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THE LABOR FOR THE CANAL.

It is well to note the high Chinese authority for the statement that it is not going to be easy, and perhaps will impossible, to obtain laborers from China for the Panama canal. The ther, that China has no anxiety to witness the construction of the canal, still less to assist it, since the commercial will aggrandize the United States and other Nations without being beneficial to China, and that the refusal deter them from encountering the climatic perils of the American isthmus for enhancement of the prosperity and prestige of the great Nation of

Should these considerations prove de terrent-and they may-the protest of our working people will be found to have been premature and unnecessary They will raise a test, too, as to how much human nature there is in the Chinese, whom we treat with indignity in general, but now wish to fall back on as part of the mere machinery of a great and necessary work in a cl mate too deadly for our own people.

For we cannot suppose that any considerable number of our own working people-even of those who have protested so loudly against employment of Chinese for work on the canal—could be induced to go to the isthmus for sets an estate honestly. He was a carrier, and any wage. They are right, too; not in their protest against employing Chinese on the work, but in their disinclina-

healthful and attractive, it may be judged what the chance will be of getting men to go to Panama. We take It to be impossible. Men for clerical work and superintendence can be had, but not for the heavy manual labor, in such a climate. The main resource be those accustomed to tropics, or to coolle conditions. Question is whether even such labor can be had, in sufficient force to push the work along.

CONSEQUENCES. President McKinley was an honest Senator Mitchell and Binger Hermann | few of the verses was especially friendly. friend Hanna promised Mitchell control of the offices and patronage of the Government in Oregon, if Mitchell would come home and support McKinley for the Presidency. They kept their word; for the gold standard and continued to juggle with silver, to the great embarrassment of the sound money cause. allowed him full sway in Oregon affairs. McKinley, indeed, was scarcely a gold standard man himself. way through his first term He liked Hermann and made him Commissioner of the General Land Office But when Mitchell and Hermann lost their powerful supporter the decline of their fortunes soon began. Had Mc-Kinley lived it would have been very can doubt that he would have stood by them.

This is not to say that McKinley would have winked at or knowingly permitted any misconduct in office. But appeals to him at the beginning, before the cases became flagrant, ould certainly have stopped annoying investigations. He would have believed in Mitchell and in Hermann; he time, and addressed to the right places. would have made and kept everything smooth. Troublesome inquiries would have been put to sleep. Probably Secretary Hitchcock would not have remained at the head of the Department of the Interior.

But President Roosevelt had had no relations with the men of Oregon who had been so near to McKinley. Betion, putting peace and accommodation of troubles above all things else. The departments had struck a trail smell ing loudly of corruption, and he not only allowed them to pursue it, but inelsted on their doing so. What has new, interesting and valuable, is now followed all know; and more is to come. Yet McKinley was an honest man, hating corruption and malversation in office. He could be too easily persuaded not to believe it, against those to whom his confidence had been to the opportunity of the people to meet given. To his death, unquestionably, is due the undoing of this combination of politicians and land-thieves in Ors- be a great "meet" this year. The at-

gon. By 1905 all their main schemes

THE HUMBLE DRUDGE ON TOP. Young men who plodded along, year after year, earning scarcely more than a living, may have envied Mays and Jones, McKinley, Tarpley and Puter, who were getting rich notoriously fast;

but none envice them now. The land grabbers had their round of pleasure; now they endure a season of pain. Plodders will get what enjoy-ment they can out of life and be more content with honest toll. And more young men, who aspire to glided places, will be content to plod.

Many youths who have been fighting the wolves with a petty pay pittance, yet who have been better endowed with brains and industry than the landgrab gentry, wondered how it was the gentry found life so smooth and sleek. While the Grones had elegant offices, fine homes, best-tailored clothes, stylish wives and children and abundant leisure, the drudges had the opposite. But nobody wonders now; nor envies either.

It is found far better to slumber as an honest drudge on a restful pillow in a humble hut, than to toss and pace the night as a dishonest drone, in remorseful agony in a gilded mansion, with views of disgraced wife and children stereopticoned on a sleepless

brain. It is far better to wear shabby clothes, draw meager pay, practice humble savings, and live a well-ordered life, than to luxuriate in rich ralment and automobiles and have all

ne wants and be a thief. The poor plodder is a highly-valued unit in the social body, and the dishonest drone cannot long be exalted over him as a person keener-witted, more intelligent, or of a higher order of being; the fact is the reverse and the drone at last comes to his just level and sinks into the bottomless

Not three years ago a high office in Portland's city government was offered to one of the men now in the landfraud net. The office has a salary of \$200 a month. The man was a mem-ber of the political machine which statement goes that the Chinese are could have elected him. But he could not anxious to engage for a work so not accept; he was busy in other purdifficult, laborious and dangerous, and suits, though scarcely anybody knew moreover, will be advised by their in-fluential countrymen not to do it. Fur-body knows they were those of land body knows they were those of land stealing.

Any qualified young man would have been glad to take the \$200-a-month position if he had not been making more money in other business. Those who make more than that in legitito permit Chinese to enter the United mate occupation are very few. But it States will be used as an argument to is easy to see why this man spurned an honorable place; he was making more in a dishonorable one.

"The triumphing of the wicked is short and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment."

"The memory of the just is blessed but the name of the wicked shall rot."

"HOBSON'S CHOICE." It is worth while, perhaps, to answer an inquiry as to the origin of the phrase, "Hobson's choice." It is not used, commonly, with strict correct-ness-though one of the most prevalent of our sayings or proverbs. It means strictly, "Take this or nothing"-not merely that there is only one left. The Spectator, No. 509, gives the origin of

the proverb. Here is the passage:
Mr. Tobias Hobson was a very honorable
man, for I shall ever call the man so who being a man of great abilities and invention, and one who saw where there might good profit arise, though duller men had overlooked tion to go themselves.

Where the labor is to come from is the problem of the canal. The work is likely to be delayed beyond all calculation. Noting how difficult it is to get men for railroad work and similar the single of horse, with boots, bridles and who is out going from college to borrow, as they have done since the death of this worthy, man. undertakings, in our own country, I say Mr. Hobson kept a stable of forty good where the conditions of living are cattle, always ready and fit for traveling: but when a man came for a horse he was led into the stable, where there was great choice; but he obliged him to take the horse that stood next the stable door, so that every customer was alike well served, according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice, from whence it became a prov-erb, when what ought to be your choice was forced upon you, to say "Hobson's choice."

The number containing this story is one of the Addison papers in the Spectator, written in 1712. But the story was old when Addison gave this account of Hobson, Milton was a student of Cambridge, in Hobson's time, and one of his early poems was a doggerel, almost unworthy the fame of man, of exceeding good nature, and Milton, but pardonable to his youth, fond of peace. He was gracious and "On the University Carrier who sickaccommodating, especially to his polit- ened and died in the time of his vaical friends. By nature he was slow cancy, being forbid to go to London to believe anything against them. To by reason of the plague." We quote a

> He and his Here lies old Hobson; death hath broke his And here, alse! hath laid him in the dirt; Or clee, the ways being foul, twenty to one He's here stuck in a slough and overthrown.

'Twas such a shifter that if truth were and though Mitchell would not declare Death was half glad when he had got him

Dodged with him betwist Cambridge and The

Hobson's inn at London was The Bull, in Bishopsgate. Warton's notes on Milton say that Hobson died January 1, 1630, and that his figure in fresco remained at The Bull a long time after his death. Also that, "among transcripts of poetry made by Archbishop Sancroft at Cambridge now in the Bodleian library, is anonymous poem on the death of Hobson. It was perhaps a common subject for the wits of Cambridge."

THE STATE FAIR.

The dry season in Oregon has nearly run its course, and prediction as to the weather therefore is hazardous, yet there is prospect of an ideal Septem-Pacific Northwest, with showers, per-

With growth of all industries among markets for the great body of our products, livestock and lumber interouragement all around us, our state this old institution will ever again be range and scope of the exhibition that

ure at every step.

crowds and the general prosperity puts one at the shrine of the Princess Nicothe people in a cheerful and sociable tine.

Thousands ought to go from The magnitude of the tobacco inter-Portland evincing alike their interest return for the gracious disposition

Exposition last year. has begun in Oregon the state fair henceforth must hold a representative would be desirable, place. More and more, with the development, it will become important, for it will reflect the progress of the state and bring the people together, and contribute toward harmonious action

doing, but the personal animosity which at-pears between the lines gives rise to the sus-picion which is voiced by the editor's enmies, that his disappointed ambition has a strong influence in dictating his grave-digging.

The editor of The Oregonian has no disappointed ambition, no personal an-imosities; and if he has "enemies who voice suspicien" against him, to them he is indifferent. He is digging no graves, but notes that a great number of persons have dug their own. Such ambition as he has is not "disap-pointed"; for it has been centered upon the production of this newspaper during many years, and there are those who think he has reason to be satisfied with the success of the effort. He thinks so, too. He does not think that denunciation of corruptionists and public thieves is proof of "heartless bitterness," but if their apologists think so he cares not. This paper minces no words on any important subject, never has; and its term for a spade will still be a spade

UNCOMMON VICTIMS OF INDUSTRY,

Two deaths recorded in this state last week were particularly sad cause they marked the end of lives that promised much of useful endeavor. One was the death of a boy in Eastern Oregon who was so eager to do the work of a man that he overtaxed his strength the first day of his employment and died during the night. The other was that of a young man, superintendent of a large fruit farm, who was so conscientlous in his work that he worried over small misfortunes in the management of the business of his employers and, as a consequence of the worry, lost his mental balance and committed suicide.

In each instance the death was due to an earnest desire to render the fullest measure of service to the employer -a spirit more often remarked because of its absence. It is not the rule these days for boys to hurt themselves working. They may be seriously in-jured in football or baseball games, but the record of deaths from overwork is short among the rising genera-tion. Nor is it common for young men to become so theroughly interested in the success of their employers that they will worry about circumthey stances and conditions over which they have no control. Boys generally prefer to spend the Summer vacation in idleness and men who work for wages

hasty thought and a passing Here were a boy and a man, who erred in judgment as to the extent of service required of them, who tried to render too much rather than too little. Theirs was work that required no watching to insure absolute honesty and fidelity, for their loyalty to their employers was as great as any man's loyalty to his country. when enlisted in her service. Relatives and friends may well feel proud of careers unfortunately short but rich in the lessons they teach.

A TOBACCO EXPOSITION

An unique display of the exposition spirit, which in recent years has dominated business and combined it with pleasure, is now in progress at Madison-Square Garden, A great tobacco exposition opened there on September 3 and will continue until September 15. The magnitude of the tobacco trade and the great industrial and financial interests that it represents are shown by this fair to be stupendous.

This trade, according to bulletine

that have been issued, is not dominated by consolidated capital, but is carried on to a great extent by small, independent concerns. Of these, there are in the United States over 25,000, having no affiliation with each other. These factories produced in aggregate last year between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 cigars, all of which were consumed by the public, or, more strictly speaking, by the men of the United States, at a cost of \$100,000,000. This enormous output is in addition to that of cigarettes -Turkish, American and Egyptian-pipe and chewing tobacco and snuff.

In Federal revenue this industry second only to that of the wine and liquor trade. It is larger by far than the combined revenue derived by the Government from a dozen of the National necessities. The number of peo ple dependent for a livelihood upon the tobacco industry, from field to finished product, is very great—so great indeed, ber month, usual in our state and the that its sudden elimination would be a disaster second in magnitude did believe in them; and of course a haps, but no downpour. The little rain to the elimination of the wheat or corn word from the President at the right that has fallen is just enough to beat crop. It is this tremendous industry the dust out of the air, but hardly to through all the stages of its developlay it in the roads. We do not expect | ment, that the exposition in Madison Square Garden presents to an astor ished public. It is a mighty represen us, rapidly increasing population, good tation of the tobacco interests of the country aggregating billions of dollars of invested capital. Every branch and ests on the high road of prosperity and detail of this business is presented Among these is a tobacco plantation fair is taking on larger scope and more in miniature, a complete cigar factory sides, he is a man of no easy disposi- representative character. This year a cigarette factory turning out daily undoubtedly it will surpass all former thousands of the little "coffin nails" of efforts. There will be no danger that which the reformer is wont to tell the schoolboys; a clay pipe factory permitted to fall to a low estate, or out its product with almost incredible be a humdrum affair. So much that is switness; its rival, the corncob pipe factory, which will put out 3000 pipes to be offered, so greatly extended and daily during each of the twelve days enlarged over all former years is the of the exposition. Brier-wood pipes present another feature of the tobacco the visitor will find surprise and pleas- trade, while the most valuable pipe in the world, constructed of a solid piece

tractions are sufficient to draw the curious and the admiration of worship-

ests from plantation to factory and and good will towards all the rest of thence until the product is dispelled in the state. Besides, it will be a kindly smoke is made manifest by this exposi-It may furnish the reformer of shown by the people of the state at text upon which to discourse upon the large towards the Lewis and Clark evils that follow the use of tobacco, but it also shows to the practical man All Oregon should greet all Oregon of business the futility of the attempt at the state fair this week. Among to legislate the tobacco habit out of the active forces of the new era that existence, even if from an industrial and finanical standpoint that result

The San Francisco Chronicle, opposing Bryan's railroad ideas, says his that the trunk lines should be among them. The great drawback has been the isolation of our communities from each other. As a means of promoting intercourse the states of the states is impracticable, for these reasons, among others: been the isolation of our communities from each other. As a means of promoting intercourse the state fair should not be neglected.

IN PLAIN TERMS.

The Salem Statesman the other day printed the following. The Oregonian how gives it circulation:

The Oregonian destroys a great deal of the force of its recognized editorial ability by the heartless bitterness with which it pursues theartless bitterness with which it pursues the state litterness with which with a plan which it is were workable. ers to the trunk lines, co-operate with the latter in order to promote business.

If the plan should take the local feeders away from the control of the main lines—and this would seem to be the consequence-it would be a serious matter not only for the roads, but for the people.

It had occurred to almost every one and very often, before James J. Hill said it, that agriculture must be the final resource of the people, since at the rate at which we are exhausting our coal, oil, ores and timber these resources, within a century, will be scarce and multitudes must go back to the soil. But the soil of some of our states, as Pennsylvania, never will support the multitudes whom the industries, based on coal and ores, have called into being. Nor can any great city exist without coal or oil. The skyscraper would be useless. People couldn't get to the top of it; and rapid transit would be impossible. And certainly the coal and oil supplies will not last forever, nor very long.

A strange sect of fanatics on religion is that known as the Doukhobors. These people have gained a foothold in Manitoba, and in their occasional pilgrimages in the nude have shocked the sensibilities of decent people and fallen under the ban of the law. Some of the leaders in a late pilgrimage have been placed in prison in Winnipeg, where, refusing to eat, they are being fed for-cibly by the police. The strange part of this story is that the local government thinks it worth while to keep these people alive.

Cotton mills in our Southern States now consume nearly as many bales of cotton as those of our Northern States. And the increase in the South is still rapid. Immense growth of manufac-turing industry in the South furnishes the reason why Democratic members of Congress from that section are beoming protectionists. There were those long ago who foretold that North and South would, some time, change posi-tions on this question. In New England there are strong signs of it.

Computations made by statisticians of its health department figure out a out the necessary money to build a thorpopulation of 12,000,000 for New York ough up-to-date dairy stable, with excity by the year 1940. The growth of pensive cement floor, improved stalls and are pretty certain to leave all the worrying to the employer.

Here were two exceptional cases so rare as to be worthy of more than a proportion as America's chief city. To get closer home, Portland's proportion better price for their milk than farmers who are content to work along with the ate growth is greater than either of old wooden stables. the cities mentioned.

The Republican party, we are told, 'deserves no credit for increase in the production of gold, to which the 'good times' are largely due." Certainly not. What it deserves credit for is maintenance of the gold standard, which is the basis of the confidence that has established the prosperity of the coun-

The man who gets drunk in the North End and falls prey to its inmates should have the sense to keep his loss to himself. The North End exists for the purpose of robbery and he who places himself at the mercy of denizens of that part of the city should know what to expect,

Congressman Williamson has flied an appeal in the United States Supreme Court in the case in which he was convicted. He will have business at Washington long after his term shall have expired.

Despite prophecies of dreadful and fireful things to happen to this country in ten years, it is just as well to continue to eat three meals a day, when they can be had,

The Treasury Department complains of a scarcity of dollar bills all the country, yet in Portland "Dollar gets quite numerous below the boundary occaeionally.

"If," says the Chicago Tribune, Stensland has only \$12,000, and if the \$12,000 is tied up, it ought not to take ong to put his case through the courts."

electrify its Fourth-street line, since a double-header and pusher were needed for seven cars of Saturday's train. Still, there are two or three members of the political machine who have not been dragged into the land-fraud

The Southern Pacific would better

drag-net. Were they too smart? One thing certain: The folders issued by our Oregon railroads are all truthful. For exaggeration on their theme is impossible.

Mr. A. B. Hammond is in Portland again. As a man bringing new railroads with him, he is a very welcome visitor.

When a man is a creditor, a trustee and an administrator, all at once, it is easy to see why the heirs get noth-

and evidently there will be fair weather for the state fair and hop-picking. It is easy to talk about the "honesty"

The rain came sooner than predicted

of a creditor-trustee-administrator, but

BRYAN FORGIVES "ABROAD," Has Found Out There Is Something in

Other Countries. New York Evening Mail. The Bryan of 1896 not only breathed hreatenings and slaughter against 'abroad," but found an "enemy's country" within the Republic. The Bryan of 1906 has traveled some distance from the Platte. In his Garden speech he retracts what he said about New York being the enemy's country, and, instead of taking the ground that we should be "agin" everything they do in Europe, he actually urges the practice of Europe as a reason why Americans should accept his doc-

In 1896 his platform declared that "gold onometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London." It could be fastened on this country only "by the stiffing of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776." Mr. Bryan was for 16 to I, "without waiting for the ald or consent of any other nation." What now? "My first message from the Old World," ays Mr. Bryan, "is a message of pence."
Instead of talking about a "British policy" and appealing to "1776." Mr. Bryan finds that gold monometallism" is really the policy of providence, and now wants a treaty of arbitration "between the two great English-speaking nations of the world." We can actually learn from abroad, and indeed "ought to remain in the attitude of a pupil." He has found that "some of the nations of Europe are able to secure a more ready response than we do to an expression of the will of the people." He has seen the movement to-ward democracy "in every country of the world." and wants us to fail in line by electing Senators by popular vote. He finds that "the most conservative coun-tries of Furnes have an income tax" and tries of Europe have an income tax," and urges that as an added reason why we should have one. He closes his peroration by quoting from a Scotch bard.

Mr. Bryan has grown in some respects and we refolce in it, merely remarking that the phenomenon is an argument in favor of foreign travel, not of any Bryan

OPINIONS IN OREGON COUNTRY. Tax-Dodging in Grant County.

Canyon City Eagle.

From the manner in which a rich man's wealth melts away upon the approach of the Assessor, it stands to reason that if he should call twice in one year there wouldn't be a rich man left in the country.

Ask Mr. Balley,

Salem Statesman.

A white man dropped dead in Portland resterday after drinking a quantity of Chinese gin, and this is given as a reason why the sale of that article should be entirely prohibited. Don't know about that. When a white man gets down to consuming Chinese gin there is not much

Spenking From Experience.

reason for prolonging his earthly exist-

Chinook, Wash., Observer.
Miss Josie Hale Bush, County School
Superintendent, in a published letter de-cilnes a renomination. Miss Bush will clines a renomination. Miss Bush will never understand the art of practical politics. The first touch of it has set her temper on edge. She is a wise wo-man to quit early. Politics is no gream. Those elevated to office soon realize that

"Small Farmer" Better Than "Big" One

Baker City Democrat.

The "smail" farmer will do more in proportion for the development of a country than he that numbers his acres by the thousands. Any section that is di-vided into small tracts for fruit growing, poultry raising and the like always gives evidence of prosperity and there you will find the labor question is not very greatly discussed.

Courage in Dairying.

Roseburg Spokesman. It requires considerable courage to lay

Behring's Tuberculosis Check,

New York Post. Professor von Behring, whose tuberco esis investigations are more than ever interesting the scientific world, recently made to a party of French scientists a more detailed statement of his achieve ments than has hitherto appeared. It this he affirmed that he had been able to prepare a fluid named "tulose," differ ing radically from Dr. Koch's tuberculin by using which he had been able to check the infection of animals by malignant tuberculosis bacilli. He frankly admitted however, that he had not yet succeeded in developing a serum similar to the dintheritic antitoxin, and that he considered the future discovery of such a serum "extremely doubtful." Yet it was serum "extremely doubtful." Yet it was not impossible that by further experi-ment the "tulose" could be made to de-velop curative properties. Meanwhile clinical experiments have shown that in-jections of this new fluid are of value in the treatment of children suffering from either tuberculosis of samplitude. from either tuberculosis of scrofulous troubles. Finally, Professor voil Behring announced that, until further experi-ments have shown for just what uses "tuloge" is best adapted, it will be dis-pensed only to a few select hospitals and clinics, which will pledge themselves to use it only in accordance with certain conditions prescribed by him. If this caim statement disappoints those who have already seen the white scourge disappearing before Dr. von Behring's magic, it is yet proof that a great scienvon Behring's tific advance has really taken place.

An Intermediate View. Kansas City Star.

No surprise will be caused by the discovery that the late Banker Hipple, of Philadelphia, was a cousin of the late Senator Mitchell, of Oregon. Kansas City Star.

The Classics Improved. By Brandr Mathum.
(The published list of 300 syncopates words for every-day small talk is, you recall, only the entering wedge. Real business will commence when we have gotten thoroughly accustomed to having the wedge in our midst. Meantime, get ahead of the Simply-Bored chaps by teaching your children a few gems from the Branderized classica.) Trz. idi trz. I no not wut tha mene, Trz from the dopth uv sum divin despar Ris in the hart and gather to the l'z. In luking on the hapi orim feelds And thinking uv th das that r no mor.

Tu b or not tu b; that is the kwestyun: Whethr tiz nobir in the mind to sufr The slings and aroz of outrajus forchun, Or to take rmz agenet a c uv trubiz, And bi oposng nd thm.

Sum vilage Hamdn, that with dorntles brest The titl tirant uv his feelds withstud, Sum mut, inglorius Miltn heer ma rest, Sum Cromwi giltles uv his countri's blud. Ti me not in mornfi numbra,

"Life in but n mti dreme!" For the sole is ded that slumbra, And things b not wut the seme. U hav the Piric danc az yet.

Whare is the Piric falanks gon? L'v tu such lesns wi frget The nobir and the maniyer wun? U got the letra Branfir rote?— Wel, simplifi az pr hiz note. We have dun with Hop and Honr, we'r lost

to Luv and Truth,
We'r droping down the ladr rung bl rung,
And the mesur uv our tormat is the mesur uv our uth-Ged help us, for we spelt lik this tu yung -H. S. H. in the Richmond Times-Dispatch

Tests It in Court. Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Many persons, who, when traveling,

et is presented to the conductor the passenger's part of the contract, it is claimed by many, is completed. He has assumed no obligation to assist the conductor in remembering how far he is to ride. The hat check is nothing more than a reminder or evidence for the guidance of the conductor. In many cases it is not even handed to the passenger, but is placed in a clip on the side of the car, or in the slats of the window shade.

If handed to the passenger with an additional and the prescher who told him that a friend of his in the leibby was anxious to see him, at once. Sent-If handed to the passenger with an admonition that it was an exchange ticket which he would be required to show as evidence of his original contract he would probably put it in his pocket for safe keeping, but so far as the conductor's convenience is concerned, he might as well retain his ticket. The hat check is not an assurance to the passenger that he may ride to his destination. The conductor puts a number on it, but no sta-

established by the railway company for the convenience of the conductor, A de-cision on this point would be of general interest.

MATRIMONY PROSPECTIVE.

Lacks Churacteristics of Namesake. Independence Enterprise.

Brigham Young came down from his foothill ranch Wednesday. Notwithstand-ing trouble he has had with renters, he is not enthusiastic over marrying and build-ing up a home of his own. Brigham is dead set against re-opening negotiations with the girl who threw him down be-cause of the story that he are dog meat. The lady, it is said, has learned that there was no truth in the story and is willing to renew acquaintance with her friend of former days, but Brigham shows little disposition toward reconciliation.

T. Hobson Brents.

Star of Starbuck.

According to reports and the papers,
Judge Thomas H Brents, of Walla Walla, is destined to become a Lieutenant
Hobson or a kissing bug or something
else—probably all three. When a man of
the Judge's age gets to be so popular that
be is allowed first kiss ba is far enough he is allowed first kiss he is far enough advanced to attract some sort of atten-tion. Let's run him for Governor. Kissing prette girls isn't a bad occupation, but we can't say that we envy Mr. Brents his privilege. So long as the bride is pretty or sweet, O. K., but a Judge should be impartial, and just think of some of the articles that poor Thomas might be obliged to caress—and with his eyes open, too. Gee whiz!

On Their Way.

Harper's Weekly. During a newspaper men's convention a number of journalists were one af-ternoon talking of the tricks of "the falthless types," when "Marse" Henry

Watterson said:
"While I've heard of a great many funny typographical breaks in my time, about the oddest and most humor-ous transposition of the types that ever came within my observation was that New York paper some years ago That sheet used to print its shipping news on the same page with the obit-uaries. Imagine the glee with which its readers found the captions exchanged one morning, whereby a long list of respectable names were set forth under the marine head, 'Passed Through Hell Gate Yesterday.'"

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Higgins—Old Gotrox is a distant relative of yours, isn't he? Wiggins—Tes; and the richer he becomes, the more distant he is.—Chicago Dally News.

"You say it was not an interesting oration" "Not very interesting. The crowd was so orderly and did so little cheering tint you could hear every word of the speech."—Washington Star.

"Target told me he was going out every "Lamely told me he was going out every day this week," said Goodley, "to see if he couldn't find work." "Yes," replied Newitt, "and he was successful." "Really?" "Yes; he couldn't find it."—Philadelphia

"Yes; he couldn't find it."—Philadelphia Press.

"Papa, what is a 'gentleman of the old school'?" "One, my son, who insists on having Bright's disease when he can abundantly afford appendicits."—Puck.

Tommy—I wish our school was a Government office in Washington. Mamma—What on earth do you wish that for, Tommy? Tommy—Because then us fellers could spell any old way.—Baltimore American.

"Will you marry me?" he asked, bluntly. "No." replied the Beston maiden: "but," she added coyly. "I am not endowed with sacerdotal power. But your question properly. Ask me if I will become your wife." —Philadelphia Press.

Caller—Miss Millicent plays wonderfully on the plano. Grandfather Greevius—Yes; it sort o' runs in the fam'ly. By jucks, you'd ort to 'ave heerd me play "Ole Dan Tucker' an "Ole Bob Ridley" on a jewsharp when I was a boy!—Chicago Tribune.

"Will you wait here for the answer?" asked the telegraph operator in the hotel lobby, "or shall I send it up to your room?" "Oh," replied the woman, who had telegraphed to her husband. "I guess you'd better send it to my room. It will take some time to get a reply from John; he stutters so."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Don't you want to borrow my lawn-mower?" asked Mr. Goodman, addressing "Don't you want to borrow my lawnmower!" asked Mr. Goodman. addressing
the man that had just moved into the
house next door. "Why, yes, thank you,"
answered the new neighbor, with alacrity.
"Well, you're an improvement on the man
who lived there before you, anyhow," said
Mr. Goodman, lifting the machine over
the back yard fonce. "I always had to
mow his lawn myself."—Chicago Tribune.

"HAT CHECK" RULE ON TRAINS ARE SALEM PRAYERS WORTH \$5? Passenger in Washington Resists and Reform Preacher's Fee at Legislative

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Many persons, who, when traveling, have had annoying experiences with the "hat check," will watch with interest for the outcome of the suit to be instituted by James Wilcher against the Great Northern Raliway Company. Mr. Wilcher was ejected from a train near Marcus, Wash., because he could not produce a hat check showing that he had given to the conductor a ticket entitiing him to ride to his destination. He alleges that the conductor took up his ticket and did not give him any check in exchange.

From the allegations as to facts it is possible that the point of most interest will come up in the present case. This is the right of a conductor to claim the production of a hat check when one has admittedly been given. A passenger buys and pays for a ticket entitiing him to ride to a certain station. When that ticket is presented to the conductor the passenger's part of tors smilled as the preacher bowed pleasantly and passed out,

"MEANEST MEN ON EARTH."

Corvallis Gazette.
The meanest man on earth is declared to be a resident of Corvalits. If there is anyone meaner in the deepest and broadest sense of the word, it is up to him to ductor puts a number on it, but no station pame, and the passenger does not know that the number is correct for lits station. Conductors, of course, are not supposed to make mistakes, but they are human.

Many ways will suggest themselves to travelers in which a hat check may be lost or overlooked, if not securely held in the hat band, and many have had embarrassing interviews with the conductor, They claim that it is not right to hold them responsible under an arbitrary rule established by the railway company for prevent them from lying down! This is done to save the work of currying and the expense of straw for bedding.

Taught Him a Lesson.

Hover Sunshine.
A cruel Dago employed on the railroad construction works at Wren & Greenough's camp 7 struck the pet ofter with a shovel, severely injuring the animal's back and rendering it practically helpless. A foreman of the crew wore out a pair of hobnail boots in kicking the Dago or hobball boots in kicking the Dago along the scenic shore of the picturesque Columbia. There should have been more footwear worn out at that camp. The otter was picked up in the river, where it was found swimming aimlessly about in a big eddy, when it was so young that its eyes had not yet opened to the world. It was nourished with a nursing bottle and was cared for and petted and tamed by the camp orew until it became as do. by the camp crew until it became as do-mesticated as a house cat. In the evening it would pass among the men, waiting for each to pet it. It never hit anyone and never molested anyone. It is believed the heartless Dago was envious of the otter's degree of intelligence. Camp 7 men think their pet will recover from its injury.

WONDERS IN OREGON FRUIT.

J. B. Knowles brought in this week some samples of apples grown on his place. One Gravenstein, 12 inches in cir-cumference and weighing one pound, showed a perfect color and sound to the core.—Independence Enterprise.

Lately the challenge was issued by Mr. Murton to the one who could beat him on Gravenstein apples. Mrs. Mary Daniel, of Bellevue, has him beaten to a finish. An apple from her orchard which was handed to this office by Mr. Yocom, the mail contrastor measured lift, teacher.

mail contractor, measured 14½ inches in circumference and weighed 21 ounces. The orchard was pruned heavily last Spring.—McMinnville News Reporter.

The writer acknowledges receipt of a box of ripe strawberries, the gift of Mrs.

J. E. Ostrander, of this city, who has given her strawberry patch close atten-tion this season. They are beauties, fresh and crisp, reminding one of the early crop. Mrs. Ostrander has demo strated beyond a doubt that a second crop can be raised in this section of Oregon with a very little cultivation and

of 4rrigation,-Cottage Grove Western Oregon. The productiveness of the hill and mountain land of Western Polk County under careful and intelligent cultivation is nowhere more apparent than in the garden of Thomas Hollowell, at Falls City, where strawberries of the second crop are being picked and marketed every day. These berries are unlike the average second-crop growth in that they are perfectly developed and of delicious flavor. Two varieties, the Magoon and the Australian, are now yielding the sec-ond crop of the season—Dallas Observer. A peach that is a "peach" was brought into the Chronicle office this morning by John Thomsen, who has a fine orchard within the city limits. The peach is of the late Crawford variety and is 12 inches in circumference. It is a beauty in ap-pearance and off a 8-year-old tree.—

Dalles Chronicle. A spray of ripe strawberries and on it many big ripe berries as well as green ones in all stages of maturity was received at the Times office vesterday by mail, that came from J. A. Wood at Blodgett and was much admired by all who say it.-Corvallis Times.

Probable Exhaustion of Streams.

Eugene Register, Irrigation in Oregon, by private en-terprize and on an extensive scale is a certainty of the future, In fact, here in Willamette Valley, filings for this purose are of frequent occurrence, and I all the ditches are built that are now inder contemplation the valley streams will about run dry in the Summer sea It would seem that there is now need

for some legislation in this matter propriating water for irrigation as a protection to riparian rights and to

