The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1907.

THE MASTER BUILDER.

It has always been a subject of remark by those who have studied the history of federative government that the Constitution of the United States created the first government under a federal system that has operated directly upon the individual citizens. In all preceding efforts the federal government operated merely upon the states present and prospective, may make that created it, or through them. The such a favorable showing that money central government, therefore, was their agent, merely; and the sovereigns rate which must be paid. This, howthat created it, jealous preservers of their own power, withheld from the agent the authority necessary for its Harriman can see a profit in the project own vigorous existence. Federal government, therefore, till our experiment | can be perfected and money secured at with it culminated in the Constitution of 1789 had been a failure. There had many people in this city who are fabeen experiments during more twenty centuries, but always with the Oregon, and while they are not railroad same result. It was the introduction experts, their confidence in the reof a new principle, which gives the sources of that country is such that of a new principle, which gives the central government power to enact they feel no fear over the outcome laws and to enforce them upon individuals as well as upon states, and upon states through individuals, that gave our system its strength and marked a new departure in the science of federative government. In an article in the September num

r of the North American Review Hon. Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, Minister to Spain during the second admin-Istention of President Cleveland, and author of the best book yet published "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," of a treatise on "International Public Law" and other works of notable importance, gives the credit of this great idea to Pelatiah 1725, died at Philadelphia in 1795, Mr. Taylor shows that in a pamphlet published by Pelatiah Webster in 1783 the plan was elaborated of creating a federal government that should not be dependent on the states, but should operate or act directly upon the citizen. "That," says Taylor, "was Pelatlah Websier's contribution to the science of had been waiting more than two thousand years." This it was that gave our central government power to defend itself against the states that attacked it

Jefferson and his party never liked nor even understood the new system. That was the reason why Jefferson committed his party to them. These their midst ready for business, the Constitution and its powers. They were before, because no money is avail-were accepted by Jefferson's party of able for operation. that day and passed on to its successors. In the Southern States the Democratic party employed them for assertion of the original sovereignty of the states, and of their right to resume that sovereignty by withdrawal from

Hon. Hannis Taylor calls the autho of this plan of federal government-the plan that makes It strong and assures its perpetuity-"the mightlest of all the Websters." More specifically: "The the plant itself is tangible property idea of a supreme federal government, which the investors own or which they idea of a supreme federal government, strictly organized, and operating directly on the citizen, and not on the states | tent the operation of a cannery is composing the federation, was the inwithout doubt or cavil, of Pelatiah Webster, a native of Connecticut, an adopted son of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the University of Has any one of those great communities ever produced in any other person so great a son? His grandeur is equaled only by the neglect of his fel-

plays queer pranks in the lives of nations as well as individuals, and it is not impossible that China may some day rise up in her might and even up the score with her late conquerors. Japan has not yet recovered from the awful punishment which she received from Russia before hard-earned victory perched upon the Nippon flag. In thi enfeebled condition the Chinese, with improved knowledge of war, might be able to put some deep crimps in Japanese war prestige.

MR. HARRIMAN'S MISSION.

The result of Mr. Harriman's per-onal inspection of the Central Oregon ountry will be awaited with much interest in this state. The magnitude of he task involved in making such a trip as that just completed by the railroad king would be better understood if it were definitely known how fev Oregonians who have lived in this city and state all their lives have ever made the trip. This visit of Mr. Harriman brings the matter of construction of a allroad into Central Oregon up to the court of last resort, so far as the sysem controlled by that gentleman is oncerned. The rattroad magnate will return to headquarters thoroughly equipped with a personal knowledge of the country to be traversed by the pro-posed line. This knowledge will be flanked by exhaustive reports from engineers who for months have been running lines through that territory and other reports from traffic experts who have studied the country from a traffic-producing standpoint.

In an interview printed in yesterday's Oregonian Mr. Harriman alluded to this accumulation of data as being great for hasty digestion, and said that consideration of the various conditions attendant on railroad construction in a new country would require time before a decision could be reached. Pendng result of this personal investigation and assimilation of the elaborate infor mation prepared by engineers and traffic officials, there should be a sus-pension of criticism of the Harriman policy in this particular field. Among all of the charges, just and unjust, that have been laid at the door of the rallroad king, and with all of the adverse criticism of his policies, no one has ever accused him of lacking hard business sense. He is now in possession of facts and data which will enable him to estimate with almost mathematical accuracy what it will cost to build a road into Central Oregon, what the ountry is now producing and what it can be made to produce when railroad facilities are provided.

No one will question Mr. Harriman's ability or that of his engineers in these natters, and they can accordingly be rusted to figure out a result with much greater accuracy than is possible by any other method. As Mr. Harriman said in his interview, no one cares to build railroads with 7 per cent money, especially if the supply at that high figure is only limited. But, having reduced the Central Oregon proposition to a plain mathematical basis, where he can determine whether the returns immediate and prospective, justify the outlay, it is doubtful if even dear noney would postpone early construc tion of the line. A few years ugo plenty of money for railroad work was obtainable at 4 per cent, and even lower, and cheap money made it much easier to build new roads.

The Central Oregon proposition, after it is reduced to a question of cost of construction and operation, and returns will be forthcoming regardless of the ever, is hardly probable, but it may b regarded as a certainty that if Mr he will build the line as soon as plans millar with the possibilities of Central the Harriman investigation. The territory involved can stand on its merits, and if they are not recognized by Mr Harriman they will be by others. Mr Harriman is more frank than his steam ship manager, Mr. Schwerin, and admits that his steamship service out of Portland Is not at all in keeping with the demands that are made on it. This he has promised to remedy as soon as he can secure ships, and it is to be re gretted that the greatest handlean he suffers in securing them is one levied by the Government, whose foolish navigation laws prohibit him from going into the world's markets and purchasing the best steamers at prices as low as are paid by foreign shipowners. Ore. gon has lost nothing by this visit of the greatest railroad man of the age and perhaps if he came oftener and took a little more personal interest in these matters he would be subject to less censure than has been given him.

FINANCING A FRUIT CANNERY.

Very unfortunate is the situation federal government, for which the world which confronts the fruitgrowers of Freewater, Umatilla County, who recently raised funds among themselves to erect a cannery. According to news reports, the corporation was formed through secession and brought on the with a capital of \$12,000. This amount was subscribed and paid in, and has been expended in erection of a building and installation of machinery. Now there are no funds for operation and drew up the resolutions of 1798 and the plant is idle. With a cannery in resolutions were simply a negation of fruitgrowers are no better off than they

> At first glance the suggestion many concern should have foreseen this contingency and should have provided for funds in addition to those needed for building purposes. But very likely this penses that many a mutual enterprise meets an untimely end. To get money for building purposes is easier because may take as security. But to some exuncertainty. Even if prices be right, even if the record be full of errors poor management may result in opera-tion at a loss. If the management be good, the season may be an unfavor-able one as to prices. Money-lenders also tend to discourage speculative apas a rule would hesitate to put up a peals and thwart the efforts of thos very large sum with fruit yet to be attorneys who, having the wrong side bought and packed as security, yet the of a case, delight to have the court

fruit-purchasing firm which must have as security not only a contract for the fruit, but also a stipulation that the concern furnishing the money shall control the manner of packing and the handling of the money. In other words, in order to secure money for operating a mutual enterprise must practically sell out to fruitbuyers-the very people perhaps, who were to be avoided by the establishment of a mutual plant. The owners of the mutual packing plant take all the chances of loss-the men who furnish the money for operation stand to win the bulk of the profits, if there are any.

AN EDITOR'S WORK.

For further answer to recent critiisms upon his newspaper and his speeches, in some of which criticisms it has been intimated that as a leader of thought and action he has had no great success, Mr. Henry Watterson adds some readable observations and reflections. These that follow refer especially to an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer:

functions as an editor, he may aspire to be come a tencher, and this the editor of the Courier-Journal has indifferently essayed—not with so great a lack of success and follow-ing as the inquirer is at such pains to point out—for these four decades he has held his out—for these four decades he has held his own against all comers, leading often what seemed to be very foriorn hopes indeed, but in the end vindicated by events; as, for ex-ample, his fight to remove the old "black laws" from the statute books of Kentucky; his fight for the acceptance of the war amend-ments as the treaty of peace between the North and the South; his fight against greensm and free sliverism, and in favor of and currency and the public faith and oredit; his fight for "a tariff for revenupopulism and socialism, finding their ex-pression in half-baked schemes of innovation and thinly-disguised efforts for evading the limitations of the law, in each of these fights he fought against odds, taking his political life in his hand, nor ever seking quarter or preferment for himself.

Is it nothing to have stood 40 years in a single place contending for one's conception of truth and retaining not a diminished but an increasing audience of readers, claiming nothing the while except the confidence and respect of the vicinage, and getting both? And miss it be charged as an offense—if it be true—that he is only a "phrase maker," many of whose phrases have led parties to victorious battle, nor one of them has lowered any patriotic or moral or manly standard? limitations of the law, in each of any patriotic or moral or manly standard intellectually the journalist can only intellectually the journalist can only be the interpreter and the historian of the best thought of his time. If he interprets history truly, steedfast in his aims and faithful to his ideals, he has given of his best, having his ideals, he has given of his best, havin, millilled at once his mission in the world an the reason of his being. To try him by an other test is to perpetrate injustice as we as to missonceive conditions and relations. We feel assured that the Inquirer would not lessen its standing with the recording angel if it revised both its perspective and its judgment.

MR. U'REN A CANDIDATE.

Mr. U'Ren has expressly reserved his onstitutional right to become a candidate for the United States Senate but says he is not a candidate at this time. But why should he seek a seat in the United States Senate when he can accomplish so much more outside? Mr. U'Ren was once a member of the Leg-Islature from Clackamas County. Can anyone point to a piece of legislation originated by him while he was a mem ber of that body? As a private citizen however, he has accomplished much To him is accorded credit (or censure) for the adoption of the initiative and referendum, the direct primary, the home rule for cities amendment, and several other measures of minor importance. Not in a thousand years of ervice in the Legislature could Mr. U'Ren have done so much legislating. he aspires to be a National law maker why not devise a National initiative and referendum and get it adopted, and then proceed to remedy all the Governmental ills to which this country is heir? Place limitations upon the activities of so effective a man as Mr. U'Ren by electing him to the United States Senate? It would be equal to burying him alive

POETS AND HISTORY.

The "Old South" lectures for young cools in Boston during the Summe just ended, as announced by a leafle sent out by the directors of the "Old South Work," were devoted to the subject of "Boston History in the Bostor Poets." These lectures took up the various subjects in the history of the city as touched by Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell, The subject was instinct with interest, not nly to Boston, but to New England, to which these poets by birth belonged and to the wider public that has felt it innumerable ways the inspiration that found expression in their poems. General as well as local history claims these names and the work for which they stand. They were Americans allborn and bred upon New England soil it is true, but lifted by their high conceptions of liberty, brotherhood, justice and humanity out of the narrow view that is shut in by the hills that environ the place of birth.

Whittier wrote his memorial and sent forth under the title of "Snow Bound"; Longfellow wrote his and named it "Morituri Solutamus"; Lowell will speak to future generations through the "Vision of Sir Launfal," and Holmes through "Old Ironsides." New England has no claim upon these poems that the whole Nation does no share, and it can utter no eulogy of their inspired writers that all loyal and appreciative Americans will not in-

The Alabama Bar Association, through its committee on correspondence, has taken the lead in a move-ment for revision of state laws govwill make is that the organizers of the erning the right of new trial, because of errors at the first trial of a cause. The rule in most of the states at present is that when the trial court has committed an error, such as in the admission of evidence or in giving incould not have been done. It is in se-curing ready cash for operation ex-structions to the jury, the error is presumed to be prejudicial to the interest of the party against whom the ruling has been made. The practice which the Alabama Bar Association seeks to have adopted is that now prevailing in England, that the Appellate Court n not reverse a case or grant a new tria speculation. It is at least involved in If it is satisfied the verdict was just,

The proposed rule is unquestionably a reasonable one, and, if adopted

they most likely must come from a Court is satisfied that the verdict was correct, principles of justice do not de mand a new trial because of some error in admitting evidence.

Lawyers are officers of the court In theory they are supposed to aid the court in arriving at a correct conclution. Nevertheless, their zeal for their clients sometimes induces them to lead a court into error in the hope that if the verdict shall be adverse, a new trial can be had and a favorable verdict secured when time or the removal of witnesses have made conditions more advantageous. Knowing that new trials are sometimes granted because of errors, even though the verdict was just, the losing party will take an appeal in the hope either of securing at new trial that to which he is not entitled to, or of compelling his advershry to accept an Inequitable com promise in order to terminate the little gation.

The present rule in England upon this subject is the outgrowth of many years of experience and is apparently effective in reducing litigation, for less than four per cent of the cases appealed are sent back for new trial. When it is remembered that the new rule discourages speculative appeals, it will be seen that the percentage of new trials is even smaller, as compared with the record under the former prac-The Alabama Bar Association has taken up a good work and should succeed.

Senator Ankeny, of Walla Walla, still has nearly two years of his term ahead of him, but the date for electing his successor is not so far away as to prevent a large number of early entries for the race. Among the latest to appear is R. L. McCormick, of Tacoma who made an unsuccessful race Mayor of Tacoma a few years ago. Mr McCormick is the Western representative of the Weverhaeuser timber inter ests, and is said to be a close friend of James J. Hill. Naturally, King County should rush to the support of a friend of Mr. Hill, but, unfortunately, this friend lives in Tacoma, and for that reason will. If elected, be obliged to sethe necessary number of votes outside of King County. It is possible that the candidacy of a Tacoma man is being secretly fostered by Ankeny in order to insure the support of the Sedelegation in the Washington Legislature

Reports from east of the Cascades show some damage to the wheat crop through an excess of rain. It is regret table in the extreme that the largest ever produced in the Pacific Northwest should be cut down at har vest after successfully escaping the climatic perils earlier in the season. actual loss in quantity up to the pres ent time has not been serious, but there are complaints of damage to the quality, which will, of course, affect the price. Much of the damage already suffered could be remedied by a fer days of warm sunshine, and throughout a large territory in Eastern Washington and Oregon there is today a me earnest longing for sunshine than there has ever been for rain, even in the Springtime, when it was sadly needed.

Many years the generally accepted ronunciation of "Coguille" has been Ko-keel, with accent on the last sylla-The word has been supposed a corruption of some Indian term, or identical with French coquille, meaning shell, as pointed out by Judge William Foley in yesterday's Oregonian But Judge Foley's bestowal of the French pronunciation-something like ko-ki-l-cannot be accepted by English The nearest approach possible tongue. is ko-keel. Recent attempts to hav the word pronounced ko-kwill ignore both the ploneer pronunciation and the possible identity of the word with the French.

A young man who has just now com o Oregon from one of the new districts of Canada says that in many places there the greater part of the settlers are deserters from the United States Army. Doubtless; for there they are exempt from arrest as deserters. these there are now many thousands, and the numbers are constantly in creasing. The American soldier ought to have \$25 a month, and his labors should be confined to military exercises, which, however, ought to be sufficiently operose. The soldier doesn't like to be a scullion or officer's valet.

"It's an ill wind," etc. While the sprinkling pot of J. Pluvius has been dripping too freely over the grain fields and hop fields of the state, it has dampened the forests and slashings to such an extent that forest fires are few in number and of only small proportions Some of this immunity from the Autumnal smudge is due to the good work of the forest rangers, but climatic con-ditions play the most important part in aiding or retarding the spread of a forest fire.

Celebration of the Fourth of July throughout the United States this year cost the lives of 164 of the citizens of our glorious country, and injured 4249 more-many of the latter being maimed for life. But, like Blenheim, it was "a glorious victory." The figures are supplied by the Journal of the American Medical Association, which has been at pains to gather them.

At Billings, Mont., Sunday, eight minent business men of the city sat down to a banquet given by Lee Quock a Chinese restaurant-keeper. It is ap-parent from this that Montana is still sticking to her old traditions, which failed to make any distinction in the color of men so long as they could "stand the gaff."

Members of the Hawkeye Society at Hood River say they are glad they left Iowa. And natives of Oregon are glad they did. Hawkeyes make good Oregonians. We haven't anything to say against Iowa except that it is a good state to leave if one has a ticket to Oregon.

Attacked on one side by the railroads in the way of prohibitive rates on the mill product and threatened on the other by the Government, the lumber trust may have to take to the woods.

Increased demand for prime Oregon apples is reported from New York. And right here at home the folks are "en-

MOB LAW AND GENIUS. Prescience of Abraham Lincoln, Shown Seventy Years Ago.

New York Sun. A little more than 70 years ago a young lawyer of Springfield, Ill., deliv-ered before the Young Men's Lyceum. of that town, an address upon "The Perpetuation of Our Political Institu-tions." It contains many passages of a curious present timeliness. For example, Mr. Lincoln spoke of "the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of courts," and of "this mob-ocratic spirit which is now abroad in the land. The then recent burning of negro at St. Louis suggested this line of thought, which led the orator these words, now a classic of American literature:

An literature:

Let reverence for the laws be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, manacs, let it be preached from the putpit, proclaimed in tegniative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the Nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

But what cause was there to sup-ose danger to American political institutions? They had lasted 50 years: why should they not last 50 times long? Mr. Lincoln's explanation is of living interest still. Many men satisfied their ambition and won perishable renown by staking their all upon the experiment of republican government. Well, the experiment is successful; "the game is caught; and I believe it is true that with the catch-ing end the pleasures of the chase." Men of talents and ambition will con tinue to spring up. Can they gratify their ruling passion by maintaining an edifice built by others? In Mr. Lin-

coln's opinion, "most certainly" no Many great and good men, sufficiently qual hed for any task they should undertake, may ever be found whose ambition would aspire to tothing beyond a sent in Congress, a Guber natorial or a Presidential chair, but such be one not to the family of the lion or th ribe of the eagle. What! Think you these claces would satisfy an Alexander, a Caesa or a Napoleon? Never! Towering gentus dis nine a beaten path. It seeks regions hither inexplored. It sees no distinction in adding tory to story upon the monuments of fam-rected to the memory of others. It denies that it is giory snough to serve under any hief. It scorms to fread in the footsteps of ny predecessor, however filustrious, hirsts and burns for distinction. * * * Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some man possessed of the lottlest gentus, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us?

ap among us?

Distinction will be his paramount object,
and although he would as willingly, perhaps
more so, acquire it by doing good as harm,
ret that opportunity being post and nothing
eft to be done in the way of building up, he could set boldly to the task of pulling down How did this obscure country law ver come to appreciate and predict so fully the irresistible compelling cravfully the irresistible compelling crav-

DAVIS' GRIEF AT LINCOLN'S DEATH Reminiscence of a Daughter After Seeing Copy of Old Proclamation. Colorado Springs Special to N. Y. Tribune.

When Mrs. Margaret Howell Jeffer-son Davis Hayes, daughter of the Pres-ident of the Confederacy, learned that a member of the 15th Pennsylvania avairy, attending the reunion here Hotel a copy of the old proclamation offering a reward of \$360,000 for the arrest of her father and other Con-federate leaders for alleged complicity the assassination of President Lin oln, she immediately raised a protest o General William J. Palmer, the host of the reunion.

Before her protest had been received. owever, General Palmer had heard of the proclamation and ordered that it be taken down, out of deference to Mrs. Hayes, who is the wife of J. A. Hayes, a banker in Colorado Springs. "I was a small child at that time," Mrs. Hayes wrote, "and like most Southern children, I looked upon Lincoln as the arch-enemy of my coun As the servants and guards around as were thoughtlessly rejoicing at assassination, I ran to my father with He gravely and me in his arms and explained to me that this terrible deed was done by a crazy man, who no doubt thought he was the savier of the South, but was

really her worst enemy.
""Always remember, my little daugh ter, no wrong can ever make a right,' he said. The South does not wish her rights to come through dastardly murders, but through fair fights.' Then e sighed heavily, and said:

"This is the heaviest blow that ould have been dealt to the Southern ause. Lincoln was a just man, and would have been fair and generous in his treatment of the Southern people. his successor is a man we can expect nothing from."

The Cardinal's Wife.

September Lippincott's. Cardinal Gibbons, the venerable head of the Catholic Church in America, is one of the most democratic men in the country. He also enjoys a good joke, even when told at his own expense. He nce related how a Baltimore newspaper nan who may have been more zealous in journalism than learned in religion called at the cardinal's house one day to ask his eminence for information concerning some church matter. 'The cardinal is out of the city," said

Father Fletcher, who received the caller. "Then may I see Mrs. Gibbons?" was the startling request that followed.

A "Delayed Item."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President has approved Colonel Goethal's request to continue expenditures in the Panama Canal in excess of the pro rata monthly allowance for the present fiscal year on account of "present necessities and unforeseen developments since those estimates were submitted."

Congress will be requested at the next

session to make an appropriation to cover this deficiency. Colonel Goethal asked for authority to expend \$5,000,000 more than the appropria-tion, saying it was in the interest of true economy and might save a year's time in completing the canal.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"What a very thin voice that girl has!"
"Thin! Why, it's so thin she ought to sing all her music in a skeleton key."—Baltimore-American.

Mrs. White (sympathetically)—So you husband is in trouble again, Maud?
Mrs. Black (cheerliy)—No'm; he's out o trouble dess riow—de scoun'rel's in jail— Puck.

with me.

Jack—Then why didn't you marry her?

Tom—Oh, I saw her again on several occasions—Chicago Daily News.

"Who's that a-hollerin down yonder in the branch?" "That's the prodigal son. Th-old man's a shalin' thunder out of him for running away."—Atlanta Constitution. for running away. —Atlanta Constitution.
"Don't I give you all the money you need?" her husband complained. "Yes," she replied, but you told me hefore we were married that you would give me all I wanted."—Chicago Record-Herald.

equaled only by the neglect of his fellow-countrymen."

South and packed as security, yet the money must be had before the fruit can be bought or a supply of cans and canning material ordered. Labor expanses Major to withdraw from Kantao, an extensive strip of land along the Yalu River, with a population of 600,000 Chinese and 400,000 Coreans. The Japansee has refused, and by his refusal has set in motion a wave of disturbance which may yet make trouble. Fate

PRINCE WILHELM A GOOD FELLOW, Everybody at Newport, Even the Men, Like Handsome Swede,

Newport Dispatches in Various Papers The introduction of Prince Withelm of Sweden to Newport was at the most elaborate dinner ever given at Crossways, and to meet him there Mrs Fish had invited the most prominent society people in Newport, with a few notable exceptions. The Prince was in full-dress naval uniform, as were two of the officers with him. In every phase of the dinner the presence of the royal guest of honor was recognized. As he entered the ming-roun Mullaly's orchestra played the Swedish national air, and during the dinner played a programme of Swedish music The table decorations were in the Swedish national colors, blue and yellow, blue hydrangens and yellow or-chids and slamandas being used in special forms, representing features of the Prince's coat of arms. The Swedish and American flags were draped over the entrance to the ballroom, and following the dinner there was a concert of selections by prominent Swedish singers. Mrs. Fish wore a strikingly handsome gown of silver-Duchesse satin, trimmed with

Mrs. Fish's was half over. The Prince armed with the law and a nine-tailed is a good story-teller and has a pleas- whip. It may be that Governor Chambering emile

Newport. The hall was of the formal character There was no cotilion, and it proved to be more of a reception than what it was really intended it should be. The scene in the ballroom was one of splendor, and all the detalls were car ried out elaborately. It was a magni-ficently gowned party, and the show of jewels was superb. The supper was served on the north plazza, upon which 70 tables were spread. The Prince escorted Mrs. Berwind and Mr. Berwind took out Mrs. Ogden Mills. The Prince's table was so arranged that it was in full view of all the company, and the Prince himself had a perfect view of the entire scene.

SECRETARY ROOT AND CABINET. No Reason Now for the New York Statesman to Leave It.

Springfield Republican The chain of rumors that Mr. Root is crowing out of sympathy with the Roose veit policies, and has even gone so far as to protest to the President against further "warfare upon the corporations, has not gone out of business withou offering still another suggestion. noment or two yesterday or the day perfore, it was surmised that Mr. Root might leave the Cabinet. There wasn't the least truth in the suggestion, course. Mr. Root, himself could magine how such a story could have

There would not be the slightest necesdty for the Secretary's retirement. cause his department has nothing to do with the Administration's domes gramme. Mr. Root deals wi gramme. country's foreign relations, and he is not expected to give advice, probably, or questions outside his particular sphere nless he is asked to contribute of his wisdom. He is proving to be a ve capable Secretary of State, and there no Republican who could perform the futles of his present office to better ad-vantage. If Mr. Root disapproves of the President's corporation and law enforcement policy, it need not can separation from the administration.

The Best They Could Get.

Success Magazine. William Jennings Bryan tells a good story at his own expense, of a time when he was not as well known as he is now. A widely admired campaign speaker in Nebraska, who had been billed to make the principal address at a political gathering at Lincoln, was obliged, at the last moment, on account of illness to send word that he could not keep the appointment. It chanced that Mr. Bryan was selected to fill his place. Naturally Mr. Bryan felt some nervousness, knowing that he was to not as substitute for an older and much better known speaker, and his apprehension was not lessened when he heard himself thus announced by the chairman;

the chairman:

"Feller citizens, this here's the substitute for our gallant an' admired leader,
unfortunately sick. I don't know what
this gent can do, but time was short an' we had to take what we could git."

Roosevelt and Hughes.

Andrew Jackson used to got violently angry on the smallest occasion, yet he was one of the most successful of Presiients. Monroe never showed the slightest than Jackson. Temperament counts for a great deal in this world, but it is not fundamental. The President has told the truth, the Governor has told the truth. Some admire one way of telling it more

"REFORM" AT THE STATE PRISON The Whipping-Post "Abolished," Yet They Lash Prisoners.

La Grande Observer. When Governor Chamberlain took his eat for the first term, among his first nnouncements was that the whipping post at the Oregon Penitentiary had been abolished by his direction, and that this relle of ancient barbarism was no longer to be tolerated in this state. The press throughout the state published the Gov-ernor's statement in flaring headlines and the Governor was the recipient of much praise. Other prison reforms were an-nounced and from information furnished the public by the Governor a thorough house cleaning was to take place at the State Prison.

Now comes the underlied report of a prisoner being strapped to the whipping post and flogged. This does not coincide with the previous statement that whipping post has been abolished. looks as if the Governor's press agent had created a little "tainted news." The ex-cuse offered by the Prison authorities was that the prisoner had attempted to escape. Even if the whipping post had never been "abolished" the mere fact that a prisoner had attempted to gain his blue freedom would not be a legitimate excuse old for such brutal treatment. It does not Venetian point and applique lace, seem that 40 lashes on the bare back handsomely embroidered, and with a would cause an increased desire on the court train. Her jewels were tur-quoise and diamonds. It is the duty of the Prison officials to see Great care was taken to protect the that the inmates of the institution do not placed at all points of vantage. The jewels worn by the women were worth millions of dollars, the turquoise worn by Mrs. Fish alone having cost a fortune. Miss beacon seemed to be the favorite with the Prince, who was voted a clever and hamisome chap, the men folk decided he was a they have outclassed the authorities, that they shall be beaten by a posse of men they shall be beaten by a posse of men. guests. Secret Service men were escape, and the state at a considerable placed at all points of vantage. The expense has furnished the means of conthey shall be beaten by a posse of men armed with the law and a nine-tailed ing smile. He has the daintlest hand lain's prison reforms were only campaign of any of the nobility who have visited

> Our 1907 Commerce by Groups of Ports. By groups of ports the Bureau of Sta-tistics record of our 1907 foreign commerce is:

Atlantic ports. \$1,733,002.263 \$1,079.802,421 Northern border a.n.d. I.a.k.e. ports Pacific ports Guif ports Mexican border border ports Interior ports. 41,100,832 3,655 Totals ...\$1,434,421,425 \$1,880,692,697 Combining exports and imports, the show-\$2,212,834,624 531,000,828 ports
Pacific ports
Mexican border ports...
Interior ports

"All In" Judicially Defined.

Law Notes, In the recent case of State vs. Hennessey, 30 Pac. Rep. 221, the Nevada Supreme Court gives a definition of the slang phrase "all in." The question came up in connection with the admission in evidence of a dying declaration, the de-clarant's statement that he was "all in" being rolled on to show that he was under a sense of impending death. The court said: "The expression 'lam all in' is one frequently made use of in this Westcircumstances in question may, we think, be taken to have meant that the speaker ensidered his life was practically at an

Disillusion.

Chicago Tribune.
The American contractor stood at the ase of the great pyramid and looked at the venerable monument in disgust.
"It's a big pile, all right," he said.
"and it may do well enough for Egypt, but if a man in the United States should turn out a job of stone work like that the papers would roast him from Hoboken to Hegewisch

Turning away disappointed, he con-soled himself by taking a ride on a camel, which animal he found fully up to all descriptions be had read of it

Many Pads in Oregon, but Not This.

Oregon, according to The Kansas City proof has a novel solution of the drink problem." If a man thirsts for strong drink he must take out a license, at a cost of \$5 a year, in order to buy it. Every six months the names of licensed drinkers are to be published in the newspapers. There is only one conceivable drawback. Adver-tising the names of the licensees may bankrupt the people

But What is a Democrat?

New York Tribune.
Says Colonel Watterson in a recent issue of the Courier-Journal:
"The Courier-Journal is a Democrat, it is a Democrat dyed in the wool, and it knows why it is a Democrat."

Our Socratic neighbor, the New York
World, ought to lose no time in serving a subpena on a witness in whose breast a much-desired secret is buried.

Unique Definition.

Pilot Rock Record. "What is a Democrat?" In Oregon he is a man elected to office by the enraged over their own defeat or the defeat of their friends in the primary, can think of no greater punishment to inflict upon the whole people. He thrives on dissension. He is to the Republican party

PEACEFUL BILL, THE SECRETARY OF WAR, STARTS ON HIS TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

