# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

## UNITED WE STAND.

In two recent editorial articles the New York Times chants a melancholy dirge over "the helpless pulp that was once the Republican party." The pulp mill in the case, if one may lightly upon a tragic theme, is President Roosevelt. He has ground his party to an impalpable mass, according to the Times, and to such further grinding as he may wish to inflict it can offer no resistance. "It accepts, it acquiesces." The metropolitan mentor and true friend of Republicanism sadiy recalls the great days of Chandler, Morton, Evarts and Mark Hanna facile princeps, with the pathetle remark that in their days "there was rivalry and noble strife" in the party. "Leader con tended with leader, following with fol lowing, faction with faction, but all were devoted party men, proud to be Republicans." But now, alas, what a change, "Now there is no strife, no faction, but one leader and one follow ing." Thus walls the Times. And who has wrought all this destruction? Who indeed but Theodore Roosevelt?

He it is, according to the Times, who has reduced Republicans to be "compla-cent subjects of an autocrat"; who has swept aside the traditions it once revered as imperishable and substituted ideas and principles borrowed from William J. Bryan," and who has made of such mighty figures as Fairbanks. straws" which "the whirlwind tosses

but does not deign to notice. The spectacle of the Republican party united under the unquestioned headship of a great, popular and victorious leader might be expected to de press the feelings of a true Democrat like The Times, but we scarcely looked for such an open expression of grief. Since when has the Times taken to this public exploitation of its woes? Still the exhibition is natural, even if, ac cording to the stricter code of gentility, it is a little unseemly. A Democratic newspaper prefers, of course to into warring factions, bereft of a policy and intractable to leadership. Naturally, it dislikes to see its opponents follow a wiser course than it would prescribe for them.

Our Democratic friends cannot, pretend that they cannot, understand what means Mr. Roosevelt has gained his pre-eminence in the coun-sels of his party. "The wonder of it is," exclaims the Times, "that all these strong and capable men . . . have with such unanimity consented to save preme figure dominate the stage. There is no mystery about it. The Republican party is composed, not merely a few prominent men like Shaw Fairbanks and Cannon, but of a great amber of educated, Intelligent thoughtful voters who are able to study public questions fruitfully, ponder upon them wisely and decide them judicial-The pride and glory of the party is the high standard of its voting masses These masses, after long meditation upon the problems of the day, have decided that a policy of regulation and control must be initiated for the corporations. They have decided that the welfare of the country demands the enactment of timely legislation to restrain predatory combinations and the encement of all laws against rich and poor, great and small alike. The voice of the Republican party, the genuine party, the men who can carry its standard to victory or remand it to bremediable defeat, calls for the versal and impartial enforcement of the laws. The reason why Mr. Roosevelt has become the unchallenged leader of the party is because he represents this demand better than any other man in the country. He stands unequivocally for exact justice. He has said so in mistakable language, and the voter

power. Mr. Roosevelt not only believes in the equality of all men and all corporations before the law, but he has shown great efficiency in carrying his into practice, Not only do his wishes correspond to those of the incisely those which the neurle would tions, which will be a still greater and little-considered" state has sur-

believe him. This is the source of his

osevelt is the most representative American of our times, and it is true, Because he represents us we trust and follow him; because some other men represent the new and higher aspirations of the party, they are neither trusted nor followed. The Times ex-presses an apprehension that Mr. Roosevelt's hostility to the railroads upon the subject? may wreck the Republican party, "as the war upon sound money wrecked the Democratic party." There is no occasion for fear. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his party has at any time either felt or shown the least hostility to railroads; all that they have assailed is the dishonest management of railroads. No party need dread wreck because it champions justice. The Republicans standing for honest money won a great victory; why should the demand for onest conduct of the railroads bring defeat upon them? The newspapers which oppose Mr. Roosevelt are fighting sound finance just as clearly as hose fought it who advocated free sller. We have learned that the debase ent of the currency is not the only way to make business immoral. There s a gold standard of conduct as well as of money. It has been assailed by forces more destructive than those which contended for free sliver and it is the present mission of Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican party to defend it

#### LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE

currency.

as their predecessors defended a sound

The sum needed to complete the sub riptions to the building fund of the Christian Associations is about \$60,000. The committees are working under pressure and the responses to their appeals are liberal in the aggregate; but the individual subscriptions are for the ost part moderate. It seems probable that the remainder of the required sum must be obtained from those perons who can only make comparatively small contributions. The large donors ave apparently reached the limit of their generosity. Henceforth the soiciting committees must, as it were,

nighways. This will make their work more tedious, but there should be no relaxation of effort until it has been finished. Every dollar counts, and none that can obtained should be overlooked. On the other hand, no person whose means permit him to contribute should decline. The object is worthy in itself and the conor of the city is involved in its suc-cessful attainment. Other towns no larger than Portland have erected magnificent association buildings with erhaps less expenditure of effort in aising subscriptions; but this should discourage no worker. The increased difficulty calls for more strenuous exertion, not for dejection.

It is impossible to believe that a city as prosperous as Portland, with our prospects of growth and our need for precisely such work as the associations carry on, will permit the building enerprise to fail for lack of funds. funds can be raised, though the final amounts will very likely come in slow-ly. Patience is now the watchword of the solicitors. At this critical period of the work is the time when some man or woman of large means can inspire the emmittees with new energy by a generous donation. There are dozens of people in Portland who could each give itude half the needed \$60,000 without feeling words the sacrifice. Most of those who could do so have already contributed generously, but why not be still more gen-

## NORMAL MUDDLE: ITS CAUSE.

muddle has been caused by just this atti-tude.—Dayton (Or.) Optimist.

Just this attitude has produced the uddle. It was responsible, primarily, or creation of four normal schools, and in the recent legislative session it was esponsible for fallure to reduce their number. Politicians from many counties made deals with normal county legislators, to deliver votes in exchange for appropriations that would boost this or that man politically,

This kind of legislation is called log-rolling. It is an old business. It was known to the constitution-makers of old; hence, in framing the Oregon contitution in 1858 they provided that all tate institutions should be placed at the capital of the state-this to prevent og-rolling. This mandate of the conhas been ignored and members of the Legislature have been enabled thereby to trade in votes for boosting their own political fortunes. This trading has disadvantages, how-ever, as evidenced by attempts of several legislators to "explain" their conduct as to normal schools after the ession. Because lawmakers from normal counties dared not go back home vithout normal appropriations and awmakers from other countles dared ot go back home without appropriations of other kinds, they all combined at log-rolling and helping one another out. The outcome is a normal muddle.

## CANDIDATES AND ADVERTISING.

For some unaccountable reason all Washington state papers have studiously avoided discussing the apparently neonsistent provisions of the new dioct primary law enacted in that state. Phe inconsistency is contained in the wo sections relating to newspaper advertising in political campaigns, and, nearly all the papers have menioned these sections, they have invariably dodged the problem of reconciling the two provisions. One section makes t a disqualification for office for any andidate to pay for any advertising in behalf of himself. The other section permits a newspaper to take political advertising in behalf of the election of a candidate provided it be conspicuously marked "paid advertisement. This is such a plain contradiction that it cannot have failed to attract the atention of Washington papers, yet they have, for some reason best known to hemselves, falled to refer to it in any

The provisions are not only inconsistent, but foolishly so. To say that a newspaper may take paid political advertising in behalf of a candidate, but that the candidate shall not pay for it. is nonsense. If the candidate does not pay for his advertising, who would? If some one else pays for it, why? If a candidate does not happen to be the favorite of the newspaper so as to get press support free, he is barred from getting publicity through the newspapers at all, unless he can find some one who is willing to pay for it. If he pays for it himself, directly or indirectly, he is thereby disqualified for holding the office. If some one else pays for it. that person will surely have a collar on him and will control his official ac-

have done. It has been said that Mr. evil. Except in rare cases of strong personal friendship, one man will not pay for the political advertising of another unless he has a selfish interest to promote, Why, then, should a direct who would like to be leaders do not primary law provide that the candidate shall not pay for political advertising, but that a newspaper may accept pay for political advertising? Why do not the Washington papers shed some light

## BOYS ARE IN FULL SUPPLY.

The Kansas City Journal reports a carcity of boys who are active, capable and willing to work in the messenger service. So great is this scarcity that the belief is expressed that "boys quit being born from twelve to fifteen years

This bellef is not well founded, as the profiment in the public schools shows. There are plenty of boys. The trouble is to get them to work. Many of them are out after a "good time," under their own interpretation of that term, and they have it to the annoyance and cost of citizens in many suburban districts. The record of the Juvenile Court in this city furnishes conclusive evidence upor this point. There is no scarcity of boys here, neither is it at all probable that such scarcity exists in Kansas City of any other city in the land. The truth probably is that boys are divided into two classes-the idle, mischievous, predatory lads who will not work, and the more tractable lads whose parents, from a sense of personal responsibility, do not permit their young sons to enter the messenger service, with its manifold temptations and often victous associations. It is not because boys stopped being born twelve or fifteen years ago that there is a scarcity of boys for service that takes them out of school and into places from which they are likely to emerge "early old."

## ARE WE "LITTLE CONSIDERED"?

While the Minneapolis Tribune shows familiarity with some events in Oregon informed upon the industrial and commercial progress of this state. Either that is true or one of its recent betake themselves to the hedges and utterances must be attributed to a slip highways.

of the pen. Let us hope that the latter explanation is the proper one, for ere is no reason to believe that the Tribune would in entionally give utterance to anything casting the slightest doubt upon the high standing of this state in any particular. But let us explain.

The Tribune was eastleating Gover or Johnson, of that state, for asking President Roosevelt what course he vould like to have Minnesota take in railroad legislation, which inquiry, it is said, brought nothing but a snub from the White House. The President, so the Tribune thinks, has no admiration for men who try to gain favor by such coarse flattery, and it advised Governor Johnson to take a more dignified attitude in future and not admit, until forced to do so, that his office is any ess important than that occupied by Roosevalt. To show that such an attimarks that "it is not so long since the Governor of a remote and little ered Western State told Grover Cleveland to mind his own business

While we must be very grateful for this complimentary reference to one of the historic acts of the late ex-Gover nor Pennoyer, the warmth of our gratitude is somewhat modified by the words "remote and little considered." And this from Minnesota! The Gopher thus speaks of the Beaver! We shall

t lies upon the shores of the great commercial highway of the future and occupies a position 2000 miles nearer the The discussion of the Normal question is bringing out the fact that those who are dealing with the matter are thinking more about the effect on their own political future than of justice to the schools. Perhaps the glory in our distance. We are not remote in any particular in which miles count to our disadvantage. We would not change locations with Minnesota if our choice.

Shall we be called "little considered" when from Maine to the Rocky Mounfarms for sale and giving as a reason down as "little considered" when Oregon flour took first premium at the Chicago World's Fair in competition with flour produced by the worldfamous Pillsbury mills of Minneapolis? No, nor in any other respect. Listen. When they wanted a mast for the yacht competing for the international cup did they go to the forests of Minnesota for it? No; they came to the Coast and cut an Oregon pine. When they made a battleship that could race around the Horn in record time and get into the thick of the fight in time to win a victory did they name it the "Minnesota"? No. It was the "Oregon.

Was Oregon "little considered" when the Almighty was making climates? If so, why did He make grass green here all Winter while in Minnesota the ground is covered with snow? Why Why was Oregon denied cyclones, thunder storms and blizzards if it was "little considered"? Shall the Oregon farmer whose Spring plowing and seeding are done by the first of March admit that Nature has given more consideration to Minnesota, where the frost is not yet out of the ground? Not so long as he is reminded of Nature's beneficence by the reading of market reports which show that Oregon apples and pears bring the top prices in the Liverpool

market Nor shall we concede that Oregon is "little considered" in the field of statesanship. Has not nearly every State Legislature this Winter been studying and copying Oregon's initiative and referendum and direct primary? Was t not Oregon that first put into practice the principle of direct election of United States Senators? Was it not in Oregon that the first law was drawn, voted upon and enacted directly by the people, without any aid from a Legislature? And since the Tribune has called attention to the matter, was it not an Oregon Governor who established the ideal relationship between a Governor and a President? The Trib-

ne has already conceded this.

And in the field of morals—when land thieves had stripped the forests of Minnesota and then turned their attention o the Coast, was it not in Oregon that the first prosecutions were brought? Was it not a resident of Minnesota who was first convicted and sentenced for violation of Oregon state land laws? Was it anything to Minnesota's credit that he died in that state before he could be imprisoned here? nesota begun the prosecutions while her forests were being pillaged, this unpleasant task would not have been

left for Oregon to perform.

Were we willing to devote more space to the subject we could show that in literature, in education and in nearly every enterprise to which the hand or mind of man may turn this "remote

passed the self-satisfied commonwealth that is chiefly distinguished by the facthat it contains the source of the Mis sissippi River. But it is not desired to humiliate our sister state unnecessarily. We are, as said before, grateful for the compliment paid to Oregon when the official acts of our Governors are held up as proper models for the imitation of Governors of Minnesota,

An election for the first Legislature of the Philippines will be held July 30. Eighty-one members of this first lawmaking body will be chosen and the Legislature will convene in Manila in September. This will be a decided step toward seif-government among our ew-found peoples." It is noted that the inhabitants of the Philippines will begin their march toward full citizen-ship with a measure of suffrage that most peoples have achieved only after years and perhaps centuries of struggle. The suffrage at the beginning is necessarily restricted. Men must be 23 years old, instead of 21, before they can vote; they must be able to read, write and speak Spanish or English; must appointed Collector of Internal Reveous real extate valued at 500 persos or muchy President Grant, but resigned and speak Spanish or English; must own real estate valued at 500 pesos or pay 30 pesos a year in taxes. It is fur required of voters that they have not violated the oath of allegiance no borne arms against the United States since May 1, 1901, and that they have not falled to pay taxes since 1898. motive in these somewhat drastic restrictions is apparent. It will be found much easier and more satisfactory to shut the ignorant and hostile natives out in the first place than to root them out after they had become political fac-tors in the government.

Nearly all those who have protested against the creation of forest reserves do so upon the ground that such action restricts homebuilding. There is no foundation for this objection, for two reasons—creation of a reserve does not prevent settlement, and as a rule there are very few places in the reserves where any one would want to make a home. The department has many times declared its policy of removing from the limits of a reserve any lands that are wanted for settlement. This policy was announced in the letter written by the President when he issued the last of his proclamations. Practically the same attitude was shown in the statement made to Senator Bourne on Saturday, when he inquired regarding the rights of those who have already nade settlements but have not acquired title. The Government is not standing in the way of any homebuilder. When opponents of forest reserves assert that settlement is being retarded, it might not be a bad idea for them to give the names of intending settlers, the lands they desire to locate upon, and the time when they asked the Government to release the lands and were refused.

There is no important particular in which Mr. Bryan disapproves of the policies of President Roosevelt. There is nothing in the Roosevelt administration upon which Mr. Bryan could base a campaign against the Republican party. In some minor matters may disagree with the President, but he has in view nothing that will form grounds for criticising the present Administration. Neither can be undertake to say that he would have been able to carry out the reforms of this Administration better than Mr. Roosevelt has done. In these circum-stances it might not be a bad idea for Mr. Bryan to second the nomination of Roosevelt-if he is to be renominatedand thus give him the unanimous support of all honest people. It would be too bad to see Bryan lined up with the heef trust the landgrabbers, railroad street, opposing the re-election of

supreme Judge sitting as committing magistrate and the Governor personally directing the prosecution, E. G. Patterson, candidate for Mayor of the capital city, is being tried for selling liquors and keeping a disorderly house. Bismarck should have waited until the Thaw and Ruef cases are ended; then

If those transactions in Wall street in which immense fortunes are "lost" represented actual transfers of real That which is intangible cannot be-lost. Fortunes are made there, how-ever, because the gulled sucker puts up ever, because the gulled sucker puts up and money on the gambler's layout. noney, there would be need for alarm. just as he does for the thimble-rigger t the county fair. In the lesser case it is gambling; in the other, "finance." Judge C. A. Pollock, father of North

Dakota's prohibition clause, went to Oklahoma and sided in the campaign which resulted in adoption of a similar constitutional provision there. Too bad that we didn't think to send to Oklahome the father of Oregon's initiative and referendum clause. But adopted it on its merits and without urging from Mr. U'Ren

The pig is no longer without honor When the bark Annie Lloyd was wrecked recently on a coral reef near Fortune Island, all efforts to get a line ashore falled until a rope was tied around a pig's body and the animal He swam ashore, thereby saving slx lives.

Harriman promised to take the pub lic into his confidence. He hasn't imparted any inside information for several days, which gives us to under-stand that he meant that if the people have any confidence in him they will be "taken in."

A correspondent of a Birmingham pasays that in the tropics Speaker Joe Cannon wears a straw hat, a linen duster and a green umbrella. Is that

A London paper says that "all the powers of plutocracy will be arrayed against the renomination of Roosevelt." Well, that isn't much. New York people are getting ready to notify Rockefeller that benefactions

von't be refused there beacuse the money is tainted. Perhaps Chancellor Day is just pretending that he has the mumps. A friend of the trusts is in need of some

excuse for not talking now. The Southern Pacific will not suffer freight congestion because of shipments of whitewash to San Francisco. Hency

San Francisco is such a big town that in order to put the lid on you have to take the Ruef off.

The ramifications of "the California plan" are wondrous wide,

Pay Tribute to Man Who Introduced

Mongolium Phensants. . PORTLAND, March 26. — (To

Editor.)—Frequent inquiry respecting the introduction of Chinese pheasants into Oregon, and by whom introduced, impels me to send you the following: Chinese pheasants were introduced into Oregon by Owen Nickerson Denny, who was born at or near Marietta, Ohio, September 4, 1838. His carly life was spent upon a farm, and his life was spent upon a farm, and his school advantages were meager, indeed, only such as could be obtained in the district schools of that time. In 1852 he crossed the plains with als parents, the journey lasting six months, as the usual method of traveling was with ox teams. The family settled on a farm a short distance east of what is now the city of Albany. Being impelied to secure an education, he sought it at Williamette University, Salem, and in due time was graduated with nigh nonors. He then began the with nigh honors. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1871 he was elected a nue by President Grant, but resigned in 1877 to accept the appointment of Consul at Tien-Tsin, Crina. In 1873 he was promoted to the position of Consul-General, and served until 1883, when he returned to Oregon and engaged in the practice of law. On October, 1885, he was appointed by the King of Corea the Foreign Adviser and General Superintendent of Customs for the Corean government and served in that capacity until 1891, when he resigned and returned to Oregon, where he resumed the practice of law in that goes on in this cour Portland. In 1882 he was chosen to represent the County of Multnomah in the various railway con the State Senate, and performed that important duty with credit to himself and his constituents,

On December 23, 1868, Judge Denny was married to Mrs. Gertrude J. Hall White, and to this union was born one white, and to this union was born one daughter—now Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieutenant B. O. Scott, of the United States Navy. Mrs. Denny is a survivor of the Whitman massacre, which occurred six miles west of the present city of Walla Walla, Washington, on November 29-30, 1847, when her father, Peter D. Hall, and 13 others, including Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife, were killed by the Indians. Judge Denny died in Portland on June Judge Denny died in Portland on June 30, 1890, after a lingering illness of

While Judge Denny's life was a conspicuously useful one for nearly 40 years, the act that will forever endear his name to all the citizens of Oregon and, through his adopted state to the Nation at large, was his introduction into Oregon of the Chinese or Mon-golian pheasant. The bistory of this important event is as follows:

In the year 1881 Judge Denny shipped 80 Chinese ring-necked pheas-ants to Oregan, but, owing to a want of care in transit from China, all of thom dled. The same year a second shipment was made to the Pacific Coast, consigned to the Mayor of San Francisco. When the vessel bearing the birds arrived at that city the funeral of the Mayor was in progress. that gentleman having died suddenly. As no one but the Mayor knew what was to be done with the birds, they fell into the hands of the officers of the vessel, and, it is supposed, were eaten, as nothing was ever learned about them afterwards. In 1882, Judge Denny, learning, that the two revelopes Denny learning that the two previous shipments had been failures, sent a third shipment of 28 birds, and all ar-rived at Portland in good condition, especial care having been taken in crating and in providing for their wants

These birds were sent at once to the farm of Judge Denny's brother, in Linn County, and there turned loose, and since then have multiplied rapidly. Through the Judge's influer law was passed protecting the for five years, and at the end of time the law was re-enacted for other term of the same length. decade of protection gave these splen-did game birds an opportunity to in-crease in large numbers, and now they are to be found in almost all parts of Western Oregon and Washington, Bismarck, N. D., is making a futile of Western Oregon and Washington, attempt to attract attention. With a and are generally recognized as being one of the finest birds for the table, as well as for ornamental purposes, now known. The fame of these birds has gone all over the nation, and the result has been that they have been introduced into many of the states of the Union.

marck should have waited until the Thaw and Ruef cases are ended; then she might get into the press dispatches.

In my opinion, the public spirit manifested by Judge Denny in introducing the Chinese pheasant into Oregon at his own expense, where, owing to the mildness of our climate and other favorable conditions, it has be come the best and most beautifugame bird we have, deserves far grea his honor. Such action would be s grateful tribute to a man who per-formed an excellent public service without hope or thought of reward—a service the fruits of which, if properly

guarded, will be enjoyed by genera-tions yet unborn.

Will not some one among the leading sportsmen of the state take up this matter, and see that it is carried to a successful termination? There are many persons, like myself, who are not sportsmen, but who would, it is believed, gladly contribute to som tent at least, to a fund for such a worthy and wel memorial.

In sending the pheasants to Oregon in issuing the pheasants to Oregon in 1881, as already alluded to, Judge Denny sent 50 tubs of shrubs and plants, consigned to the Mayor of the city, all of which were propertly classified and labeled with their botanical sified and labeled with their botanical as well as Chinese names, with the request that they be placed in the City Park. In some way, not easily explained, the labels were lost and the shipment fell into the hands of private parties, and the shrubs were distributed throughout the city. Of the 50 tubs, 26 contained bamboo plants, and from this source all the bamboo plants in Oregon got their start, it is believed.

GEORGE H. HIMES GEORGE H. HIMES.

Wreck of the Hesperus Family. It was old Farmer Hesperus And his daughter. Milly May, And they stood together hand in hand In the middle of Broadway.

O father, I hear a rancous shout-O father, what can it be?" "Tis only a tall policeman, child, Who waves his hand at thee." "O father, I hear the sound of wheels And hoofs that loudly ring," "It's one o' them humsom caba-Gash-bish the durned old thing!"

"O father, I see a cloud of dust Sift o'er me, head to feet." "It's one o' them dum fool White Wings A-sweepin' off the street."

"But, father, I smell an odd perfume-O father, what can it mean." "Don't fly into hy-stericks, child— it's only gusoline."

"Nay, father, I hear the cry 'Look out!"
And fear is on my nerve."
"Gee-whiz! here comes an auto car
A-puffin' round the curve!"

"O father, I feel a dreadful bump— What means that sickly thud?" But the father answered never a word, For his mouth was full of mud. In Transit.

Catholic Standard and Times. Ien spoke of her as "passing fair"; But Time files by so fast, low some of these same men declare she's actually "past."

RAILROADING MINUS BLOODSHED On One Branch of Delaware & Hudson

No Fatality for 30 Years, Literary Digest The recent epidemic of serious railroad wrecks, and the wide publication of their casualty statistics, have had a tendency, whole railroad fraternity in the public regard, But President Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson, objects to having his those careless of human life. He gives the figures to prove that, whatever the condition on other lines, on his road at least the greatest of care is taken to protect passengers, and that remarkable success results. The New York Times cites these figures, and from them draws a lesson for those at the head of other rail-

roads. We read: "In II years, he says, the Deleware & Hudson has carried 75,000,000 passengers, with only three fatalities, all in one acci-dent, and that an accident caused by an engineer who ran by a properly set signal. On the Susquehanna division of the road there has not been a passenger fatal-

reports, that is, from individual roads, in order that the public may know just where it is that the horrible slaughter that goes on in this country is taking place. We get the totals every year from until we get the details they are not anything like as useful as they might be. If every road in the country were compelled to report at the end of each year, just how many passengers and employes it had killed and injured, they would be forced into a new and highly beneficial form of competition. Possibly, President Willcox had some such thing in mind when he gave out his own figuresand possibly they will not cause any instant or large increase of his popularity among the other rallway presidents."

## ABE RUEF, SCHOLAR IN POLITICS Talents of San Francisco Boss for Feathering His Own Nest.

New York World.

There were corrupt bosses in San Francisco before "Abe" Ruef, but none with his commanding talents for systematized

Ten years ago he was a third-rate law-yer with a moderate practice and one of a number of ward leaders who served the Republican-Southern Pacific machine when Republicans were in the minority in San Francisco. He had graduated from the University of California, so be represented one type of the scholar in represented one type of the scholar in practical politics. When the union labor evement took the form of a formidable movement took the form of a formidable political party he picked up Schmitz, a theater orchestra leader, and helped make him Mayor. Ruef still calls himself a Republican. Schmitz in return made Ruef his legal adviser. Schmitz's re-election confirmed Ruef in possession of the city government, and the earthquake and fire only broadened their opportunities for craft. graft.

Ruef had a genius for organization. When the police began to interfere with the saloonkeepers, Ruef, as the Mayor's legal adviser, acted also as their legal adviser. Enormous fees for his services looked safer than weekly or monthly blackmail. The resorts of vice, cheap and fashionable, soon recognized his exand fashionatic, soon recognized his ex-traordinary skill as an attorney. There was trouble about building permits and Ruef intervened for more big fees. To get along with the police, the saloons and disorderly houses found it expedient to pay excessive prices for liquors, cigars and cigarettes and glassware to certain firms favored by the Ruef-Schmitz administration

As a result Ruef and some of his con-federates will probably go to jull, where they belong, and the labor unions will profit by the knowledge that with thieving leaders their party is no better than any other party with thieving leaders and no more proof against the bribes of cor-poration corruptionists.

"Yeoman" Connolly's Sea Stories.

Soston Dispatch in New York Tribune After finding that he had accumulated enough "color" for his intended stories "Yeoman" James B. Connolly, of South Boston, author, athlete and politician, has arrived home in a rather disgruntled state of mind. In an interview Mr. Connolly denied that he intended to be "the noily defined that he intended to be American Kipling." "His sea stories 'rotten." said Mr. Connolly. He the criticised Jack London's sea stories, it said they might have been written ab any old "shack in San Francisco." "His sea stories are He ther

When asked why he left the navy so soon, and if the sailors made life un-bearable for him, the author with originbearable for him, the said: "I fo al ideas about sea fiction said: "I fo al ideas about sea fiction said: "I fo enough color to satisfy me. There was ndeed a variety of color that I did not Connolly hinted at disclosures that would prove interesting to many even

in the Navy Department. Merry Failures.

New Orieans Times-Democrat, Be a failure if you must. Let ambition go to rust. Hold that fame's a foolish prude, Eat of husks for want of food; But remember this, my son, Do not be a dismal one;

Be a merry fallure! Let Troubles only mirth beget.
Take the edge from fortune's wrong.
With the magic of a song.
Folke will say, observing you.
"Wish I were a failure, too!"

RETALIATION A BOOMERANG. Red in Pickle for Revengeful Hailroads Threatening Rate Increase.

New York Press. Shippers throughout the United States. Suppers throughout the United States, according to reports received in Washington, are concerned with a fear that the railroads of the country may make a horizontal increase in rates of 20 per cent on important commodities handled in interstate commerce. This action may be taken by the carriers, it is altered, in retallation for acts to regulate their operations passed by Congress and State Legislatures—Washington dispatch.

"Retallation" like this should be spelled b-o-o-m-e-r-a-n-g

If the railroad manipulators intend to

If the railroad manipulators intend to make reprisal on the American people for stopping their rebates, extortion and other abuses, they cannot try that game too soon to suit the country.

Retaliation would be a good thing for the people in regard to interstate commerca. Raising the interstate rates would bring a quick and convincing demonstration of the fact that the Hepburn law does not equip the National Government to resist extortion. The result would be an earlier response by Congress to the public demand for a really gress to the public demand for a really effective measure of Federal regulation than would be the case if the railroads did not invite a test of the rate law by shoving up the existing freight and passenger tariffs.

senger tariffs.

For this reason alone retaliation by the railroad stock gambiers and Wall street high financiers would be welcome. The further gousing of the people by the railroad stock counterfeiters would be a rather striking illustration, furnished by themselves, that the Interstate Commerce Commission is helpless to protect the public from whatever rates the corporations choose to exact in order to pay dividends on their fraudulent securities.

New York Globe New York Globe.

In some instances, however, that there will be increases in rates is by no means impossible, but if such occur it will not be necessary to fly to the explanation of retaliation. Within the last ten years the taxes paid by American railroads have been raised from an average of \$219 per mile to an average of \$229 per mile a 40 per cent increase. During the same period the cost of railway material has increased approximately \$0 per cent. has increased approximately 50 per cent-as to many things more than 50 per cent. During the same time wages of employes have increased approximately 20 per cent—the greatest increase occurring last year and this. During the same period rallway rates, measured on the ton-mile basis, have decreased from 8.05 mills to 7.5 mills. It is, of course, impossible that the railway outgo can be indefinitely swelled without the effect utilimately being reflected in rates. Up to the present the increase of new business has enabled the railways to keep pushing rates steadily down, but it is likely that the bottom has been reached and the movement the next few years may be in the other direction. If this movement occurs have increased approximately 30 per cent other direction. If this movement occurs it will be the aeme of unfairness to say that it is born of the spirit of pique. It will not be retaliation but business.

Government regulation has a tendency to stereotype rates—to make them more name the contraction.

nearly the same from year to year. This has been the effect of the parliamentary rate-making of Great Britain, and such has been the effect on interstate rates when there are rate-making commissions.

Ambassador Bryce Mates Phones Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Washington (D. C.) Herald. ;
James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to the United States, has a
horror of telephones. The diplomat has
frequently been called on the wire since
his arrival in Washington, and it is said that on numerous occasions he has re-fused to talk by means of the speaking piece. When he does talk, however, he insists on knowing immediately who the person is at the other cull of the line and his business. Mr. Bryca simply doesn't like this modern method of carrying on a conversation, and as a result gets out of it whenever he can. Long-distance calls are said to be particularly distasteful to the Ambassator. While at times he has consented to talk to people over the phone in Washington, he hates to converse on the long-distance lines. Consequently out-of-town calls for England's new representative are not

In One Family, 14 Sets of Twins, Ravenna (Ohlo) Dispatch in New York

E. R. Brown of this city, father of eight sets of twins, has just heard from his eldest son in St. Louis that the lat-ter's wife several days ago presented to him the sixth set of twins. they are a boy and a girl, Brown says the family was numerically strong long before President Roosevelt promulgated his anti-race-suicide ideas. who died il years ago, was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. At the World's Fair Cherokee Indian. At the World's in 1893 the twins were weighed and regated over two tons, the biggest being 320 pounds.

A Sermon.

PORTLAND, Or., March 36.—(To the Editor.)—Please accept a word of appreciation. The editorial, "Rockefeller's Will," in The Oregonian Sunday, is much than entertaining. It contains the intellectual nabulum for an excellent Sunday morning sermon. And just as good for Monday morning. I can commend it to my classes in Roman history. C. L. HOOVER.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth's Easter hat
is to be turban of white chip trimmed
with a band of green velvet. At one with a band of green veivel. At one side there will be a white bird with wings spreading backward. The turban is irregular in shape, one side being higher than the other. But it is typical of the hats that are to come.

