The Oregonian

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The ideal solution would be forterture of the lands to the United States, so that the Government might dispose of them in the right manner. Yet this, perhaps, is too much to be hoped for.

Yet forfeiture would be just. The Oregon & California Railroad and the POSTAGE RATES.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907. RAILROAD LANDS AND ACTUAL SET-

TLERS. Many persos in Western Oregon are eager to possess themselves of land, in railroad grants, by purchase from the Southern Pacific, at \$2.50 an acre. Some of them, no doubt, seek the land for homes; that is, they are would-be 'actual settlers" in good faith. But there are many others who aim to get hold of 160-acre tracts for their own profit and enrichment, intending not to build homes on them; at least planning to do no more than go through empty forms of residence, in the same way as land sharks used to go through the rigmarole of residence on homestead

Now this class of greedy grabbers is considerable of a host; in fact, it is likely to make up the majority of the 'actual settlers" if the present race for the railroad areas shall win. A town road land, as an actual settler claimant. He does not purpose to make his ome on the land, live there with his wife, rear their children, plant orchards and build barns. He aims to grab a tract of land for \$2.50 an acre, worth \$25 or \$250 an acre. And be cause he sees a chance of invoking the courts successfully, to compel the railroad to sell at \$2.50, he is rushing to the lands he knows to be most valuable, posting his notice of settlement on some tree and in the county records. alming to acquire a prior claim to the land, in the event of a decision against the railroad in the courts. His cess means that he will sell the lands at their actual value, and probably to some already great land syndicate, perhaps the railroad itself.

In either case the public will derive enefit from forcing the Southern Pacific to sell for \$2.50 an acre. For it would come to the same thing, so far as the public is concerned, whether the ratirond or greedy speculators should sell the land for what it is worth. the one case many millions of dollars would go into the coffers of the rallroad; in the other case, the same millions would feed the maws of land sharks.

the landgrabbers should get this plunder. The profit belongs properly to the have been considered a factor suffiman and wife who are willing to bring wild land into cultivation by living on it, and to add such areas to the productive forces of the commonwealth That man and wife deserve this an unusual situation to have wheat for The people of Oregon want them to have it. Congress intended it dollar mark that in the contempla should be theirs. It is a bounty large enough to guarantee the creation of other important conditions have been many new farms, the addition of tens of thousands of people to the population, and the production of vast quantities of new wealth.

But the man and wife are not occupying the land as actual settlers; at least they are doing so in very few cases. They have not the means, probably, to fight a great railroad in the courts. Besides, there is no sure guarantee that they could win, even if they had the financial shews for the strug-Wise heads have abstained fromstaking any great part of their resources on the venture. The litigation may consume years, and a man and wife will not devote the productive

period of their lives to an uncertainty put little faith in the plan of wresting away lands from the Southern Pacific by suit of actual settlers. It has placed all reliance in suit by the Government The steps are being marked out by Mr. B. D. Townsend, special United States Attorney, sent hither from North Da-kota by the Attorney-General. Mr. Townsend has a very intelligent grasp of the situation, and has delved into the questions involved farther than representative of the Government ever has gone. This paper has conficase against the Southern Pacificstronger than railroad attorneys and It is difficult to find any features of have become so pessimistic on account tobacco trust.

Whatever the Government shall do, whatever kind of sult it shall bring, it should take care to curb the rapacity of a set of speculative plunderers as greedy as the railroad. Government should not recognize their Daily, without Sunday, one year... 6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months. 3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months. 1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month. ... 6.00
Sunday, one year... 2.50
Sunday, one year (issued Thursday) 1.50
Weekly, one year (issued Thursday) 1.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year... 3.50
The ideal solution would be forfeiture The ideal solution would be forfeiture

> Oregon & California Railroad and the Southern Pacific never have observed the terms under which the Govern granted the lands. The railroad has sold the land in bulk and in great tracts, in violation of the proviso that it should sell only to actual settlers, at not more than \$2.50 an acre and in tracts of not more than 160 acres to one purchaser. It has exploited the lands at home and abroad as its own feesimple possession, unlimited by the conditions which Congress imposed and to which the railroad agreed, in accepting the lands. From the very mopassed it has sought to repudiate restrictions in the laws which gave the ands into their trusteeship.

The railroad sought vainly to push the acts through Congress without the estricting proviso. When forced to admit the proviso to the acts of April 10, 1869, and May 4, 1870, the railroad schemed to repudiate it. Congress believed it was granting lands in order o obtain railroads for Oregon. But the fact was that the railroad promoters promised a railroad for the particular purpose of getting hold of the land. The raffroad obtained some 6,000,000 acres This land it was to sell for not more than \$2.50 an acre, and only to actual settlers. The sum turned into its hands was, therefore, not to exceed \$15,000,000, or thereabouts. It has sold some 3,000,-000 acres. The proceeds have been so much more than \$2.50 an acre that there is reason to believe investigation will show that half the 6,000,000 acres has brought to the coffers of the rallroad the \$15,000,000 maximum intended by Congress. The remainder of the land, nearly 3,000,000 acres-worth \$30,-000,000 or more-should pass into the hands of actual settlers for one-fourth that sum, and the proceeds, instead of accruing to the railroad, should go into the public treasury. The railroad has

received all that justly belongs to it. The debates in Congress prior to passage of the act of May 4, 1870, show that that body believed it was passing a bill which would prevent creation of a land monopoly and would make the lands forever open to actual settlers for purchase at \$2.50 an acre. needs but to read the record of the debates to see how plainly expressed was this purpose of Congress. Prior to the passage of the act of April 10, 1869, seems to have been no deon this question. But as proviso in each bill is pracbate tically identical and as Congress refused to pass either act until the proviso was inserted, the aim of Congress

was the same in each case. The very land monopoly which has grown up in the last thirty years was predicted by members of Congress who fought the two bills. Senator George H. Williams, of Oregon, denied the possibility of a monopoly, and on April 29, 1870, we find him speaking as follows: The objection which the Senator makes to the objection when he senator makes to this bill is not available, for the reason that the bill provides expressly that every foot of the land shall be sold to actual settlers. The lands granted are as open, under the pro-visions of this bill, to actual settlers as they

grocer or banker, or a country mer-chant or farmer, or a railroad clerk or hireling, has no business on the railompany. The railroad has trafficked in the lands as its own absolute possession. It has sold or refused to sell as it chose charged whatever price it wanted and disposed of as many acres to one pur-

chaser, in excess of 160 as it pleased. In the last four years it has refused to sell any land at all. Applications for purchase, presented by would-be actual settlers, its agents recently threw into the waste basket in San Francisco. It recognizes the right of no person to go upon the lands as actual settlers.

This monopoly professes to be greater than the law. Numerous mor in the same pose, have been haled into court in the last two or three years. Let the Southern Pacific be haled into court, too.

And in killing the railroad monopoly the Government should not make prey for the shark speculators.

STRONG WHEAT SITUATION. The Government crop report, which appeared Wednesday, had an unusual effect on the market. Taking the proximately \$2,000,000,000. Of this imfigures at their face value, it seemed clear that the crop had falled to make any recovery from the bad condition in which it was reported by the June report. In ordinary seasons this would ciently bullish to warrant a substantial advance. But, instead of advancing. the Chicago market yesterday slid off nearly 21/2 cents per bushel. It is such weeks hovering around just below the tion of this phase of the matter some overlooked. Even if the 1907 cropshould prove no worse than is now indicated by Government reports, 'it will fall at least 125,000,000 bushels be-

low the crop of 1906. Trade estimates, based on the June eport, placed the probable out-turn at 590,000,000 to 615,000,000 bushels, Accepting the maximum figure as accurate, would have an exportable surplus of less than 60,000,000 bushels, The comparative insignificance of this surplus can be understood when it is noted that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, our exports, flour in-cluded, reached a total of 185,000,000 bushels. The bullishness of the situation is intensified by the fact that the For these reasons The Oregonian has European wheat yield is estimated by conservative London Statist as 240,000,000 bushels less than that of bulk of this shrinkage. 1906. With a shortage of at least 120,-000,000 bushels in the American 'crop and twice that amount in Europe, there

ducing countries a burden far in excess of their capacity to handle. The Argentine, after breaking all previous records, with shipments of 110.- But a large share of that lost \$2,000,-000,000 bushels for the season ending bushels per week, and, before the new dence in his ability to make a strong crop in this country begins to move, for the purpose of illegitimate inflawill have practically ceased shipping.

will be placed on other wheat-pro-

we exported last year. The Chicago than was actually justified. operators have been having plenty of market following a bullish crop report.

REPENTING AT LEISURE.

Incessant crying of a small child in a dwelling in Cottage Grove, Tuesday, led to finding its mother lying unconsclous on a bed. Two doctors and several women brought her to, only to see entertained of her recovery. The report is that a month ago the husband the town to secure work and neighbors think she had no word from him and became despondent. "The larder was reported empty," the story concludes. The woman is 20 years old and the baby but a year.

There are any number of morals, several sermons and many lectures to be taken from this incident, but the strongest is the object-lesson to girls who plunge into married life altogether early, aided and abetted by the nasculine provider (sic) also too young and shiftless to fulfill duties of which he has no inkling. Of course "the lar der was empty," and it will be, more or less of the time in these cases of young people who succumb to the glamor of a family these times of high prices. The worn-out saying that "the Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" would better be changed into a prayer for the Lord to stiffen the backbone of the lamb to withstand the winds of adversity. Going off to hunt work is an easy masculine way of dodging a responsibility and leaving dependent ones to the mercy of the Lord and the neighbors.

It is a poor excuse of a man who cannot get all the work he wants where he is known. In these cases the husband never runs up against an empty larder on his travels. Getting married is "dead easy"; getting along is not. And as the trouble always falls on the wife and little one, the lesson reads plain to the young woman to consider well the step and hesitate, though it "breaks the match." Years later she

FINDING A MARKET FOR FRUIT. The prosperous farming Yamhil

nery is to be built at once to take care of this product, the purpose being to have it in readiness to handle Fall fruits and vegetables.

grown anywhere, rotting on the ground figure. by the ton, year after year, had a most depressing effect upon farmers great world this reason vanished, but whys and wherefores. the fruit in may localities has perished just the same-partly in accordance this year surplus fruit grown in the be down to normal, if not lower, sheltered valley of Chehalem will not be allowed to go to waste.

WALL-STREET LOSSES.

The approximate loss sustained by the victims of the rich man's panic in the first half of the current year have been reduced to figures by the Eastern financial journals. By taking the high point reached by railroad and indus trial stocks between January 1 and June 30, and deducting the low point, the net losses are shown. These losses have reached the bewlidering total of \$1,361,505,000 in the principal railroad securities and \$609,991,000 in the principal industrials, a grand total of apmense sum the Hill and Harriman railroad stocks are credited with losses of more than \$420,000,000. In these figures alone may be found plenty of excuse for the wave of pessimism which has been sweeping over Wall street and has even spread across the Atlantic where there are large holdings of the securities that have suffered so heavily in the liquidating process.

As the stocks and bonds in these railroad companies, in which this enormous shrinkage has taken place, are popularly supposed to have a value based on cost and earning power of the property represented, a casual glance at the figures might lead to the inference that the railroads and manufacturing plants had lost the power to return dividends on their working That this view is erroneous is made plain by a number of features of the statements. For example, we find that Standard Oil suffered a tween high and low of \$68,810,000, and Pullman shares showed a decline of \$31,135,000, American Steel, on its com mon and preferred stock, showed losses of \$155,000,000. These three well-known monopolies are still supreme in their respective fields. That there should be any such decline in their securities offers ample evidence that the prices had been forced too high by the same Wallstreet gamblers who had to bear the

Actual railroad properties, such as roadbed, track, locomotives, cars and moto settle it between themselves, other equipment, were never more valnable than at the present time every other line of legitimate business has been making remarkably large returns on the capital actually inves 000,000 never was capital actually in vested. It consisted mostly of air and water injected into legitimate stocks tion. The Wall-street gamblers who

most persons hitherto have supposed very pronounced weakness in the of this slump in prices strictly speak-American situation, if we except the ing have not lost \$2,000,000,000. They stocks on hand, which are unusually have simply failed to unload their so large for so late in the old season. The curities on the general public at a fig-American visible last Monday showed ure \$2,000,000,000 higher than seems war-46,849,000 bushels, an amount that has ranted by the law of supply and de not been exceeded on a corresponding mand. In the smash it is probable that date since 1900. There is nothing very a good many innocent legitimate hold-formidable in the size of this visible, ers of railroad stocks have suffered, for however, when we consider that the the Wall-street gamblers sometimes crop now coming on will be so small "copper" their bets-and in the "hedg-that we shall be unable to ship within ing" process may have aided in stam-125,000,000 bushels of the amount that peding some securities to a lower level

> In such cases shareholders of only "action" since the crop damage became moderate means, who might have had tangible, and, in their efforts to keep up the excitement of the game, they have at times forced prices down boards. On the whole, however, this rich man's panic has hurt but few ranted. Manipulation of this kind is aside from those whose folly and undoubtedly responsible for a bearish thimble-rigging finance were responsible for its coming. Creative industry has added many millions in value to actually existing wealth in this country since January 1, and there has been no disappearance or depreciation in value of any that was here prior to that date. With these facts before us is easy to understand how the and prosperous West, untrammeled by her go into convulsions. Some hope is the ticker fluctuations of Wall street, is still booming along on prosperity's highway. So far as the West is concerned. Wall street can continue to lose its theoretical millions so long as the intrinsic value of property and its earning power is not affected.

> Definite announcement has at last been made that the steamer Lawton is to be placed on the Portland route. The Lawton will be the largest and finest boat yet placed on the run between Portland and San Francisco and for this reason we shall feel duly thankful to Mr. Schwerin. Now if he will let the contract for a couple of new fast passenger steamers for the route, he will soon be in a position to take care of the business that now seeks an outlet on Puget Sound, or the amour. It takes hustle to support by some of the small scrap heaps that amble up and down the Coast a trifle slower than good windjammers.

Joe Day, fresh from the land of Sherock Holmes, Scotland Yard and other accessories of successful thief-taking permitted fugitive Thompson to escape when he was within two days' travel of Portland, The New York dis-patches announcing Day's arrival on the Campania said that the passengers on board were unaware that Thompson was Day's prisoner. Day now has detective said when he missed Thomp son would be interesting, but it would very hard on a phonograph which might have had to listen to it

Customs duties collected at the Portand Custom-House during the month of June averaged more than \$3000 per day, and, for the year ending June 30 reached a total of \$1,157,329. The increase over the best previous year or record was more than \$300,000. Figures ommunity of which Newberg is the of this kind are an eloquent tribute enter and shipping point will, after to Portland's prestige in the foreign They are not the trade that for the large surplus of fruits and veg- goes from car to ship or ship to car etables that are grown there. A can- but the business that is actually handled and distributed from this port.

A prominent logger, in discussing the ruits and vegetables.

This is a step in unison with that of within sixty days, says that wages will progress, and one that promises to be probably be lower and charges for of permanent value. Industry that board higher when the camps reopen compels tribute from the soil should If the sawmill men adopt this system, be matched by enterprise that turns | the price of logs will be lower and the this tribute to full account. The spec- price of lumber higher. The consumtacle of fruit, as fine as the finest er's position in the matter cuts no

A resident of the Capital City wants and was long viewed with unconcealed to know why Salem cannot build an wonder by travelers up and down the electric line to the coast, as Eugene is Willamette Valley. The excuse of doing. If he really wants to know, let "no market" has long ceased to be a him prepare a stock subscription blank, legitimate one, so far as dried and put down his own subscription first and Circuiate Oregon was brought in touch with the townsmen. He will find out all the

It will be only a short time now with the fixed habit of letting it rot until we shall receive reports of large and parily because there was not crops of potatoes sold at high prices among local growers men with capital showing large profits per acre. Then and enterprise sufficient to install a farmers everywhere will plan to put in cannery. Both of these obstacles have potatoes next year, and when another been overcome in Newberg, and after season shall have passed the price will

> Salem's fine cherry fair cannot help but stimulate a profitable industry that seldom figures in the grand total at the end of the year. Oregon's annual product of first-rate berries and small fruit aggregates a very large sum very widely distributed.

Larger and steadily increasing car goes between Portland and Coos Bay ports illustrates again the well-known maxim: When you want more business, go after it. By the way, Alaska hasn't closed her doors against Portland. Seattle has given the Christian En

deavorers the glad hand and reached

out for their modest purses with the other hand by charging them Scattle prices and a little more for meals board and other things. Mover says he didn't conspire to kill Steunenberg, and Haywood also swears he didn't. They appear to be willing

to admit that Steunenberg was killed and that Orchard killed him. For fun, no doubt A local orchardist advertises Black Republic cherries. This bobtail nomenclature may be taken as a concession to the political associates of Genera

Powers. Albany is to have an apple butter factory. If it turns out a product like our mothers used to make, it will add to Oregon's fame as a food state.

Killfeather, Frederick Holman and Pat

Long without precedent is the daily ist of guests arriving at Portland ho tels. Emphasia is here given of the necessity for expansion.

In permitting his latest-shall we say last?-charge to escape, Joe Day has ione nothing inconsistent with his record as a detective. It looks like a good proposition to

let Admiral Evans and Admiral Yama-Perhaps we ought to be thankful that no trust was formed to put screws

under the price of ice cream. Perhaps if Mrs. C. M. Thomas were reated for billousness she would write in a different tone.

There is no doubt concerning Uncle Sam's determination to smoke out the

THE NEW INHERITANCE TAX LAW MORE THEOLOGY AND DOGMA Feature of Measure Enacted by the New York Legislature.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

One of the noteworthy acts of the present Legislature was signed by the overnor and became a law of the atc. This is the direct inheritance islation taxing collateral inheritances only. The tax commission of 1897. known as the Dunbar commission, recommended a direct inheritance tax of the uniform rate of 5 per cent, with certain moderate exemptions, deeming a graduated rate of doubtful constitutionality. The recess tax committee of the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of this date on my letter. I know the influence—especially on the young—of a secular paper such as The Oregonian's comments of the comments of the uniform rate of 5 per cent, with certain moderate exemptions, deeming a graduated rate of doubtful constitutions. tionality. The recess tax committee of the last Legislature reported in favor of a graduated tax upon the direct inheritances, and the bill it submitted has been closely followed by the measure now a law. Its provisions as to exemptions, graduations and rates are substantially as follows:

Collegent inheritances, above \$1000.

Collateral inheritances, above \$1000, excepting charitable, religious educational institutions, 5 per cent and Direct inheritances, class A (father, mother, husband, wife and lineal descendants, natural or adopted, including husband of daughter or wife of

Above \$250,000 Inheritances, class B (brother, sister, nephew or niece of decedent): \$1,000 or less Exempt
Not exceeding \$25,000 Bper cent
Between \$25,000 and \$100,000 4 per cent
Above \$190,000 5 per cent

This cannot be called a radical meas-This cannot be called a radical measure. Even though admitting the principle of graduation, it is less severe than the proposal of the Dunbar commission. It would have been better or more equitable if the classifications had been extended further and the rates increased to apply only to the amount by which one class exceeds another, as suggested by President Roosevelt in his Jamestown speech. For example, if inheritances of between \$25,000 and \$50,000 pay 2 per cent, let inheritances from \$50,000 to \$100,000 pay 2 per cent up to \$50,000. \$100,000 pay 2 per cent up to \$53,000 of the total, and 3 per cent on the excess over \$50,800, and so on up, which process would equitably admit of high-er rates extended up to 15 or 20 per cent for the excess in the highest

grades, as with inheritance exceeding \$1,000,000 or so.

But as an original effort in inhertrance tax legislation, it will do, and
recent decisions of Federal and state
courts leave little or no question as
to the constitutionality of such a law.
It applies equally to the real and personal property, and has been calculated \$1,000,000 or so. to yield an annual revenue to the state of \$1,500,000 additional to the present state income of some \$600,000 from the colluteral inheritance tax.

THE CODE NAPOLEON. How a Husband May Make a Wife

Нарру. A Philadelphia woman seeks a divorce on the ground that her husband is discourteous and refuses to take her to dances and the country club. The lady has a naive conception of happiness and matrimony. Yet her complaints are frivolous only to be human. And to the man who married her, to the men who have married her kind, might be commended Napoleon's letter to his brother, who was managing to spoll the temper of Hortense by neglect of the simplest, most "frivolous" details. The man who had the husiness of all Europe in his hands yet found time to dictate thousands of letters on various personal matters of which this one is a specimen:

which this one is a specimen:

You treat a young woman the wrote to Louis) as one would treat a regiment. You have the best and most virtuous of wives, and you make her unhappy. Let her dance as much as she wishes; it is natural at her age. I have a wife of 40, and writing to her from the fleid of battle I bid her go to balls. And you wish a wife of 20, who sees her life elipping by, who has all her flusions, to live in a cloinier, to spend her days like a nurse, always engaged in washing her child. * * I should not say all this did I not feel an interest in you Render the mother of your children happy. There is only one way. It is to show her much esteem and confidence. Unhapply, you have too good a wife. If you had one who was coqueite, she would lead you by the nose. But your wife is proud, the very idea that you can entertain a bad opinion of her grieves and revoits her. You should have had one of the wives I know in Paris. She would have played you false and kept you at her knees.

Dr. Osler Says Soup Must Go.

What to Eat. Dr. William Osler, who has an opinion encerning chloroform and men who are 60 years old, is bitterly opposed to the drinking of soup, according to the state-ments of a New York merchant.

'My wife was a wreck from nervous dyspepsia,' said the merchant. 'Several prominent physicians in New York had treated her without success, and finally was advised to take her to Baltimore o see Dr. Osier. He inquired carefully about her habits, and particularly her lict. We described it without going into details, but this did not satisfy the great Tell me what you have for dinner

describing the nature of the courses, their number, and so on,' he insisted.

"'Well, usually we start with some good, nourishing soup, I began.
"'Stop right there,' interrupted Dr. Osier. 'Soup must go. There is a popular fallacy that soup is nourishing. That is a mistake. It is one of the most harmful things one can eat. It is worse than lobster. Of course, there are times when a simple beef or mutton broth is not to be condemned. But as a rule soup is positively dangerous. It dilutes the gastric juices and it ferments too rapidly to permit it to be easily digested. It is the greatest cause of dyspepsia and ner-vous disorders. Vegetable sonp should be thrown into the garbage pall, where it belongs, instead of being poured into a delicate stomach. Half the nervous wreeks among society folk who live well

are caused by eating soup.'
"Dr. Osler gave some other advice, which was followed by my wife in addition to giving up soup. Soup is never served at our table, and has not been for four years. My wife is well and strong and she can est anything on the menu except soup.'

Following the June Battle. Albany Democrat. What's the matter of engaging Gover nor Chamberlain for the next Fourth of July celebration? He draws.

Albany Herald.
You will never reach the top of the ladder by waiting for the elevator.

THE RIVER. Ahl the silken, sinuous river— See its scintiliant, silvery quivert Flowers on its borders throughing Forward lean with loving longing; While the westul, woolng willow Secks its become for a pillow.

Wanton winds there, too, are vying— Hear their soothing, soulful sighing: Maundering, wending onward ever Flows the shining, twining river, Goes the glaneling, dancing river. Through the leafy-lattice fiecking Comes the similarly apecking: Clouds and fishes shoulfy glimmering; Clouds and fishes shoulfy glimmering; Lilting birds its auriace familing; Moldering logs its edges spanning.

Mozery rocks like bearded sages
sit there silent through the ages.
On past lilies, purple, plumy.
On past caverns, solomi, gloomy,
Where sad memories have their dwelling,
Giadness, with the light, disselling;
On through sunshine, on through shadow,
or through forest on through meadow,
From the ice-peak to the occan,
With a never-coasing motion,
Gots the gleaming, beaming river.

Two Correspondents Differ Materially

in Elucidating the Problem.
PORTLAND, July 10.-(To the Editor.)-Though a busy professional man, who must snatch the time to write, I offer no apology for attempting

spread the truth as they see it. So, in that little-read story. "La Cnaumiere Indienne," of Bernardin de Saint Pierre, better known as the author of "Paul and Virginia," St. Pierre makes a poor outcast tell an English doctor who has sought the world over in vain for the truth: "We should im part the truth only to good men.

My references to dogma and theology were but incidental. I wished to try to neutralize to some extent such mato neutralize to some extent such ma-terialistic, not to say agnostic, utter-ances—so they seem to me—in the edi-torial of last Sunday's Oregonian, as: "Nature is working for no object that we can see. But what is Nature? Which recalls Pliate's 'jesting' ques-tion: "What is truth?" That question of The Oregonian I think the verse i quoted answers—at least answers those who are not entrenched, as The Oregonlan seems to me to be, behind a certain bitter contempt for Christianity, and anyhow, its ordained teachers.
Yet I sincerely and cheerfully acknowledge that The Oregonian has, in certain Sunday editorials, enlightened many doubting hearts and street. many doubting hearts, and given age to CHRISTIAN.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 8 .- (To the Editor.)—I desire to offer my tribute of appreciation to the leading editorial in last Sunday's Oregonian on the subject of "Nature's Care for Individuals and the Race." I wish to express my admiration for the author of such forcible, sensible English.

One sees so much intellectual twad-dle in the press, and hears so much nonsense from the platform and the nonzense from the platform and the pulpit on the subject of a guiding intelligence, that to find such a logical statement in The Oregonian, is traly gratifying.

A. E. HOUSE.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS' PENSIONS Mr. Paulsen Reasons That the Proposi-

Mr. Paulsen Reasons That the Proposition is Untenable.

PORTLAND, July 10.—(To the Editor.)

Regarding an article which recently appeared in The Oregonian on "Elderly
Government Clerks," why should a person who has for many years received
from the Government a salary that has
exceeded in most instances the amount
he or she could have earned in any other
vocation, and whose only excuse in most
cases for poverty is extravagance and
shiftlessness during the many years that shiftlessness during the many years that such person was in enjoyment of a sur-and in most instances liberal income and in most instances liberal income, even during periods of general business depression, receive any pension at all? The same reasons that are given in the article referred to against the plan of assessing this pension against the young-er clerks should apply with even greater force against the proposition to pay any pension at all. The Oregonian says: "With an assured annuity of \$500 the shiftless clerks could spend their entire carolings from month to month. Yet carolings from month to month. Yet this \$15 would come from the pockets of other employes who owe them nothing."

Do the people at large owe anything to these shiftless clerks? The man who puts in years of faithful service in the street-cleaning department of Portland is far better sputtled to a pension than is far better entitled to a pension than these well-paid clerks, because the com-pensation received by him is small in comparison.

THOMAS PAULSEN.

Cat Fondles a Rattlesnake. Tulsa (I. T.) Dispatch to New York

World.
The following story is told by Dr. McConnell, of Tulsa, who knows snakes and cats when he sees them:
Dr. McConnell was sitting en his porch when he saw a cat coming up the lawn dragging a rattlesnake about

three feet long.

The cat had the snake by the nape of the neck, if it had such a thing, and apparently was experiencing no trouble ting" its load

In "toting its load.

The felline carried his snakeship under the porch, and there, for 15 minutes she lovingly fonded it with her paws. Dr. McConnell called the members of Dr. Harrison's family to watch the performance. Finally a disagreement arose, and

the serpent was seen to strike wich edly at the cat. Tabby liked this phas of the situation fully as well as the amorous stunts, and fought back with The snake and the cat kept the duck up for probably five minutes, when the

spectators thought it was time to interfere, and the snake was killed. Leopard Caresses a Sparrow. New York World. It happened in the Central Park Zoo.

The keepers took from the leopard-mother to wean them her 3-months-old cubs, Alice, Teddy and Nicholas. The keepers put Alice in a little cage by herself, because her brothers have been treating her very rudely lately, cuffing and even biting her. That she might understand she had done with food for babes, that she might exercise her jaws and small, sharp teeth, some shinbones of beef were thrown in Alice's cage.

A sparrow, just about old enough to forage for Itself, flew in the cage, and alighting on a bone, hungrily pecked at a scrap of meat. The leopard, which is no bigger than a hig domestic cat its distant cousin, crouched, eyed the sparrow for a moment or two, and then stealthily approached it in just the way

In the Magazine Section of the Sunday Oregonian

WHEN STEUNENBERG PRESERVED ORDER

Full page of photographs showing the "bullpen" near the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, where 600 men were confined after the riots in 1899.

BEATING HOME IN A SMASHING BREEZE

Full-page picture in colors of a yachting seene on the Willamette River, made from a photo-

'BILL' CHANCE. INDIAN FIGHTER

Sketch of a man who killed treacherous Oregon redskins early in the '40s, and hates them like rattlesnakes. He gives the facts surrounding the Ben Wright massacre.

ONE OF PORTLAND'S ATTRACTIVE HOMES

Exterior and interior views of the attractive residence of Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, at the head of Lovejoy street.

WANTON SLAUGHTER OF TURTLE DOVES

Another of Homer Davenport's biting eartoons and a little lay sermon to go with it.

WILD BIRDS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

W. L. Finley, the well-known ornithologist, tells of the greatest rookeries on the Pacific Coast and discloses how fashion, not law, stopped the slaughter of grebes.

GARFIELD'S SUBSTITUTE A FAMED ATHLETE

Sketch of George W. Woodruff, Acting Secretary of the Interior, who was once the most famous football coach in the

CONSCIENCE IN

THE FIELD OF ART O. Henry, the most popular humorist of the day, tells how Andy deceived a Pittsburg millionaire who was taking on cul-

BILLIONS IN WORLD'S

NEW IMPROVEMENTS Dexter Marshall writes about colossal enterprises, now under way, which involve greater sums than were ever expended at one

QUEER POPULATION

OF TRIPOLI Frank G. Carpenter's topic for the current letter is the capital of Barbary, a desert City of 60,000 inhabitants.

DR. FURNIVALL,

PHYSICIAN-DETECTIVE "The Lodging-House Mystery" is the title of his latest narrative, most startling in the denouement.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWS-DEALER TODAY

everyone has seen a domestic cat stalk

a bird.

The sparrow seemed not the least afraid, but kept on pecking at the meat industriously. Slowly, slowly, the leopard approached the sparrow until the bird was her certain prey. Then Alice opened her mouth and

Did the leopard eat the bird? No, alldren, no. Director Smith, of the children, no. Zoo, and Head Keeper Snyder, who despise a nature taker, swear soleronly that Alice thrust out her tongue and caress-ingly licked the sparrow. Then Alice back and perched there for an hour.

Sister Sunshine.

Railinore Sun.

Sister Sunshine's sweet on me.

Takes my hand and sets me free.

Lifts the shadow from my face,
Airily, with dainty gracel

Sister Sunshine, how site smiler.

Till the heart forgets its trials!

Down the lane she dances sweet

With the blossoms at her feet,
And we follow, sister fair,

Brothers of forgotten care!

Sister Sunshine, oh, thou art Sister Synshine, oh, thou art Sweeter than an old sweethe

