

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907.

SOOTHING THE PEOPLE.

Some of our railroad magnates have been a great deal of trouble to the Rock Island road, says transportation men are "willing to have the supervision of the railroads centralized in the National Government." This is a startling change of sentiment. It is not long, since most of the common carriers denied the authority of either the state or National Government to control them. All assertion of the power to regulate rates, to forbid rebates, to prevent conspiracies against the small shipper, were unconstitutional. Mr. Yokum clearly discerns something more than mere regulation, threatening the political independence of the Federal Government, for he sees to Federal control as a refuge from "the hostile legislation in various states." He also thinks that it "would restore confidence and give the people to understand that the railroads wish to obey the laws."

It might have this effect, but one would think it was a little more than to make the people understand that the railroads wish to obey the laws would be to obey them. There are now about ten thousand indictments, more or less, pending against various railroads and their officials in the Federal Courts. Many of them are for offenses committed within the last few months. New cases of rebating come constantly to light. The railroad lobby has been conspicuous during the recent sessions of the State Legislatures everywhere, and it has been quite as active as ever against all efforts for Federal control. A stop to railroad offenses. The companies have shown no disposition to cease their efforts to control the courts; they continue with sullen resolution to deny the validity of every law passed to regulate them, until it has been irigated to the last extreme. They still oppose the Federal Government's safety devices to make the lives of passengers reasonably safe; and they strenuously hold out against humane hours of labor for their employees, although they know, like everybody else, that the fearful record of accidents during the past year is largely to be attributed to excessive fatigue, and the consequent carelessness of the men. Such being the facts of the matter, it really seems that something more than mere words, no matter how soothing, would be needed to convince the people that the railroads wish to obey the laws.

There are indications in other quarters also, that the railroad magnates are troubled in mind ahead and have thought themselves, more or less prudently, to forestall them. J. P. Morgan, most famous and successful of trust promoters, though his activity in that line is now somewhat in abeyance, has visited the President of the United States in the capacity of ambassador from the railroads. He urged Mr. Roosevelt to admit three or four of the more prominent heads of the carrying companies to a conference, in the hope that this might "allay the public anxiety which threatens to obstruct railroad investment and construction."

Mr. Morgan also informed the President that his attitude toward corporations had "greatly alarmed the financial interests of the country."

The great trust-maker uses the word "anxiety" here in a sense strictly diplomatic. He means by it the reaction which the American people has taken and means to keep; that the railroads shall henceforth serve the business of the country, instead of controlling it; that they shall break off alliance with the great trusts, which has gone so far toward destroying competitive industry; that they shall no longer receive the public and poor posterity by enormous issues of watered stock; that they shall take adequate measures to protect the lives of those who ride upon their trains; that they shall give over and for their time-disordered practice of avoiding legal regulation by wholesale bribery of public officials; that they shall arrange their tariffs, time schedules and the construction of new lines with proper reference to the public convenience.

This is the "public anxiety" which

Mr. Morgan thinks he can allay by a few soothing platitudes. Time will show him his mistake; but it is a great step forward that he and the interests which he represents should even think it worth while to use soothing words. There was a time, not so very long ago, when our railroad presidents informed the public that the man who did not like their arrangements had the privilege of walking. It is good to see them in a more rational mood; but it will be still better when their conduct begins to prove that the mood is sincere.

"Mr. Morgan pointed out that the financial interests of the country are greatly alarmed at the attitude of the Administration toward corporations, particularly the railroads. They are easily frightened, so very easily that one almost suspects the intimidating influence of a bad conscience. What has Mr. Roosevelt ever said or done that ought to alarm an honest corporation doing an honest business? What have they done to offend the public? They have simply been honest. They have not been dishonestly conducted. He has fought valiantly to put an end to corporate knavery, and this, of course, alarms the confederated knaves, but who else either fears or has reason to fear the President's blows?"

LAND-TRAFFIC JUSTICE.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, affirming the judgment of the District Court in the case of Dr. Van Genser and M. R. Biggs in the land-fraud cases is practically the end of this case and in a complete victory for the prosecution. It is apparently decisive, also, of the case of J. N. Williamson, for the same reasons have been given by all the defendants. Mr. Williamson, however, has an appeal pending to the United States Supreme Court, but since this involves only the question whether his being a Congressman precludes a judgment and sentence against him, it does not affect the case upon its merits. The defense based its case upon technicalities and has lost.

So far as public opinion is concerned, the decision of the appellate court has little effect. The people read the testimony, and knew that the defendants worked together to acquire Government lands, that they used every legal device to protect their interests, that they were unlawful, and that the defendants knew they were unlawful. Some of the close friends and admirers of the defendants may have induced themselves to believe that no wrong had been committed, or that, if committed, the Government had been deceived by all the legal devices, but the public mind is not so easily misled. The case has been brought out in the evidence, left in the public mind no room for doubt that the defendants were morally guilty of an attempt to pilage the people's heritage.

The prosecution of this case and its final result will have a powerful effect, because of the practical establishment of the principle of equality before the law. Equality has always been a principle in American government, but it existed more in theory than in practice. Possession of wealth, political influence or public office has credited with special privileges, and the consequences of crimes for which the "common herd" have been promptly prosecuted. Small offenders have been mercilessly brought to account while the illegal transactions of larger criminals have been hushed up and overlooked. Men of the privileged classes have been shielded by the influence of their position, and the public mind has been shocked by mention of criminal courts and prison bars. Petty thieves and their wives and children were presumed not to have feelings subject to injury by intervention of the strong arm of the law. Birth and education and social advantages have been regarded as excuses for the commission of crimes, and the public mind has been shocked by mention of criminal courts and prison bars. Petty thieves and their wives and children were presumed not to have feelings subject to injury by intervention of the strong arm of the law. Birth and education and social advantages have been regarded as excuses for the commission of crimes, and the public mind has been shocked by mention of criminal courts and prison bars.

The possession of the land-fraud cases in this state and the enforcement of laws of various kinds in almost every state have been a constant reminder of the attitude of Government toward erstwhile privileged classes. A square deal and equality have become something more than high-sounding phrases. He who would avoid the penalty of a crime must avoid the crime. He who would shield his family from the consequences of his crime must keep himself without guilt. The scales of justice swing to a closer balance than they ever did before. The word equality has a new meaning when used to define the position of citizens before the law. Because it means equality in practice as well as in theory, and that there shall be equal rights for all, and equal privileges for none, the "common herd" will have more respect for law and will yield more cheerful obedience to its mandates.

The mere fact that a fellow-citizen has been convicted is no occasion for felicitation or rejoicing. Rather might the news be the cause for sorrow and humiliation, especially when the person convicted guilty has been honored and trusted by the people of his state. The only reason for expression of satisfaction in the outcome of the land-fraud cases is that men who were clearly guilty have been so adjudged, notwithstanding their political, social and personal influence, and the law has been enforced against offenders regardless of official power and wealth with which to employ able attorneys. The theory of equality has been applied in practice.

IRISH CARICATURE.

The Irish people are entirely justified in the movement they have started against a common type of caricature of the Celtic race. In Chicago the Ancient Order of Hibernians has adopted resolutions asking that the Postmaster-General bar from the mails postal card pictures of the alleged typical Irishman. While it is not probable that such an order will be given by the Postoffice Department, and that it will not be given, yet the general purpose of the movement started in Chicago is meritorious. The common caricature of an Irishman, representing him with a face very similar to that of a baboon, is untrue and unfair. It represents the Irish people as being ugly and ignorant. While there are some members of the Celtic race who answer such a description, it is no more fair to picture the race in that aspect than it would be to represent "Uncle Sam" as a hobo. The familiar caricature of "John Bull" and "Uncle Sam" fairly represent the characteristics of the Englishman and the Yankee. The picture of "Mr. Dooley," that appears every Sunday in The Oregonian, would be a fair representation of an Irishman, and some such caricature should be adopted. The Irish cannot hope to succeed in their opposition to prevalent

ing caricatures, if they merely make their campaign one of negation. Artists and newspapers and the reading public have a right to make use of some recognized caricature to represent a class of people, and they will always exercise that right. The old and untrue caricature of the Irishman will continue in use until a better has been introduced. Let the Irish people show what caricature they think is fair, and if it be reasonably true it will gradually gain recognition. It is a question of survival of the fittest. Give the public a better caricature and it will supersede the old.

A LOCAL OPTION STATE.

The Legislature of South Carolina has abolished the state dispensary system, which, for the past fourteen years, has controlled, or rather monopolized, the liquor traffic in that state. This measure, though it is not a complete victory, is a step toward the abolition of the system throughout all of its years, was practically ordered last Fall at the state primaries. Hence it is not a surprise, even to Senator Tillman, though he kept up his characteristic fusillade against the abolition of his pet liquor ordinance unrelentingly.

This system was modeled somewhat after the Swedish system of control of the liquor traffic, and on the side of efficiency in regulating this traffic it had much to commend it. On the other hand, however, there were unbounded opportunities for graft, and these were improved by the unscrupulous, to the scandal of the state. The system is thus briefly outlined by the Outlook:

By means of the dispensary, the state itself, except the exception of a few saloons, was the sole dealer in liquor within its own borders. Officials of the state, with headquarters at Columbia, bought all the liquor that could be legally sold at wholesale, and from there disposed of them to the various local branches. These branches retailed the liquor; they were open during the daytime hours, but very few saloons were open at night. The liquor bought of them could be drunk on the premises, which is a stimulus to the sale and therefore to the consumption of liquor, was thus eliminated. Open saloons were a strict monopoly in a law-abiding state, and in practice were at least quite as rare. Whatever profits the state made were devoted to education. The profits of the retail dispensary were divided between the county and the town in which the dispensary was placed.

The drinking place and the possibilities of night carousal and saloon brawls were abolished by this system, but the people of South Carolina became convinced that the state dispensary was a fountain of corruption. Whiskey dealers found state employees in the dispensary "easy," and worked them to the limit, through commissions that were valuable to the employees. The system grew upon so favorable a basis, the dispensary was brought to an end.

This does not mean, however, that there will be no more dispensaries in South Carolina. There are forty-one counties in the state, and in twenty of them there are no dispensaries. Furthermore, those counties that vote against the open sale of liquor will have neither public dispensary nor private saloons. In other words, says the Outlook, "South Carolina has become a strictly local option state, though it differs from such local option states as New York, in that it does not limit the option to that between sale of liquor by the county and no sale."

The working of the new system will be watched critically, in the hope that it may offer at least a partial solution of a question that mingles in a perplexing way with business and politics, and the rights of traffic with individual prosperity and the happiness and comfort of the home.

SAFER COUNTY JAILS NEEDED.

Escapes from county jails, by digging through the walls, have been far too frequent in this state in the last few years. It is evident that many jails are entirely unfit for the purpose for which they were constructed. Wood and brick are not proper materials with which to build strongholds for the confinement of criminals, especially when steel and concrete are no more expensive. Wood was never a proper material for use in constructing jails, and the reason that it is so common a menace to the lives of the inmates. Many of the county jails are undernourished County Courthouses constructed of wood. Such an arrangement should be strictly prohibited by law. No county has a right to confine its prisoners in such a death trap. Many of the persons in custody are not convicted, but charged with crime and awaiting trial. Construction of a fire-proof and saw-proof jail is not difficult when the use of concrete is so generally understood.

A county jail should be located conveniently near the Courthouse, and under it. A foundation should be made by excavating several feet in depth and filling in with concrete, in which steel bars should be imbedded, thus guarding against digging out through the floors. The walls should be constructed and safeguarded in this manner, and the roof covered with concrete, and the same material by carrying partitions walls high enough to serve as supports for arches. Such a jail need not have anything inflammable in its construction. Properly built, it would last for centuries and could be easily kept in good sanitary condition. Prisoners could be kept in such a jail without fear of escapes or danger of death by burning. The subject is one that should receive attention in every county having inadequate jail facilities.

DELAYING FRUIT DECAY.

Pacific Coast fruitgrowers and packers may be interested in some experiments that have been conducted in England, with a view to lengthening the time fresh fruits will keep. There is some indication of a desire to pursue the investigation of the subject in California, and it would seem to be an appropriate topic for consideration at the Oregon Experiment Station. The experiments in England were conducted with such fruits as strawberries, plums, cherries and bananas. Fruits used in the experiments were bought in the open market and had therefore become quite ripe, and in some instances had begun to decay in small spots. In a vat, containing ten gallons of cold water, was mixed three pints of formalin. The fruit was placed in this mixture for a few moments and then dipped in a vat of clear, cold water. The result was that the dipped fruit kept four or five days longer than that which had not been treated.

The experiment proved that the formalin treatment will increase the time fruit may be kept to such an extent as to insure its reaching the market in good condition, even though shipped a considerable distance. The formalin does not act as a preservative in the sense in which that word is usually employed, but it destroys minute fun-

gus growths which form the beginnings of decay. It removes the germs that would hasten decomposition. Had the treatment been given the fruit as soon as it had been gathered and not after it had been shipped and placed upon the local effects would undoubtedly have been more pronounced.

There are two or three questions upon which no light is thrown by the published reports of the experiments. Nothing is said as to the effect of the formalin upon the taste, appearance or wholesomeness of the fruit. Presumably the dipping in the formalin bath removes the fungus growths and then the dipping in clear water removes the formalin. Such would seem to be a reasonable conclusion. There is reason to believe that fruit subjected to this treatment would be fully as wholesome as fruit put upon the market as it came from the garden or orchard. In these days of intensified farming, all kinds of fertilizers are used in the berry patches. Dipping the berries in formalin and then in clear water should improve rather than injure their fitness for food. Neither is anything said in the reports as to the cost of the formalin treatment. This should not be great, however, for there is little waste of material.

It was found that the formalin treatment was injurious to oranges and lemons, but of very little benefit to apples, in which fruit Oregon is particularly interested. Because of the extent of Oregon's fruit-growing industry, the whole subject merits careful attention, not only along the lines suggested by the English Experiment Station, but also in connection with lines which the enterprise of Yankee genius should devise.

Students and faculty of Willamette University very properly declined to listen to any public denial from Wallace G. Trill, regarding the plagiarism which he had committed in the Oratorical Association. The executive committee of the Oratorical Association investigated the question and decided that there was clear evidence of plagiarism. The published "deadly parallel" leaves no doubt in the public mind that the decision of the committee was fully founded. Yet Mr. Trill emphatically protests his innocence. His denial that he ever read the Beveridge speech may be true, but certain it is that the person who wrote the Trill oration procured from some source a number of sentences from the Beveridge speech and incorporated them in the oration. Somebody plagiarized. Mr. Trill did not, he should know who did. The students of Willamette have a right to refuse to listen to any statement that does not include a full and fair explanation of the manner in which they were imposed upon.

The promise of the Corvallis administration of the Treasury Department, that there shall be no "leaks" in the department for the benefit of favorite banking and financial interests, is encouraging, particularly because the people believe that the promise will be fulfilled. Corvallis is a "square deal" man in his makeup. He rose from the ranks and his sympathies are naturally with the people rather than with the financial interests. Those who have been playing the big games in Wall Street can no longer count on help from the Treasury Department when they are engaged in such a death trap. They will find that men who persist in venturing in the whirlpool have no right to expect the Government to maintain a lifesaving service for their particular benefit.

The State of Oregon presents a clean bill of health to the home-seekers who are swarming across its borders. At present there are no epidemics, whatever in any portion of the state, and in but two localities are there any cases of contagious diseases. Smallpox—never quite extinct in any state—has appeared in a mild form in a few cases in Medford, and there is a family suffering from diphtheria in French Creek. There are probably a few cases of typhoid in some of the Valley towns, the water supply of which is taken from the river, but beyond this the disease is not prevalent in any community in Oregon. This report presented by the State Board of Health, in which the facts are established, is both gratifying and reassuring.

Some Eastern drummers are taking up a collection to buy a medal for Thaw. Better be careful. There was but one act in Thaw's life which any sane man would commend, and that it remains to be proved whether this one act was prompted by a laudable motive. When medals are being distributed there are thousands of young men, of exemplary lives, who might well be remembered before the distribution gets down the line to the man who has committed the crime. Thaw might as well be remembered for his crime as for his act of heroism. Thaw might as well be remembered for his crime as for his act of heroism. Thaw might as well be remembered for his crime as for his act of heroism.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has repealed the famous Pennsylvania law, enacted for the purpose of destroying the liberty of the press in that state. The law has never been effective in any particular. It could not be. However corrupt the politics of Pennsylvania may have been, owing to the carelessness of the voters, yet the people were honest at heart and would not stand for enforcement of a law that threatened their right to be informed upon public affairs.

If the trial discloses insanity in the Roseburg man who slew his cabinet-maker for snoring, perhaps his counsel can establish the fact that the victim's snoring caused the insanity. Here would be a case of automatic punishment.

It may be that frenzied finance in this country comes from "brain storm." It takes air and water and sells it for stock. Then Harriman, for example, builds railroads with it—except in Oregon.

If the old Marquand Theater is to be converted into a store, some person or some syndicate ought to build a playhouse equal to Portland's present needs.

Harriman probably does not think Roosevelt lacking in "fixity of purpose," in bringing the railroad magnates to bay. That's different.

After all, we cannot help thinking that Senator Beveridge's speech shows improvement in Trill's oration.

Good morning! Have you filed your petition for the office you expect in the June election?

DEMY TALES OF MRS. EDDY.

Two Bankers of Her Home City Testify to Her Competency.

Concord (N. H.), March 13.—The New York Herald, March 13.

Two of the leading bankers of Concord, who, during all the other storms that have burst about the heads of the aged leader of the Christian Science Church, have remained silent, today came out with emphatic statements to the effect that Mrs. Eddy is their personal knowledge is not only competent to manage her own affairs, but is one of the most remarkable business women they have ever known. One of them declared that she is an expert on bonds, and that during all her business career she has never made a single losing investment.

Corroborating the declarations of the bankers, her cousin, Henry M. Baker, ex-Representative and now one of the leading Republicans of the state, declared positively that Mrs. Eddy is mentally alert and physically able to resume her duties as mistress of her home.

He declared that she reads the daily newspapers, knows all about the sensation created by the case brought by her son, and added that she is far less indignant over the affair than are her friends.

Have seen Mrs. Eddy several times during the last few months," said Mr. Fernald, president of the National State Capital Bank, "and I am prepared to say that she is entirely able to manage her own affairs. She is a woman of 50, and consequently is not as strong as a woman of 30. But she is in no way impaired mentally, and she is in calm possession of her faculties, as is shown by this letter."

Mr. Fernald exhibited a four-page letter in the handwriting of the head of the Christian Science Church, and bearing her signature.

It was a strong hand with no signs of unsteadiness. On the contrary, the style was almost masculine in the firmness with which each character was formed. The letter was written by Mrs. Eddy on March 13 and dealt with a financial matter which she had conducted entirely herself.

Ever since she came to Concord she has been doing business. Not a single transaction of a financial nature has been put through under her signature that she did not approve of, and I might say further that a single investment with her money has been made that she did not suggest.

Mrs. Eddy used her own personal checks for the transactions of business of any magnitude. We have checks bearing her name dated up to within a few days ago.

Further statements intended to refute the allegations of mental incompetency were furnished by Fred N. Ladd, president of the Loan & Trust Savings Bank of Concord and one of the leading financiers of the city. He said that he had known Mrs. Eddy's affairs for several years.

Mr. Ladd explained that he is not a Scotchman, but that he felt it his duty to speak out in the case of Mrs. Eddy. Like Mr. Fernald, he has never before known that she was one of Mrs. Eddy's bankers. Concord was surprised to learn that the two men were familiar with her affairs.

"Not only is Mrs. Eddy perfectly competent to manage her own affairs," said Mr. Ladd, "but she is a wonderful woman because of her remarkable grasp of intricate financial affairs and her discretion in making investments. She has never made an unfortunate investment in the 20 years ago, she asked me about bonds and I told her as much as I could about them and gave her the names of some gilt-edged securities. She has acted on them at their own risk and has never lost. What the amount of her fortune is I am not privileged to state, but I do say that it has been exaggerated."

Mr. Ladd said that he has kept an almost painfully accurate account of every cent that has passed through his hands. Why, so careful was he to account for every penny that we found one time he was entering into a penny and two cents for postage stamps.

"All Mrs. Eddy's receipts from her copyrights come through Mr. Armstrong, Boston, and accordingly the amount of receipts were statements showing just what had been sold and what received. The statements have been marvels of clearness and information. The money has always been sent direct to Mrs. Eddy, and she has deposited in bank here until she desired to invest it in bonds. I might say here that she never, so far as I know, and I think I would have known, made a single share of stock. She always stuck to bonds."

"I have not seen Mrs. Eddy myself in several months, but I have had letters from her within the last two weeks in her own handwriting. Her signature today is just as bold and steady as it was a score of years ago."

"All these charges will be found to be baseless when they are properly investigated. I have audited her accounts for several years and am in a position to say that I am speaking about the facts of finding that the people in Boston and Concord have been sipping her income it will be found that every penny has been accounted for and that no one but Mrs. Eddy has resped a cent."

Blanket Holds Man in Water 12 Hours.
 Berlin Dispatch in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A saving blanket, which in view of the recent Sound disaster, where so many lives were lost by the sinking of the Larchmont, ought to be of great interest to Americans, has been tried by the naval vessel Kial.

The blanket is able to float three grown men for more than 48 hours. It looks and feels exactly like an ordinary woolen blanket, but is made of a material which is the invention of a Danish pilot.

The experiments at Kiel showed that the blanket could float a solid lump of iron weighing 80 pounds for 48 hours, and that of the same size as the ordinary life-belt, but weighing less than one pound, would keep a man above water even after having been soaked in water for 12 hours.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to adopt the life-saving blanket on all government vessels, and it is also said that the two great transatlantic steamship companies at Hamburg and Bremen will adopt the blanket on all passenger boats.

Burns a Truthful Prophet.
 London Chronicle.

Burns, when only beginning to taste the pleasures of celebrity, prophesied jokingly that his birthday would one day be reckoned among the remarkable events in his country's history. In a letter written to a Gavin Hamilton in 1781 he says: "For my own affairs I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas A. Kempis or John Bunyan; and you may expect henceforth to see my birthday inscribed among the wonderful events in the oFor Robb and Aberdeen Almanacs, along with the Black Monday and the battle of Bothwell Bridge."

Two Million Dollars.
 W. J. Lampton, in New York World.

A little matter of \$2,000,000 doesn't amount to much one way or the other, if H. H. man.

Only \$2,000,000!
 Merely a wisp of hay
 To stop up the crack in a window.
 To keep the wind out of the door.
 Certainly not worth counting.
 That isn't enough to distinguish
 A well-to-do from a bum.

Only \$2,000,000!
 A mean, miserable wad
 That wouldn't pay for the water
 To wash a good Kentucky coat.
 Simply a sign of the spirit:
 To maintain the thrifty tongue;
 Merely a feeble nothing.

More than a smell at the bung.
 Only \$2,000,000!
 Homes for a thousand or more,
 Cakes for two thousand or a thousand
 Or food for a million poor.
 Only \$2,000,000!
 Get what a little sack
 When you come to learn
 Of the difference
 Of a Harriman!

POLITICAL POT PIE OF OREGON EDITORS

Geer, Hofer, Davey and Others Comment on Doings of the Legislature and the Doers.

But Bosses Used to Forget, Too.
 Woodburn Independent.

Those who trust to the proverbial poor memory of the voters may get fooled. Next year the direct primary may bring many surprises.

Lucky Washington County.
 Hillsboro Argus.

Out of a population of nearly 20,000 Washington County has but 10 inmates at the county poor farm. There are, however, three or four more are getting county aid, in sums less than they would cost the county, were they at the county farm.

Editor Davey's Pointed Question.
 Salem Statesman.

The members of the Salem grange of the Patrons of Husbandry commended the votes of Governor Chamberlain and condemn the Legislature for extravagance. Let us see about the record and make a comparison. The governor has vastly increased the expenses of his own office above the cost of the same office under his immediate predecessor, adding some \$2400 a year thereto, while the Legislature cut down the expenses of this session about \$2000 below last session and saved \$7000 more in one item of printing expense—the calendar. Now, which is the better record for taxpayers' eyes? Of course, the Democratic members of the grange could not see such items as these.

A Hunch for Salem.
 Pendleton East Oregonian.

After serving as the capital of California for 26 years, the ancient and antiquated town of Sacramento has been chosen by the voters as the site of a modern city, located in a more healthful and convenient section of the state, will hereafter wear the title and honors of the capital city of the Golden State.

The way in which the capitals of the Western states were located, reminds the reader of that old saying that "the barrel will fall where the bung hole is." At the beginning the bung hole was all there was to the barrel and often there was not much choice in the selection of the particular place where the bung hole was to be located.

In the early days when settlement was sparse and population was light, the capital cities naturally went to the early centers of population, and as the states grew these old centers were submerged by the vital progress.

Olympia, Salem, Sacramento, Cheyenne, all located on the extreme edges of their states, are examples of this condition which must be met some day.

Oregon Referred in Washington.
 Corvallis Times.

Oregon is again on the map in the House of Representatives at Washington. The state was blotted out of that body by the action of the timber law of a year or more ago and has since been unrepresented. It is true