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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1906.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP.

Long distances and great mileage of railroads in the United States, it is be- actual deed seemed to them trivial. lleved by those who have given the subject special study, will make the problem of Government ownership in our country more difficult than in the countries of the Old World that have tried the experiment. This is an argument deduced by the New York World from various sources. The details are too long for specific statement here, and are largely of technical character. It is argued that the system would cut out the element of competition, as to time and excellence of appointment and service, which is of special importance for the long distances of our country; but the main argument is that, "to enable us successfully to apthe German or Italian system of government ownership and operation, we should have to surrender much of our Constitution, modify our institutions, undermine the right of manhood the unfortunate Creffield affair, the suffrage and turn our Government toward autocracy." For in those countries "no question of railroad policy is determined by popular suffrage or party conventions or political leaders. The railroads are outside the entire realm of partisan politics. They are not controlled by politicians, they are not operated by politicians, they are not affected by political or cam-paign considerations." But it is not

probable that in our system any bureaucracy, above or beyond the direct control of the people, would be practicable or possible. Yet we could not have our railroad management in politics, or direct it through popular elec-Perhaps we should find also that so sweeping a change, in so great a matter, would virtually wipe the states off the map and concentrate nearly all powers in the General Gov-

ernment. these descript

The prospect is said to be no more favorable than have been conditions in the past. Mr. Spera is unable to see any hope of its success. Of course Italy is not so powerful a nation as the United States. It has, however, a population more than one-third that ours; but its area, including its Islands, is less than half that of Texas. In so mall a country, carrying so dense population, government ownership ought to be practicable, if anywhere.

INSANE OR CRIMINAL?

What degree of religious mania mingled with more ordinary human motives to induce Esther Mitchell to hoot down her brother the courts will probably find it difficult to decide. Tf there were other motives, such as re venge, malice and the like, how did they arise in her mind? George Mitchall had not personally wronged offended his sister. If she hated him in the ordinary, sane, human manner, it was without cause. It must be admitted that she was probably influenced by Mrs. Creffield, but this influence was fectual through their common ous belief, and not because of personal celling. The wife of the slain prophet pictured George as guilty of sacrilege. and Esther's faith made her a victim

of the same delusion. Very likely Mrs. Creffield's motive in egging on Esther to commit the deed were more mixed. A wife naturally resents the murder of her husband, even if he is a prophet. No doubt she played upon the flexible mind of the girl and used her as an instrument of engeance; but it is incredible that Mrs. Creffield should not have been iceply affected by the faith they both professed. Beyond all question she was a sincere convert to her husband's In urging Esther to shoot creed. George, Mrs. Creffield may even have been unconscious of any earthly pasion mingling with her religious frenzy She may have seen in herself only an

uncorrupted motive. Both the women thought themselves instruments of the divine wrath, and the circumstance that Esther was selected to do the Both were perhaps equally guilty or his text, it is stated that God equally guiltless, so far as purpose is concerned.

Crime implies criminal intent and the consciousness of moral distinctions. There can scarcely be much doubt that both these women had become oblivious through their religious frenzy the ordinary distinction between right and wrong. They had learned to call evil good and good evil. That they were morally irresponsible admits of very little doubt; and while their execution would be no great misfortune to the world, still, as the law goes, it would in all probability be indefensible. creator Again, the first account, the one which The time has not yet arrived when mankind will submit' to see irresponsi-Elder Snyder quotes, states very clearly that of the first human creatures ble persons put to death, even if there is no hope for their future. Taking into account all the circumstances of spoken of as a collection, moral sense of the world would be better satisfied to see these women carcerated for life in an asylum than to see them executed.

HEARST AS A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Hearst will get a nomination today. It will be for Governor of New York. The impossibility of his election is assured in advance, for the nomination will be by the Independence League, which is a Hearst newspapermade league. Perhaps that is the reason why Mr. Hearst declares his first allegiance to the Independence League and informs the Democrats that they can nominate him or not, just as they please. He doesn't care anything about the Democratic nomination. Perhaps he fears he might he elected.

What Mr. Hearst would do with a great office if he had it he doesn't know that promise and performance are totally different things. Mr. Hearst is by instinct and occupation an agitator, and little else, and his true place le outside the breastworks. The enormous disadvantage under which he would labor if he were to abandon the role of critic of public men and measures, and permit the whole public to judge of his worth and work by his deeds as an administrator of a great public trust, is entirely apparent. Mr. Hearst is a representative in Congress, it is true, but he doesn't do much with it, except advertise himself and his newspapers. But as a Governor he couldn't do that, or anything else that would not be subject to continuous and companion. severe public scrutiny. Could he "make good"? The gulf between promise and performance is too wide for any but the most exceptional public men to cross, and it still remains for Mr. Hearst to prove that he is exceptional

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1906.

necessary to mention them all. One of two will suffice. Selecting at random here is the charge that the buyer contracted with a grain farmer for the purchase of his entire crop of oats at 27 cents a bushel. The crop was esti-mated at 1200 bushels, to be safe, but the farmer expected to have more. But the price went up 3 cents a pound, and when threehing was over the farmer hauled in 300 bushels of oats and gravely informed the buyer that this was the

extent of his crop. Again, the produce-buyer alleges that

he entered into an agreement with a crop, roughly cetimated at 40,000 pounds. That contract was made early in the season. Since then the market for prunes has slid down, down, down, and the buyer sees a loss ahead for himself or the Eastern dealer to whom he has sold in turn. But the grower has smilingly informed the buyer that his prune crop is turning out much larger than he expected, and the buyer hears on the side that the aforesaid grower is buying fresh prunes from many of his neighbors who falled to make early ontracts. Putting two and two to

gether, he surmises that the grower intends to deliver two or three crops at the price agreed upon in the contract for the sale of one. lan't necessary to elaborate. These two charges are fairly representative of the many allegations rolled up against

the agriculturists. No one will believe the charges and no one wants to. The farmer is honest. He was born honest Plodding along in the furrow behind his faithful team and followed by his faithful dog, he listens to the rapturous singing of the care-free birds, and his thoughts soar to higher things than trickefy of the sort described by the produce merchant. The farmer is innocent, we know he is, so there's the end

EVOLUTION.

In his very interesting sermon "Evolution" Elder George A. Snyder, for some reason, refers only to the account of the creation given in the first chapter of Genesis. In this chapter, in the verses chosen by Elder Snyder for made man in his own image, creating "them'

of it.

male and female at the outset. But in the second chapter of Genesis there is another, and, in some respects, different account of the creation. Here it says nothing about man being made in the image of his creator, but on the contrary that he was formed out of the dust, just like the beasts and every other living creature. It is clearly implied that for some time the clay body which was to become man had no life. and only became animated when the breathed into its nostrils,

> made the number was large. They are which goes repeatedly with a plural verb. It is a noun of multitude, like 'beast of the earth" and "cattle," which occur in the twenty-fifth verse. "Man" is used all through this chapter precisely like "cattle," implying beyond

a doubt that the writer speaks of a large number of individuals.

the second chapter, on the other hand, it is distinctly stated that but one human being was originally made and that he was a male. This fact brings out another variance, since in the first chapter it is stated that male and female were made at the same time in the case of human beings as well as of beasts. The account of the supplementary creation of the female sex is elaborately set forth in the sec ond chapter, together with the reason for it. In fact, in the eighteenth verse we read that the Lord

discovered that he had made a misknow, for no one knows; but he does take in creating only the male. He vas not good be alone." If it was not good for man to be alone, then it was bad. If it was perfection"? Man, at least, was no Not only is Elder Snyder's theory

otherwise fatally deficient in credibility. For one thing, they do not say upon whose testimony they are based. The bald items are set down without authority or reference of any kind They do not claim to be given on the authority of an evewitness or to be transmitted from an eyewitness. Who, indeed, could have been an eyewitness of the creation of Adam? There was no other man alive to look on while it was done. If the account comes from Adam himself, the Bible does not say

so. What is its source? If the does really run back to Adam, it is prunegrower for the purchase of his still of no value, for we have no way to tell which of the two accounts believed to be the correct one. It is not our purpose to attempt to exhaust this question in a brief reference; we merely wish to point out to Elder Snyder and those who think as he does few of the difficulties which beset the unprejudiced mind when it is asked to accept the first two chapters of Genesia as of scientific and historical author ity.

The treaty of peace that was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., ending the war between Japan and Ruesia, was commemorated upon its first anniversary. September 5, in that city by ringing ils and unveiling a tablet in the building in which the envoys met to discuss the terms of peace. The copper of which the tablet was made was alloyed with Japanese and Russiar metal, and was inscribed as follows: In this building, at the invitation of Theo-fore Romevelt, President of the United States, was held the peace conference between envoys of Russia and Japan, and on September 3, 1905, at 3:37 P. M. was signed the treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the war between the two countries.

Observances of this character serve to keep alive and encourage the peace sentiment, and to commemorate events of national and international significance, but they have no bearing upon the war spirit in man that comes to the front upon provocation. The victories of peace touch the heart, but those of war gratify the aggressive spirit, by which and through which man has won his way and maintained his place in the world.

The hoppickers that throng the yards of the Willamette Valley are having a merry as well as a remunerative out-With ideal weather, clean vines and a good yield, industrious pickers make good wages and are not too tired to enjoy an evening's amusement in the halls that are accessories to the large yards. Not all of the pickers participate in these rural festivities, of course, but many of them enjoy the fancing, the music and the games provided for their entertainment. They is danger, and even certainty, that these festivities will absorb the wages paid for picking many boxes of hops but those kindly disposed toward this army of industrious merry-makers can only hope that no loss that is not covered by money will result from these hilarious gatherings. The guarantee of this hope lies in the prudent oversight of parents or others charged with the duty of "looking after the young folks.

week that does not unearth a

scandal in Pittsburg is barren of news from the upper-under world. The record began with Sunday of this week. In it the names of two prominent pollticians and men of wealth, and that of the wife of one of them, figure. The record is disgraceful in the extreme It is likely to conclude with the death of one of the actors in this modern drama and the sensational trial of the other. As to the woman, she is in hiding, and it may be hoped will remain so, since public morality cannot be served by dragging her forth into the marketplace and forcing the shameful

EASY SPANKING FOR BAD BOYS

Victory Won by Mrs. C. H. Mackay in Long Island School Board.

New York World. In deference to the convictions of Mrs. larence H. Mackay concerning the larence training of children, an up-to-date at-tachment has been affixed to the old-fashioned hickory with which many a Roslyn, L. I., schoolboy has been tanned for sticking out his tongue at the teacher and cutting up otherwise. The attach-

tion used in about equal parts. Had it not been for the cordial rela-tions which prevail between the members of the Roslyn School Board, conditions were ripe when the school reopened for a split on the spanking question. Mrs. Mackay was known to be an uncompro At the organization meeting of

sustees, Mrs. Mackay's four fellow to the Long Island belief that there is power of education in two feet of sea soned hickory, and pointed to upright citizens of Roslyn who got theirs in the village school long before Mrs. Mackay ool; a hand in matters educational.

There was some shuffling of feet and a reluctance to broach the subject until Mrs. Mackay took the initiative and said

"I would like to see corporal punish-ment abolished in the school. The Jap-anese have of late been looked upon as a nation solicitous for the training of he people. Little Japs are not whipped in school. The rod is not necessary for the American schoolboy. Rewards for merit and kindly admonition for transgressions

vill accomplish more than the birch. Trustee Tubby took the floor. " poral punishment is all right if employed with discretion," he said. "Some boys would be the worse if it was not administered to them. We can depend upon our teachers to do the proper thing." An informal discussion followed, and

Mrs. Mackay brought to bear on the rustees all her diplomacy. It resulted a decision that when a teacher had to deal with a cantankerous boy who could not be tamed otherwise, a brief review of the case should be submitted to the principal, with a recommendation that the boy be spanked. Should the principal agree with the teacher on the wisdom of taking the hickory down from the cupboard, the bad boy will be prop-erly tanned, and the principal will write out a history of the operation, to be sub mitted to the Trustees. Mrs. Mack was much gratified over the decision. Mrs. Mackay Principal Jacob E. Clark looks forward

to the future of the Roslyn small boy with serenity. "I'll do the spanking all right when it's necessary," he told a World reporter last night. "I officiated at four spankings last year. One of 'em got it good"-and Principal Clark rubbed palms reminiscently.

"If candidates are not too grown-up I flop them across my knee and use the flat of my hand. This method is efficacious when the boys are plump. there is a slack in their trousers When I have to take down the ruler," said Principal Clark, casting his eye upward.

Fat Giri in Pond Imperils Baptists.

Doollittle (Ia.) Dispatch, Three persons had a narrow escape from drowning in a pond during a baptism here because Miss Ida Tuttle, on of those immersed, was so fat that whe she entered the water it rose above the heads of the minister and a young man who was engaged to marry Miss Tuttle and who was to be baptised with her. At first the water reached only to the waists of the minister and the young man convert. But the moment Miss Tuttle stepped into the pond the water surged up and ingulfed all three. They were carried off their feet, but, after a struggle, were helped out.

Later in the day the young man was taken to a hospital with a broken leg. He reported that Miss Tuttle sat down suddenly on his lap and he felt the bone

nap. Miss Tuttle keeps her weight a secret, out she looks as though it might be 325

Being Welded Into Americans,

New York Times. Johann Schumann-Heink, son of the opera singer, is working in a jewelry store in Springfield, Mass., and learning the English language. He is going to law, which forbids such holdings. be a singer and actor, and he wants story of marital unfaithfulness from e says, is an American, and he is an he says, is an American, and he is an American, too, though he has been in the country but six weeks. Johann, or plain John, as he wisnes to be called by his American friends, is a pleasant, well-bred young man of 20 years. He came here from his native town, a small place near Dresden, Saxony. By rights he should be saving to the flow vir bonus dicendi peritus, would not al-low President Roosevelt's assault on the English language to pass unrebuked. He rights he should be serving in the Ger man army, but his mother got him exwrites to the Boston Transcript: "May I ask space in your paper for a protest against the extraordinary and uncused through influence with the Kal-ser. Another brother came over with him, and is now an engineer at the Cramps' shipbuilding works in Philawarranted proceeding of President Boose-velt in giving Government authority to the so-called 'reformed' spelling? Are he and Mr. Carnegie satisfied that their own names are spelled as pronounced? "WILLIAM EVERETT, delphia. John is picking up English rapidly, and can make himself under-stood now, though with some difficulty.

HIPPLE ONE OF A GRIM LINE. Philadelphia Has. Morbid Record of Eleven Financial Sufeides.

Philadelphia Dispatch in Kansas City Star Beginning with the failure of the Keystone National Bank 15 years ago, which rulned men whose reputations were as untarnished as that of Frank K. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, Philadelphia has had an amazing series of financia scandals and financial wrecks, involv ing the suicide of ten well-known men. Bank depositors have lost millions,

the largest loss resulting in the failure of one of the great asphalt companies and in Consolidated Lake Superior. In these two companies the public of Phil-adelphia dropped upward of \$100,033,two companies the public of Phil.

> The following men committed sulчñ

in S. Hopkins, cashier Matt Quay's le's Bank, embeazled \$700,000; blew out John

ls brains. William M. Singerly, president Chestnut fational Bank and Chestnut Trust Com-any, and proprietor of the Philadelphia lecord; poisoned himself. Joseph G. Deitman, president Quaker City ational Bank; body found in Schuyikili iver.

r. mjamin H. Gaskfil, wrecked City Trust Depository & Surety Company; em-led \$509,000.

sezied \$300,000, Robert Adams, Jr., Congressman and insncier; committed suicide in Washington, J. C., after squandering fortune of \$300,000. Josiah Adams, politician and iswyer: com-nitted suicide after exposure of get-rich-nuclek concern.

mitted suicide after exposure of set-rich-quick concern. John Field, ex-Postmaster of Philadel-phia and member of dry goode firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., killed himself after losing fortune in reality speculation. James V. P. Turner, City Register of Vital Statistics; killed himself in Fair-mount Park after financial ruin. William G. Rothermel, stock broker, head of wildcat concern known as Popular Brok-erage Company, found dead in bed. Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Phila-deiphia & Reading; committed suicide after losing immense fortune in reality specula-tion.

In nearly every one of ten suicides auzed by wildcat finance, attem have been made to suppress facts attempts

in the case of Hipple, whose suicide was known to members of his family, the Coroner and the Coroner's physiian for six days.

Circumstances surrounding the self-destruction of Hipple and of John S. Hopkins, cashier of Mati Quay's Peo-ple's bank, who killed himself in March, 1898, are strikingly similar. Both men occupied positions of trust, were promiient in church work, had a rigid code of morals for the government of their employes and were strict observers of the biblical injunction to remember the

the Sabbath day. Hopkins embezzied \$700,000, which he lent on worthless collateral to a concern called the Guarantors' Company, He folsted its securities off on his di-rectors as of value, and when exposure threatened he prepared himself for death and eased his conscience by writing a voluminous letter of contrite ex-planation to James McManes, president f the institution.

Then he went into the bathroom of his house in West Spruce street and put a bullet into his brain. The fact that he had taken his own life was kept quiet for three days.

Railronds Separate.

Washington Star. Announcement is made that the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company has disposed of more than half of its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western stock. Of the stock of the for-mer road the Pennsylvania held some \$21,500,000 preferred and \$30,300,000 common, and of the latter \$23,330,000 common and \$5,500,000 adjusted preferred, a total holding in both road of \$77,690,000, more than one-half of which is now sold and the proceeds turned into the treasury for application upon the terminal improvements now under way.

The reason for the sale officially an-nounced by the Pennsylvania corporation is that the purchases were origin-ally made in order to prevent secret rebates, and that this practice having been checked, the occasion for continu ing controlling ownership of other rail-ronds has ceased. The public belief, nowever, is that this sale is a concession to public sentiment, and possibly a move anticipatory of the operations of the new railroad rate regulation

'Quincy, Feast of St. Bartholomew, 1906.

Bryan.

Pilot Rock Record.

Bryan has neither said nor done any-thing to be remembered by the Ameri-can people. His name and fame are in-

separably connected with the silver

Father Smoked the Son's Share.

the language.

fallacy.

"A DAMN DECENT GREASER."

Expressive Epitaph Found in Sandhills of New Mexico. Kannas City Star.

Here lies the bones of Sancho Pedro, the only damn decent Greaser I ever knew, Kfiled by Apache Indians, 1846. Gen. S. W. K., U. S. A.

The letters had been burned into the iron. The dry climate had kept the wood preserved and there was no indica-tion that it had stood for more than a few years except for the date below the epitaph

A few bullets, tributes of cowboys, who doubted that a greaser could be good even when dead, had splintered the sides of the slab.

It was an unusual epitaph. The fine lab stood in a sandhill far off from the Pecos River up near the foothills in New Mexico. The epitaph was unusual be-cause it spoke well of a Mexican half eed. You might travel for days mew Mexico and Arisona and find ther on wood nor stone or the lips a white man such flattery as that reed. New greaser was decent.

Sancho Pedro must have been an unusual half breed to acquire the friend-thip of a general. The slab was recently found half buried in a sand dune by a Mexican grading crew on the Santa Fe Railroad Railroad

An old Navajo Indian who had been with General Stophen W. Kearney, told of Sancho Pedro. He was a hostler for General Kearney, the old man said. He served the General for years and was killed in a skirmish with Apache In-dians down in the Pecos Valley near the foothilis in 1818. The General ordered him given decent burial and hurned the epitaph with his own hands on a pine slab with an old Spanish branding iron.

Man Breaks Woman's Strange Covenant

Colorado Springs Cor. New York World An agreement entered into between two women whereby they promise "to love, nonor and cherish until death do them part" figures in a sult begun in the District Court to recover property which one of the women, Nellie B. Hewitt, is al-leged to have turned over to the other. olumbia Anna Robbins, on the bellet that the covenant they entered into would never be broken. But a man came between them.

Mrs. Robbins, whose name was Zim-nerman at the time the agreement was

drawn up, married, and according to Mrs. Hewitt retained the property which they had held jointly, and which is valued at about \$5000. The novel nupital agreement

which was included in the original com

"We do hereby solemnly covenant and

agree each with the other to take each

other for better or worse, to love, honor and cherish, through sorrow or joy or

woe, until death does us part, God beins our witness, for in him we trust." The agreement as set worth was en-tered into and duly signed by the women

May 8, 1892, and their happy home was broken up six months ago by the mar-riage of Mrs. Robbins to a mere man.

Mrs. Hewitt professes to have been the original owner of most of the joint prop-

A 91-Year-Old Judge Still Busy.

Boston Herald. Judge Charles Field, of Athol, Mass. s still dispensing justice, although St

years of age. Recently he disposed of

three cases in one morning, then went to Gardiner, 13 miles away, and disposed

of eight cases. He walked a mile from

the courtroom to the railroad station His figure is erect and his step is firm.

Malheur Style of Summer Widower.

Vale Orlano.

Ed has been so busy since making new

engagements we have not had a chance to learn all the particulars. Be careful,

Ed, for when the "cat's away the mice

Old New Haven's Air.

Wallace Irwin in Saturday Evening Post.

When Johnnie went off to Yale, to Yale

Ed Hamilton Sundayed in Payette and

ms a swell time, although expensive.

erty, and wants it back.

Mrs.

will play."

have to be met and removed, before the policy can be adopted. We do not say they are unanswerable. Yet certainly great changes in our system of government and methods of adminis tration must precede or attend so vast an operation. In the German Empire the entire mileage of the railroads is 34,016; in Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, ecarcely 10,000 miles. Illinois, Pennsylvania and Texas have as many miles of railroad as the whole German Empire; and Pennsylvania alone, with a population of 7,000,000, has more than Italy, with a population of 33,000,000. Then as to equipment and service, convenience of travel and transportation railroade in foreign countries, under governmental ownership, fall below the standards of the United States,

In Italy there is a singular history of governmental ownership. It makes no hopeful showing. Recent issues of the Railroad Gazette (New York) have either in ability or integrity of purpose. contained elaborate articles on th government connection with railroads in Italy, written by Mr. Gluseppe Spera, who has had long service and experience as government engineer and expert, in connection with the operation of railroade in Italy, under national control.

Till the unification of Italy the rallroads of each state ran without connection one with another. The systems, says Mr. Spera, were not merely independent, but were isolated. The railroads of Tuscany did not reach those of Rome; those of Rome did not down prices for the grower and boosts reach those of Naples. After the series of wars from 1859 to 1870, and the for mation of the present government, the railroad system was in the main connected, although the conflict between the natural economic developments along the line of the through routes from northwest to southenst, and the old crosswise political divisions occasioned the Italian system to be broken up into four groups. These roads, for time, were operated in part by the state, in part by private companies, helped by the government. But the conditions were most unsatisfactory. and in 1876 a plan was drawn up under which private companies were to operate all the roads, subject to governmental ownership. The history of this tice, management, as Mr. Spera tells us, was marked principally by two contradictory features; by a studious parliamentary research into the situation and by great recklessness in expenditures. It was estimated that it would cost \$125,000,000 to put the systems in shape for proper private operation. As matter of fact, this was doubled before was constantly increased thereafter for political reasons, the representative of each state seeking to secure special benefits for his own constituency.

This plan, which was that of government ownership, with private operation, utterly failed. The properties insufficiently maintained; they were not profitable; rates were up and service was down, and all the time were a drain on the government In the face of popular clamor the pol icy has for the third time been reversed and now the government has taken the

THE HONEST FARMER

There are two sides to most controversies, if not to all, and while the

other side may have the least merit, it is worth while to hear all that the parnot yield to temptation. Hence the ties controversial may have to offer. fact that man did yield proves that he We've all heard the complaint made was not perfect at the outset. It is of by the downtrodden farmer and have sympathized with him, thoroughly conno use to try to elude this dilemma by asserting that the fall came about vinced that he is the victim of grievous through man's free will, and not be cause of any defect in his original nawrongs perpetrated by the avaricious dealer in farm produce, who hammens ture. This is a contradiction in terms. Man's will, whether free or not, was prices for the consumer. That the part of his nature; and if that will farmer suffers at the hands of city acted to drag him down it was impercommission men there is no room for doubt. The farmer says he does, and fect, and therefore his nature itself was imperfect. There is absolutely no poswe have the daily market quotations to sibility of escaping the conclusion that corroborate his statement. Whichever corroborate his statement. Whichever if man fell they must have been cre-way you turn you find the agriculturist ated imperfect. If they did not fallheld by the throat by the man to whom then also they were created imperfect must sell his season's crop, Upon if they were created at all. The conthe farmer's neck rests the foot of the ception of an originally perfect being financier. At least this is the inevitawhich lapsed into the present unhappy ble conclusion after hearing the farmcondition of the human race is logically er's side of the case. self-contradictory. If man had even been perfect they would necessarily be

But now comes a communication from a produce merchant who deals in perfect still. farm produce and who has a grievance

Elder Snyder argues for the original against the farmers. He thinks he is perfection of the human race in order being made the victim of gross injusto combat the theory of evolution. He and desires to unburden his need not have taken so much trouble. troubles upon a public which he vainly All that is necessary to overthrow evohopes to find sympathetic. That his lution is to prove that man was crestory may have some foundation is ated; how, when, or in what state is true, but that any one will suspect a of no consequence for the argument.

farmer of sharp practice in a business Evolution claims that man developed transaction is hardly probable. Everyfrom some other species of animal body knows that the farmer's occupa-This can be disproved by showing that tion brings him into close communion he did not develop, but came into inwith Nature, and that his habits of stantaneous being through creative the work was really under way, and thought are such that he could not de- flat. What sort of a man he was vise methods of cheating even his whether good or bad, makes no differworst enemy. The farmer lives in a ence. Could the Elder do this he would freer, purer atmosphere; he is incapa- not leave the evolutionists a leg to

ble of evil intent; he knows no guile. stand on. No further argument But, though we will all pass judgagainst them would be necessary. ment in advance in favor of the horny- single fact overthrows any amount of handed tiller of the soil, let's hear the theory; but the fact must be a fact, not complaint of the produce-buyer. It a mere guess. If the fact adduced in will do no harm to listen, for we have already made up our minds that the complaint is ill founded and we shall the same transaction given in the same be able to say that we have given both book do not prove that it ever took sides a hearing. The buyer's letter is place. long, and contains a large number of The

The accounts of the creation are not operation of the railroads back again. | counts against the farmer, but it is only flatly contradictory, but they are headache.

her lips.

The steamship City of Topeka, being bad it was imperfect; therefore we ut of her course off Point Arena Satlearn from the Bible itself that at least urday night, was thrown heavily on one mistake was made at the creation the rocks by a great wave, lifted bodof the human race; that at least one imperfection existed which had to be ily and thrown clear again by a suc eding wave, and was able to limp remedied by revising the work. How into the port of San Francisco with shall we reconcile this truth, drawn two gaping holes in her side. Captain from the Bible itself, with Elder Sny-Swanson showed himself to be a good der's remark that "the Bible teaches seaman, rising quickly to meet the that the earth and all of its original inemergency. The navigation of the veshabitants were created in a state of sel must, however, have been at fault. since in the steamer's charted course there are no "rocky reefs." As for the created perfect, because the Bible itself says that in one particular he lacked rest, a smooth sea, the nearness to port something; that is, he lacked a female and a commander who knew his bush ness combined to turn serious disaster

that man was created perfect unscrip tural; it is also unfounded in reason uside. Prospect of getting red liquor again If man had been created perfect he n Maine brings 'em out. The princimust always have remained perfect. pal issue was on resubmission of pro It is no answer to this to say that he would have remained perfect if he had hibition to the voters. The Republi-

cans had the negative, the Democrats been tempted and fallen. A the affirmative. On this issue the vote perfect being cannot fall. The poswas larger than even in Presidential sibility of falling is in itself an years; and the Democrats made great imperfection. A perfect being may perhaps be tempted, but he cangains-though the Republican

> experts, or men as have supposed themselves such, and have imagined they knew something about the politics of Oregon, will go and sit at the feet of Mr. Puter for a while, they will learn something in fact, on this inter

The London papers universaily praise the sportsmanlike conduct of the Harvard crew, which came out two lengths behind. We feel the same way about it, but would feel more so if it had been two lengths ahead.

If you'll incline your ear toward New York today, you'll hear the gentle, rip ping sound of Mr. Hearst pulling off nomination for Governor, Mr. Hearst never has much trouble about his nominations.

If a Seattle commission in lunacy rather than a court of law can find Es ther Mitchell and Maud Creffield to be King County will be dollars ahead and the reading public get much relief.

The sympathy Representative Ford ney offered so generously to one of the land-fraud defendants on the ground of "persecution" he may now be disosed to withdraw and offer to himself.

Seattle may withdraw its ball team from the Pacific Const League becaus mseball in Seattle doesn't pay. What a town of 206,401% (directory census cannot support a ball team?

When Mr. J. J. Hill foretells uncom fortable facts and seems to become pessimist, it is well to watch the stock market and keep out of it.

They are going to put Suizer up/ for Governor, just to cure that Democratic Old Law Dooms Dog to Death. Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.

A rare proceeding materialized be-fore Alderman Gelder of Carbondale, Pa., when a dog, an ordinary yellow mongrel, was formally sentenced to

The animal had chewed the trouser of Baggage Master Eugene Wonacott, of the Delaware & Hudson Rallroad, and of several other persons, One of hem, Charles J. Kerims, complained to the Alderman and requested that the dog be killed. Back in the days of 1826 an act way

passed whereby the sentence of death can be imposed on any dog found to be vicious. Alderman Gelder found the law, and accordingly imposed sen.

fat frankfurters, plentifully sprinkled with polson, ushered the culprit into the hereafter.

Autos and Tobacco Chewing.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal. One of the largest retail tobacco dealers n the United States says that the conimption of chewing tobacco has in sumption of chewing tonacco has in-creased almost 50 per cent in five years. He attributes this increase to the auto-mobile, because it is impossible to enjoy a cigar or pipe while whizzing along in a motor car. There is also danger of sparks or askes from the lighted cigar or pire preting into the eves or pipe getting into the eyes.

> The New Spelling Bee, Anaconda Standard. Cut them out, cut them off, Bkiddoo dead letters! Free this great English tongue Of all its fetters! "Forward the spelling class!" Rubicons let it pass, And let it jump en masse On the three hundred!

Typewriters to right of them. Typewriters to left of them. Typewriters dead onto them. Punched the three hundred Vowels knocked down and out, Consenants slammed hard about, Diphthongs all put to rout, Shattared and sundered; Never the fate in doubt Of the three hundred!

Ripped off were all their clothes, By these relentless foes; Why, the Lord only knows! Stripped of their vestments bare, E'en of their underwar. Oh, what a sight was there.

Naked three hundred! There for the world to see! Modesty, where was she? Comstock, oh where was her All the world wondered!

Robbed of the duds they wore. And what is worse and more, Robbed of their fiesh and gore, Skeleton three hundred! Oh, what a shocking raid! Oh, the wild changes made In the three hundred!

He was a parlor boa Sorrow Rises to the Occasion. New York Sun.

They sent him down to Ell Town To study law and order. They told him not to study much Because he was so frail-It was to be expected that that well of English and Latin undefiled, our old friend and master. Dr. William Everett, I wonder what his ma-mah will say When Johnnie comes back from Yale?

> When Johnnie comes back from Yale again Haroo! Hurool

He'll greet his pa with a rah-rah-rah, And his aunts and uncles, too. The local band and the fire patrol Will chase the pig up a slippery pole, And there'll be a scream from the basebal³ team

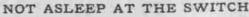
When Johnnie comes home from Yale. When Johnnie went off to Yale, to Yale, He was a son of peace, man; But soon he became the pet of Fame, None but a poet and orator would have selected the day of the excorlated mar-When he whipped a fat policeman. He sat up nights by the candle lights Till his face grew rather pale— But I wonder what ma-mah will say tyr, the anniversary of a ruthless mas-sacre, to rouse the indignation of his hearers against the torture inflicted on When Johnnie comes from Yale?

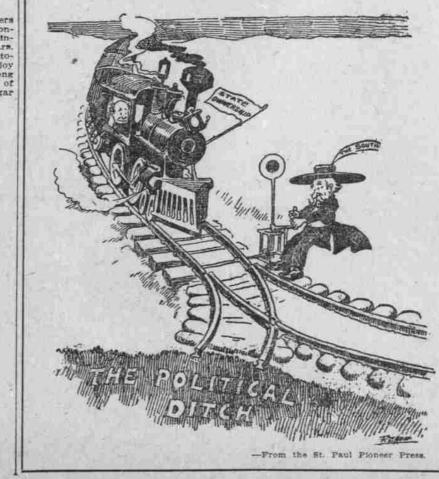
> When Johnnie comes home from Yale again, Hurang! Hurang!

> Hurang! Hurang! He'll stop the clocks for several blocks And the fire alarms will clang. The family horse will neigh and prance And grandmamma will try to dance. 'Twill be for the good of the neighborhood Will be for the good of the neighborhood When Johnnie comes home from Yale.

When Johnnie went off to Yale, to Yale,

His foliage was vernal: But now on his vest he's wearing a crest In an order of Greek fraternal. Admiral Prince Louis, of Battenberg, is said to have been much astonished His friends refined are awfully hind In keeping him out of jall-But I wonder what his ma-mah will say When Johnnie comes home from Yals, when he asked General Fred Grant for a gar and learned that the son of General S. Grant did not smoke.





held up above its average. They do say now that if our political

esting subject.