or Federal District Attorney. Much credit is due him for the intelligence and fidelity which he has displayed. Six months ago ought to be, at least, a model of good behad been 68 indictments and six convicnitting the crime, he has violated the tions in the land-fraud matter. Since then dence of the people. Therefore Sena- a United States Senator, John H. Mitchell, has been added to the convicted list. Last Wednesday the jury of the United States District Court returned a verdict

which read as follows: In the case of the United States against John N. Williamson, Van Gessner and Marion R. Biggs, we, the jury, find the defendants guilty

charged.

John N. Williamson is a member of the United States House of Representatives. In two earlier trials of the case the jury disagreed. But there was nothing in such an experience to dismay such a man as Attorney Heney. He believed he was right, and the Secretary supported him. Result—three more convictions. Mr. Hitchcock, commenting on the outcome says that Mr. Hency deserves specia deserves special commendation, and makes two significant statements: "There is more of this busi-ness to come." "We intend to push this

thing to a finish." We make our obelsance and present our compliments and congratulations to the man who has "made good"-Ethan Allen Hitchcock. Let the good work go on.

This Is Suggestive.

Pacific Christian Advocate. President Hill, of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, objects to Federal regulation of railroads. If all railroad magnates were of the same caliber as Mr. Hill, there would be little need of super-vision, and there probably would be none. But the trouble has been that most railroads have been run in the interest of byproducts, such as Standard Oll, Beef Combine and Consolidated Coal, and ordinary shippers have been forced to pay tribute. Federal regulation may be unconstitubut the Constitution is not unchangeable.

Genius in Goose Quills.

George Meredith is one of the group of authors who remain faithful to the old-fashioned quill pen. There be those who believe that no work of genius can be pro-duced with anything else in the way of pens and the authorities of the British Musuem seem to agree with them, for they still offer to visitors the good old

The Overconfident Automobile W. J. Lampton in Motor Field.

Down the grade to beat the lightnin' Come the thunderin' express At a hundred miles a minute, Er perhaps a leetle less, With a locomotive injine Big enough to haul a farm. Spoutin' steam and fire and cinders Like it meant to do some harm.

To'rds a crossin', where a signboard Said fer people to lock out For the locomotive, likely To be movin' thereabout, Come a brassy, sassy whizzer Bangin' straight ahead and actin Like it owned the right uv way.

Course the whizzer seen the signboard. But it didn't give a d-n, Jist because, by goah, its habit Was to being sheed and ram Into anything before it, Then to snort around and say: "Aw, come off! If you don't like it, S'pose you don't git in my way."

Th' injineer, he blowed his whistle; Blowed it like old Gabr'els trumpet And the locomotive-well, There wa'nt nothin' much remainin'