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PORTLAND, TRUBSDAY, DEC. 14, 1905

## BATE DISCRIMINATION.

How far, to what extent, the instructions of Attorney-General Moody to the District Attorneys of the United States, directing them to be vigilant in the enforcement of provisions of the National law against rebates and discriminations of all kinds by carriers, may be enforced and bear fruit, it is impossible now to conjecture. The instructions ought to have been given heretofore, as the act is two years old; but the excusatory statement may be offered, that it takes time to find out what the significance and bearing of such an act may

But the Attorney-General has now Issued specific instructions, and has cited for the instruction and direction of District Attorneys the provisions of the law. The difficulty is that it is hard-one of the hardest of all thingsto get the information on which the plaint may be established.

In his recent annual report the Attor ey-General admits this difficulty-the difficulty of obtaining evidence against the railroad corporations that have continually violated the law. They will not "peach" on one another. Each and all have the same relations with the public-that "touch of nature" which makes them all kin. Their maxim of protection and of defense naturally is that injury to one is injury to all. remedy for this condition the Attorney-General suggested that some adnistrative body be given the power to fix a future maximum rate as a wespon that might be used with good effect by the Government against discriminating practices, the Attorney-General's idea being that "upon proof that a lower rate had been given to be made the maximum for all shippers in like situation. The New York Journal of Commerce says that "this is no new suggestion, but one the sophistry of which has been more than once exposed," The President's idea, following the suggestion of the Attorney-General, is that in cases of railroad discriminations the minimum rate be made the maximum rate.

Proceeding from this point, the Jour-'nal of Commerce says that the reduction of rates for a preferred shipper as referred to by the Attorney-General, "is made only to secure large shipments and to prevent them from going to some competing line"; that "i the result of a competition which the law says must not be restrained," and that "such a rate made to secure large shipments and to gain traffic, or to prevent its diversion, may not be a fair rate for all shippers. It may be confiscatory if applied to all, but the worse effect of making it the maximum rate for all on the offending lines will be to compel the unoffending lines to come down to it or to lose the competitive

business," This is well understood by all who have practical knowledge of the making of railroad rates. Enforcement of the doctrine-and no doubt it ought to be enforced-will compel the rallroads come into relations and agreements still closer with each other than heretofore. The instinct of self-preservation will bring them together and hold them together, on agreed rates. But this will enforce impartiality to shippers and communities similarly situ which is the main object to be sought and reslized. Thus, enforcement of the principle of equal rates to all may come as a consequence of the

law, through its reflex action. Yet the difficulty of making progress in rate regulation and preve discrimination will be great. The Attorney-General complains that he cannot obtain evidence to convict the transportation systems that violate the law against rebates and discriminations cause the railroads "stand in" with each other. So it will be found exceedngly difficult for the District Attorneys to carry out his instructions to push criminal prosecutions against those who may have given "lower rates to some preferred shipper."

Yet the instructions to do so may and doubtless will prove a deterrent. The railroads will hesitate, before they commit themselves to violation of the law and to its consequences. The people do not object so much to the open rates of the railroads as too high, as to the fear and the fact that favorites are given advantageous rates. This is the abuse which District Attorneys of the United States are specially instructed to investigate and enjoined to prose cute. Yet for the reasons already given this will be a most difficult undertaking. Railway men say, however, that I

such discrimination is much more ranthan the public imagines it. Very well. then; the annoyance to the railroads will be little and the penalties of small

### SENATOR GEARIN. It was to be expected that Governor

Chamberlain would appoint a Democrat to the United States Senate; and it was to be hoped that he would select a Democrat who would go to the Senate as no mere partisan. John M. Gearin is a Democrat and a partisan, but he is first a high-minded American citizen who will under no circumstances dishonor himself or the State of Oregon; and he will make no factitious opposi tion to any great National policy because it happens to be supported by a Republican President and to be in fa vor with a Republican Congress. At this time, when many grave matters are to be solved by the Republican National Administration, it might have been deemed a misfortune that any Senator be sent by Oregon who by his political antecedents and affiliations would seem to be not entirely in accord with President Roosevelt. But we al ready know that Senator Gearin is for regulation of railway rates, for correction of trust evils, for free trade with the Philippines, for the Panama Canal and for all the essential Roosevelt policles. We could ask no more from any Democrat; we might get less from many Republicans. It is singular that Senator Gearin should be able to declare that he is for these things without his Democracy being in the slightest measure impugned by anybody; yet it is true. The reason is that he has never taken part in politics for any personal end. More could not be said for any other important Democrat in Oregon; and it cannot be said for all Re-publicans.

Senator Gearin was born in Oregon and knows all about its history, traditions, needs and ambitions. He will endeavor to promote unduly the interest of no locality, but he will be, we are sure, equally concerned for the devel-opment and welfare of every section of Oregon. He will labor no less diligently for a thirty-foot channel at Coos Bay than for a forty-foot channel at the Columbia entrance. He will do what can to promote the Government's irrigation plans in Klamath and in Umatilla; and, so far as he has a voice in Federal appointments, fitness alone will determine his choice and his attitode on Senate confirmation after

choice shall have been made. Senator Gearin is one of the younger generation of public men who are rapidly coming forward in Oregon to guide its affairs. He is a good lawyer and an unusually attractive and convincing public speaker. He has tact, good manners, an easy and graceful address, great industry and ready command of all his mental resources. He has, besides, the confidence, respect, good will and friendship of all who know him.

The Oregonian extends to him its con gratulations that his merits have brought him this distinction, and to the public its felicitations that out of a grievous situation of difficulty and em parrassment the state has emerged into the light. Above all, Oregon will have in Mr. Gearin a Senator of honorable life, record and character.

## TAINTED LECTURES.

The Columbus Trades and Labor As-sembly has declined to hear a lecturer from the Chicago University, for the reason that Rockefeller's money maintains the institution. In strict ethics their action is perhaps justifiable. It is hardly possible to carry too far all lawful methods of protest against Rockefeller and those who uphold him, but there is something to say on the other side in this case. The money which founded Chicago University may have been acquired in deplorable ways by a bad man and yet the institution may itself be a very good one. If it is good and exerts a good influence, then the Columbus Assembly ought to receive the lecturer and hear what he has

They do not believe that the Chicago professors are allowed to teach anything but Rockefeller's opinions, but this is a great mistake. Upon many subjects, such as mathematics and Sanskrit. Rockefeller has no oninions. Here, then, the professors must be free. On other subjects even Rockefeller's opinions must be sound, and if the professors agreed with him upon these would do no harm. As a matter of fact, except perhaps rarely and upon a few matters, Rockefeller does not bother about what the Chicago professors think or say. They are as free as most men and freer than many. Some of them are leaders in great reforms Most of them are eminent teachers and the Columbus Assembly could sit at their feet with intellectual profit and spiritual edification. It would almost m that this sturdy body of workingmen has just a touch of spiritual pride

# ANOTHER IDOL SHATTERED.

The outrageous conduct of President Corey, of the United States Steel Corporation, in attempting to put aside the wife of his early years in order that he may take in her place a chorus girl with whom he has become infatuated, is a crime against society. When Mr. Corey, still a young man, was advanced a few years ago to the head of the greatest corporation the world ever knew, and was paid a salary many times as great as that of the President of the United States, he became, in a sense, a public character. His career was held up before the youth of the country as model, well calculated to inspire in the minds of all young men a desire to emulate his success. Had his position been more obscure, moral downfall would have been fur

There is too much evnicism in the orld already, and every idol of the Corey mold that is shattered only alds to the feeling of distrust. The father of President Corey is most severe in his condemnation of his recreant son, and blames Andrew Carnegie for the ruin which followed his success. This is probably unjust condemnation, but the successive failure of two of the young men who had risen from the ranks in the Carnegie service would indicate that the steel king had been particularly unfortunate in choosing his lieutenants. The indiscretions of ex-President Schwab at Monte Carlo and other public places, while in a measure repre hensible, were nothing to be compared to the conduct of his successor, Mr. Corey. The good wife who stood by Schwab and bore him children when he Cores. was a humble laborer in the Carnegi milis is still by his side, and, regardless of how his rise to wealth and power may have turned his head, not a breath

of domestic scandal has ever been uttered against him. No more pitiful and at the same time

terrible arraignment of the derelictions of a son was ever uttered than that the elder Corey when told that his son had stated that the wife he was ndeavoring to cast aside had never loved him. Said he:

When a woman works for her husband, when he is getting but \$40 a month, slaves for him, mende his clothes, bears him children, raises those children to the right path, and then, when God so wills, that one of those children is the right path, and then, when God so wills, that one of those children shall be taken, she hovers like an angel over that death-hed, and almost gives her life also as that young life goes out, that woman loves the man whose children she hore, and Laura loved Fills. Has Ellis gons mad?

An uncle of President Corey, who gave the young man his first start in life, blames his downfall to football, aseball and an inordinate desire for wealth and power. The latter may have been a contributing factor to his ruin, for, had he falled to secure wealth and power, the chorus girl with a pretty face and clastic morals would have had no use for him. As to football and baseball, brutality and degradation have only recently appeared in the games, so they can hardly in fairness be blamed. Some philosopher once handed down the remark that it was impossible to make a silk purse out of sow's ear. That is perhaps the reason for the downfall of President Corey. As a \$40-a-month laborer, he was a model susband and father in his station in-There was nothing in his surlife. roundings at that time which made him an object for the tempter, and, had fate gleamed more kindly on him and kept him from rising to heights of greatness, his limitations might never have been known.

HEARST WAS ELECTED

It is believed generally that Hearst was elected Mayor of New York, but Hearst made an effort to contest the result. To this end a recount was denanded. The highest court in the State of New York denies the application for recount, on the ground that the law does not authorize such proceeding. It is known that the law was "fixed" in this way, for just such purposes; but the judges assert that they must follow the law. Two of them, however, find grounds for dissent. The others ould, doubtless, have found likewise, had they desired or been willing to

So McCiellan will serve another term as Mayor, though Hearst was elected. McClellan's resistance to a recount was virtual admission against himself; but, as the saying goes in all cases where justice is denied through legal forms, he "had the right to avail himself of all his advantages within the

be discovered, because the law affords the means, or at least an excuse, for preventing it. It is not a question whether Hearst is a man whom wealthy New York and powerful Tammany think "a safe man" for Mayor, or not The main fact is that the voters of the city have been beaten out of their just rights—first, in the election, and next by rejection of the demand for a re-Nobody in New York doubts that Hearst had an actual plurality. The first half of the count showed him steadily leading. Alarmed, Tammany got in its work on the last half.

The insurance investigating committee in its adventurous progress has now reached the Prudential Life, Senator John F. Dryden and industrial insurance. Senator Dryden's testimony is what one would expect from a man of his childlike innocence, directness and simplicity. He has worked hard in the insurance business, as he testifies. to say nothing of politics and the general game of high finance, and has If he has not "tried to be honest." succeeded, let him still have credit for trying. Some insurance men and many Senators have not even tried. As to corruption, Mr. Dryden has "heard a great deal about it," but "he has ompany spent \$15,800 upon one Legislature and another, but it was not for corruption. Very likely it went to buy tracts and possibly Bibles for the members. The Prudential, Metropolitan and John Hancock companies, which do about 55 per cent of the industrial business among them, seem to have formed a sort of holy alliance for the conversion of legislators. Industrial insurance is largely upon the lives of children, and there is a prevalent belief that child insurance tends to eventuate in child-murder. It is to prevent this belief from passing into laws that Senator Dryden lavishes his money upon legislators-buying them Bibles, but never corrupting them.

The principal purpose of industrial life insurance, as stated by a high officer of the Prudential, in the "Annals of the American Academy," is to meet the funeral expenses of those in hum-The policies are issued for small sums, all the members of the family, old and young, are eligible, the premiums are payable weekly, and are collected by agents. The average weekly premium seems to be about 16 cents. This pays for \$240 insurance at 10 years premium seems small, but it is really enormous. Ten cents weekly makes \$5.29 a year. The ordinary yearly premlum for a man of 40 upon \$100 of insurance is \$3.46. Industrial insurance therefore costs almost exactly 50 per cent more than the ordinary insurance at the age of 40. Just as the poor are robbed upon their tea, coal and rent cause their payments must be small and frequent, so likewise they are robbed upon their life insurance.

The plea is made that the expense of ollecting industrial premiums necessitates the heavier charge. If the plea has any validity at all, it is only partial. The weekly payments are of the same advantage to the insurance company that "quick sales" are to a merchant. They are equivalent to constant reinvestment of the principal at a high for such a measure. rate of interest compounded weekly. The system of weekly payments may be a privilege to the policy-holder of small means; fairly computed, such payments would be a privilege; but at the present rate they are extortion pure and sim-

The whole number of industrial poli cies in force in the United States is about 15,000,000, representing \$2,000,000,-900 of insurance. The annual payments upon them amount to \$75,000,000, or about \$5 per policy. The average age of those insured is therefore around 40 years, and the average policy not much above \$100. The business, though small in detail, is very extensive, and, considering its enormous gains, one is not sur-prised to learn that the Prudential Company, the pioneer in industrial in-surance, has accumulated in a quarter \$2,000,000 capital. The gross annual in-

ome of the Prudential from its indus trial business is three times what it pays out to policy-holders.

These payments have amounted to years, which is a large sum, but not nearly so large as it would have bee if the policy-holders had been fairly treated. For example, of the industria policies written in 1900, 72 per cent lapsed within five years, and 37 cent of those written in 1904 lapsed the same year. Now these policies have no paid-up value until they have run three years. They must run 15 years to begin to draw dividends, and twenty years to acquire a surrender value only some 16 per cent of the Prudential's industrial policies continue in force for fifteen years, it is apparent that the company pays out very little either in dividends or upon surrenders for cash, and that most of the money ! receives is a dead loss to the holder. The dividends for 1904 amounted to \$551,000, which is only one-seventeenth of 1 per cent of the insurance carried by the company, including or dinary as well as industrial policies. Mr. Dryden himself originated the in

ica, writing the first policy at Newarl in 1875. It has been growing in magnitude and success for thirty years, nearly the life of a generation of men Mr. Gore, the actuary of the Prudential, says that it is still in the experi mental stage, however. Suppose the experiment should fall, what would happen to the 15,000,000 policy-holders? But such a statement is nonsense. The business is thoroughly understood, firmly established and enormously profitable. It confers a substantial benefit upon the poor and makes them pay three prices for what they get. It is therefore a philanthropy in the typi-cal American sense, and should entitle Senator Dryden to a tablet in the hall of fame beside Mr. Rockefeller and Mr.

McCurdy.

dustrial insurance business in Amer-

The Washington State Auditor refuses to pay Attorney Pickrell, of Colfax, for legal assistance rendered the Railroad Commission at its recent strenuous session at Colfax. The objection is based on the belief that the Attorney-General should attend to the employment of any legal assistance needed in his department. In this case the Attorney-General decilnes for the reason that he did not employ Mr. Pickrell. Such action on the part of the Auditor and Attorney-General is most unkind. If the Commission is not to be permitted to employ local political leaders to aid them at their various meetings throughout the state, much of the valuable political capital of the organization will be lost. The Attorney-General may be all right in trying a Railroad Commission case on its merits, but for political purposes one local politician in the Railroad Commssion belt is worth more than a dozen Attorneys-General from 'way over the other side of the state.

A report from San Francisco states that the Western Pacific has no present intention of coming to Portland, but will build only to the California metropolis. While the report is not official, it is not unreasonable, when the Gould policy and the history of the Gould roads are considered. Mr. George Gould who is a railroad man by inheritance, possesses a singular faculty for getting less out of his railroad properties than is earned by any other road in the territory reached by his lines. Reasoning from precedent, it is but natural to suppose that when building into new territory, he would select that which was the least productive of any which he might tap with his new line. Other rallroad men of greater sagacity than Gould was ever credited with have made the mistake of overlooking Portland in the past, and are now hastening to rectify the error and increase the

dividends. The bill making an emergency appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the Panama Canal was reported favorably from the Senate appro passed today. The rapidity with which the committee took action on this bill was due to the fact that a large sum of money already expended at Panama would be lost unless more was speedily forthcoming. Exactly the same condition of affairs exists in the jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia, and if the Senate will take the same common sense view of the matter that it has shown regarding the greater project. there will be but little difficulty in securing a sum sufficient to preven stoppage of the work and attendant

There are many people in Portland who believe in civil service; and there are some who believe, perhaps, that me have civil service in the police department in Portland. But they will change their minds when they read today the report of yesterday's proceedings at the Bruin investigation. "Reformere" before election often become manipulators after election. We are having today in the conduct of Portland municipal affairs a fine illustration of the same old machine methods.

The Witte Ministry is growing tronger, according to advices from Russia. The growing strength is probably in a comparative sense. The elimnation of a few thousands of unfortu nates who disagree with the Witte Minstry would naturally increase the percentage of those who are favorable to makes right, Russia just now cannot be improved on.

We know that Chairman Burton is friendly to Oregon. We know, too, that he will do all he can for the Columbia River. Nevertheless, the assurance from him is gratifying that, if an emer gency appropriation bill shall be passed, the Columbia will be included; and he seems to think the outlook favorable

The way for Prineville to "square" tself with the public is to make life safe and liberty secure within its boundaries. Then it will have no reason to complain of the "misrepresentations" of The Oregonian.

Mr. Hearst may find consolation in studying the life and record of that other famous New York Democrat who was elected President, or thought he The retirement of Mr. Moores from

the Congressional race does not leave Marion County an aching vacuum in Whatever happens to them-whether they escape or go to prison, where they belong-it is to be boped Oregon is at

last rid of Puter and Mckinley.

in inculcating patriotism.

Good-morning, Senator Gearin. Be-

seems to be one of our most popular is

SILHOUETTES A NECESSARY STATEMENT

### An Account of Some Personal Matters in Politics - A Temperate Reply to a Wanton and Gross Attack - In Things of This Just at this time the Federal grand jury Kind, as in Others, it is Well to Get Down to Facts.

Senator Dryden's declaration, "We tried o be honest," should live in history with other famous utterances such as "Don't give up the ship," and "Malice toward none"; but it should be used negatively It is much easier to accomplish our own annot allow to pass without notice and famnation than to work out our own refutation, namely:

It was no kind friend of Mr. Mitchell,

or of the truth, who gave out this state-

ment or caused its publication. Whether

person referred to us "one of his closest

both for his own peace and his regard

for the memory of his late friend, he will

be glad to avoid doing so-after he shall

The statement that Mr. Scott was re-

moved from the office of Collector of

Customs for the cause, for the reason, or

in the manner, declared above, is a false-

which will now be given, through a letter

written by Mr. Mitchell himself, one page

of which is reproduced in fac simile for

attestation. (See the next following page

But Mr. Mitchell's letter will not be

usily and clearly understood-at this day

-without a short prefatory statement, ex.

planatory of a number of conditions and

circumstances to which it alludes. Three

persons were removed from office at the

same time by Mr. Mitchell, and for the

iel J. Malarkey, United States Marshal:

Medorem Crawford, United States Ap-

praiser, and H. W. Scott, Collector of

Customs at Portland. For a long time

for support of the Portland Bulletin, a

devoted to Holladay's various interests,

them, upon the plea that it was neces-

money. Whereupon Holladay himself,

servants in Oregon, set up a demand that

United States Senate Chamber, Was on, D. C., March 5, 1876.—Hon. H kott, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: Your

page, is in Mr. Mitchell's own well-

have read what follows here

of The Oregonian of today).

salvation. refutation, namely:

Now that the Senator's life has ended, thousands are rehearsing the facts that make up his story. He has been bifterly fought for 12 years by H. W. Scott. The reason for the unrelenting opposition of The Oregonian newspaper editor was given today from the standpoint of his friends.

Senator Mitchell's version of the origin of the foud, said one of his closest friends today, "was as follows:

"I was in the United States Senate at the time it happened in 1872. General U. S. Grant was President. One day he called me to the White House and informed me that charges of official pregularities had been laid against H. W. Scott, who was then Collector of Customs of the Port of Customs of the Port of Customs. Men declare their love many times romen confess theirs but once.

Life, to most of us, is a picnic to which we all go with full baskets, and from which we return with crumbs and fatigue and regrets. When we are victims of the inconstancy

of women, we censure womankind. When we are the objects, we find womankind

. . . No oculist can remedy the defective sight of those who are illustoned.

Reveries are the dreams of the soul. Women admire audacity more than goodress.

been laid against H. W. Scott, who was then Collector of Customs of the Port of Portland. President Grant said the charges were serious, that he believed that action would be taken by the Department of Justice, and that prosecution would follow.

"I induced the President to prevent the pushing of the charges; the President insisted that the most he would do would be to allow the prosecution to die, but that Mr. Scott iruss he removed from the Collectorship. He was removed. Mr. Scott alleged that I caused his removal, and blamed me for not seeing that he retained the office. To do that I was powerless, and that was the beginning of the fight that has been kept up on me to this very day by the editor of The Oregonian."

It was no kind friend of Mr. Mitcheil, Very small kindnesses console us after great wrongs have afflicted us. Were the order reversed, this would be a much more unhappy world. . . .

Duty is the only magistrate whose decrees are never reversed. They may be Mr. Mitchell made the statement here at-delayed of execution, but soon or late the tributed to him or not The Oregonian bailiff of Retribution appears to exact the cannot undertake to say. Perhaps the

It is going to be very hard to get along with Vancouver, Wash., if the Northern Pacific doesn't quit boosting it as a rail-

road center. . . . Logic does not thrive in the imaginative and sensitive mind. Witness a woman.

There is this consolation for those of us who want to get even with Alice Rooseveit. She will have to live in Cincinnati

After all, it would have been an eco omy to have bottled up Messrs. Puter and hood, by whomsoever uttered, proof of McKinley in some convenient County Jail.

Special Washington dispatch, Dec. 14. 1825.—Congress yesterday made its annual appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the Panama Canal. It is announced that a new chief engineer will be appointed next month, and that the actual work of excavating for the canal will commence during the coming Summer.

The De Castellanes entertained King Charles of Portugal in Paris, the other same reason. These persons were Dannight. This probably means another sight draft on "Brother George" Gould.

A grave is the one safe shelter.

One may be wronged by his reputation, or his conduct, but by his principles;

Most people consult their prejudices and to the political fortunes of Mr. Mitchwhen they seek wisdom.

Physical courage is universally com ended without an inquisition, but moral organ; but, finding it impossible to comply courage is ever a ripe subject for an inestigating committee,

With each of the great capitals of the world we associate some particular attribute. With Rome, art and glory; with London, power; with New York, wealth, and with Paris, lingerie.

The next census of the United States will embrace more than 40,000,000 women. Lucky cuss!

Since the invention of pads, figures frequently lie.

As a rule, it is the undeserving woman who receives compliments.

The ideal marriage is the

Jealousy is the homage the mediocre pay to the superior.

After seeing the chorus of the average musical comedy, one wonders why the managers do not install headlights in place of footlights.

The law of heredity is a cowardly makeshift by which each succeeding generation blames its meanness on the old folks.

Ex-Queen Lil of Hawaii only asks \$10,-000,000 of this session of Congress, but she would probably accept a penalon of \$12 a month and fire her cook.

## ARTHUR A. GREENE. London Mayors Who Were Obscure.

New York Globe. There is probably scarcely a country boy who comes to London to earn his living who does not ponder on the ro-mantic story of Dick Whitington, says the London Illustrated News, Whitthe London Illustrated News. Whittington was by no means the only Mayor,
though, who rose from a low estate to be
Lord Mayor. To name only a few, there
was Sir William de Sevenoake, Mayor in
1618, who was found deserted in the
streets of London as a boy, and was
brought up by charitable persons; there
was Sir Stephen Foster, a little later, who began by begaing at the grate of Ludgate Prison, attracted the eye of a rich widow who paid his debt and released him, and afterward became the Mayor and married afterward became the Mayor and married his benefactress; and there was Kennet, Mayor in 1780, who began life as a waiter, and of whom it was said when he had to appear before Parliament, "If you ring the bell, Kennet will come, of course." This same Kennet when playing whist with Alderman Push, who was a design in soap, said most unnecessarily, "Ring the bell, Soap-suda." "Tou should be more used to it. Bar, than I am." returned the Alderman.

# Comrades.

James E. Richardson in Lippincott's.
Out in the smallght florce and strong we trend
the shifting sand;
We talk of the wonders there and here of the
sea and the sky and the land;
But I think of the sun in the halr of a gurl
and the cling of a tiny hand.

We walk in the moonlight pain and pure above the failen snow: And you talk the white of the Southern Cross and the wetrd snaphospher glow: But I think of the light in the eyes of the girl I loved so long ago.

We move the pieces there and here, the rook and the queen and the pawn;
We put them back in the box again, and we demands made upon me by Republicans from all parts of the state, you would not emoke and stretch and yawn; off to bed! and leave no here while dream of the farther dawn! censure me." "Had I yielded at once to the demand made by scores of leading Mr. Knocker-Listen!

Work a little, sing a little,
Whistle and be say.
Read a little, play a little,
Busy every day.
Talk a little, laugh a little,
Don't forget to pray.
Be a bit of merry sunskine
All the bicosod way.

The Oregonian is unwilling to make act, taken, as he said, frankly, because any statement which might bring the of "demands" made on him from Oreame of the late Senator Mitchell into gon. It is not doubted that such demands any kind of controversy. He can no were made. They were based wholly on longer answer for himself. But the fol- the newspaper entanglement heretofore lowing article which has been published explained. That, at least, was the preby a Portland paper since his death con-tains a statement which The Oregonian patriots throughout the state, who smelled "treachery," because Malarkey, Crawford and Scott had refused to "put up" further for the newspaper, and they wanted The whole matter was of little importance then, and it is not worth talking about now, after the lapse of 30 years except for refutation of a grossly false and libelous statement, reflecting on the personal and official honor of one of the

parties.
Of course, this letter, printed above, refutes absolutely all assertions made or ever made, or hereafter that may be made, that the person to whom it was addressed was removed from office because of any nocusation against him in his official capacity. There was no such accusation. He, with Malarkey and Crawford, was removed solely for the reason that they refused to be robbed further for support of Holladay's newspaper. Hollawas the "particular person" referred to in Mr. Mitchell's letter, and the failure of his newspaper through the joint refusal of Malarkey, Crawford and Scott to keep on pouring money into it, and Holladay's rage thereat, together with accusations of "treachery" against them from small politicians in Oregon, who were seekers of favors through Holladay and Mitchell, caused this little uproar over small matters. For they were small mat-

friends," through whom the statement said to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated, will accept the invitation herewith and hereby was in politics as a profession. Neither of the men who were removed to have been communicated to the profession of the men who were removed to have been communicated. ever has said, that he didn't care for the office at all. His business was newspaper work, and at that time he was already in negotiation for purchase of the interest in The Oregonian, which he soon after acquired. Upon completion of this purcollector, and so told Mr. Mitchell; and it is to this proposal to resign that Mr. Mitchell alludes in his letter. The fact was that though Mr. Scott and his assoclates were indignant at the injustice with which they had been treated, upon removal from office for such a cause they cared nothing further about it, and neither of them ever thought of office afterward. Scott's accounts were all duly settled, though the department made some delay in the settlement of a disbursement account that involved many transactions and large amounts, including the disbursements on account of the erection of the Postoffice building at Portland. . Afterwards, during many years, the op-

position of The Oregonian to the political ambitions of Mr. Mitchell was due chiefly they had been required to furnish money and almost wholly to his persistent adnewspaper belonging to Ben Holladay, and vocacy of free coinage of silver. The Oregonian had hoped, and the editor sald plainly to Mr. Mitchell's friends in 1894 that he hoped Mr. Mitchell would declare ell. Large sums had been extorted from fully for the gold standard and against sary to support the Bulletin as a party free silver, and that if he would do so The Oregonian would not oppose his re election, though it could consider itself with the ever-increasing demand, at last they firmly resolved to give no more under no obligation to support him. The coming difficulties in the Legislature were and the coterie of Mr. Mitchell's faithful foreseen and The Oregonian preferred to accept the election of Mr. Mitchell, if the three be removed from office; and reonly he would declare plainly against moved they were. To Mr. Scott Mr. silver and for the gold standard, rather Mitchell sent the following letter, and to than witness a contest and take the Mr. Malarkey and Mr. Crawford similar hazard of the result. This was not only stated by the editor to Mr. Mitchell's personal supporters, but was intimated repeatedly through the columns of The Ore-Scott, Portland, Or.—Dear Bir. Yours of February 3, in answer to my telegram of the 2d, was received about the 22d uit, hav-ing been delayed several days beyond the usual time by storms, I presume, on the overland route, as all our mails are very ir-regular the present Winter.

Your letter was carefully read and con-sidered. Had I consulted my own feelings and feel that I could have been justified, before the Republicans of Oregon, in so deing, I should have have saked for any But Mr. Mitchell's friends angonian. swered that he was a politician, and wanted votes, and he could not afford to throw away the chance of getting the regular the present Winter.

Your letter was carefully read and considered. Had I consulted my own feelings and felt that I could have been justified, before the Republicans of Oregon, in so doing, I should never have asked for any change in the office you hold; and I think I can safely say furthermore if you could but know the demands made on me by Republicans from all parts of the state you would not censure me for the course I have taken. You do me a great injustice (of which, however, I will not complain) in stating and supposing that I have been influenced in this course by the wishes of the particular person to whom you cofer in your letter. This is an entire mistake on your part—in fact, I have heard but little from him on this subject. That he is not, you friend I do not pretend to deny. I know he is not, and you know it, too. What I mean to say is that events have occurred that have caused the friendship hetween him and you, in presume, to cause. This fact ought not under any circumstances to have had any influence with me, and I am sure it did not in this instance. What I have done has been simply in obedience to a demand of Republicans generally, which I felt fould not in justice to the party resist—not that I have anything against you personally. On the contrary, I always have been your friend. I am yet, and nothing, I am sure, would give me greater pleasure than to do you a personal favor or a political favor, whenever I thought I could do so in justice to the party that I am called upon to represent but I think you understand the causes that have impelled me to what I have done, and I will therefore enter into no elaboration of the subject. Time, I trust, may develop the fact that I have been and am yet your friend. This is all I can say at present. If I could see you and talk with you more fully than I ever yet have done on this subject I think I could be able to satisfy you fully. Had I yielded at once to the desired from the bottom of my friends on my hart, and therefore in he made, I desired f silver votes that he might find necessary tion was "off." But there cannot be the slightest doubt that had Mr. Mitchell in 1896 made unequivocal public declaration that he would no more support free coin age of silver he would have been elected by the Legislature that assembled in January, 1897. It may be remarked here that the willingness of The Oregonian and its editor to acquiesce in Mr. Mitchell's election at that time upon this assurance brought strong protest from many quarters among supporters of the gold standard, who insisted that Mr. Mitchell could not be trusted, and who were much disposed to remonstrate with The Oregonian for its readiness to accept his public assurance that he would re-verse the course which he had so long

In 1901 Mr. Mitchell's final election was achieved—again by the help of Democratic votes in the Legislature. The Oregonian, though it made no opposition of a personal kind to Mr. Mitchell, supported Mr. Co bett. But since Mr. Mitchell had aga been elected there was nothing for T Oregonian but necessary acquiescence. ceased all opposition to Mr. Mitchell, for the silver question had been settled, and it desired co-operation with him for the weifare of the state, and for advancement in particular of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in the preparation of which both in Oregon and at Washington City, Mr. Scott was called to do much. The course of events, without special seeking of either, therefore brought men together intercourse with each other had be terrupted during many years. Such the state of things when the land fraud investigations of Oregon made it necessary for The Oregonian to publish much matter with which Mr. Mitchell's name was connected. He and his more intimate friends saw fit to look upon The Oregoolan's reports—which for the most part were verbatim—a renewal, as they expressed it, of the old hostility. So matters remained till the last.

Doubtless many of the statements made herein will be deemed matters of little moment. And the public would not have been troubled with them but for the attack made on the integrity of Mr. Scott, after Mr. Mitchell's death, and use of the name of Mr. Mitchell to support it Moreover, Mr. Scott concelves that since he has been pelled to notice this attack upon him, he may take the opportunity to re-move a notion that has been most in-The postscript, it will be cheerved, dustriously propagated, namely, that from the fac-simils on the opposite because Mr. Mitchell, urged by a group page, is in Mr. Mitchell's own well-, of his personal followers in Oregon, known handwriting; the body of the had caused Mr. Scott's removal from a letter in the handwriting of his amanuensis. Use of typewriting machines
that was of no consequence to alm,
and to which President Hayes later of
fered to appoint him—he therefore was
actuated by an implicable personal
in this letter. "If you could but know the
hatced of Mr. Mitchell, which he made the controlling motive of through all these years. He consure me." "Had I yielded at once to the demand made by accres of leading Republicans when I was in Oregon last October (observe this letter was written in the following March), the change would then have been made." Not a word about delinquency in office or charge of any; not a word as to any demand by President Grant for resignation or removal on "charges of official irregularities" or any thing cise. It was Mr. Mitchell's own sociated. that he never was an admirer of Mr thing else. It was Mr. Mitchell's own sociated,