SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail.) Bunday included, one year....\$8.00
Sunday included, six months... 4.25
Sunday included, three months... 2.25
Sunday included, three months... 2.25
Sunday included, one month... 75
without Sunday, one year... 6.00
without Sunday, six months... 8.25
without Sunday, three months... 1.75
without Sunday, one month... 60
cone year... 6.00 BY CARRIER.

Dally, Sunday included, one year .... 2.00 Dally, Sunday included, one month... .75 HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bunk. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice Second-Class Matter. Foreign postage, double rates, IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict. Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S, C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building, Chi-cago, rooms 519-512 Tribune building. KEPT ON SALE.

Chicago-Auditorium Annex; Postoffice St. Paul, Minn.-N. St. Marie, Commercial Station. Colorade Springs, Colo,-Bell, H. H.

enver-Hamilton and Kendrick, 906-912 enteenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 teenth street; H. P. Hansen, S. Rice, Kansas Chy, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut; Yoma News Co. Minneapolis—M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South Third. Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Su-Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House, Penn-Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket Office; Penn News Co New York City.—L. Jones & Co., Astor iouse; Broadway Theater News Stand; Arthur Hotaling Wagons; Empire News Stand, Orden—D. L. Boyle; Lowe Bros., 114 wenty-fifth street.

Omaha-Barkalow Bron, Union Station; agenth Stationery Co. Des Moines, In .- Mose Jacoba. Sacramento, "Cal,-Sacramento News Co. G K street; Amos News Co. Salt Lake-Mach Book & Stationery Co. Senfeld & Hansen; G. W. Jewett, P. O.

Los Angeles-B. E. Amos, manager ter reet wagons, Cal—Amos News Co. Passidens, Cal—Amos News Co. San Diego—B., E. Amos. San Jose, Cal.— St. James Hotel News

Stand.

Dalins, Tex.—Southwestern News Agent.

B44 Main street; also two street wagons.

Amarilla, Tex.—Timmons & Popo.

San Francisco—Forster & Orear; Ferry
News Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand;
L. Parent; N. Wheatley; Fairmount Hotel
News Stand; Amos News Co.; United News
Agency, 14% Eddy street; B E Amos, manager three wagons.

Oakland, Cak.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth
and Franklin streets, N. Wheatley; Oakland
News Stand; B, E. Amos, manager five
wagons.

Goldfield, Nev.-Louis Follin: C. E. Eureka, Cal.-Call-Chronicle Agency; Eureka News Co.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1908.

ANALYSIS OF FISH BILLS.

Salmon supply of the Columbia River falls off each year, on account of the unchecked greed of the several kinds of gear. The owners of each kind lay the blame on their rivals. Each declares that it wants more rigid laws, but every time it advocates measures aimed to repress its rivals and exempt itself from check. This is the history of salmon legislation for the Columbia River in the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington; and the spectacle is again renewed in the ontest between two rival bills in Oregon for enactment under the initiative. One of the bills is proposed by illnetters at Astoria, who catch about 85 per cent of the annual salmon ack; the other by wheelowners of Wasco County, or The Dalles, who atch about 5 per cent. The remaining 30 per cent is caught by seiners and trapmen of the lower river near Astoria, who are alleged by wheelmen o be allied with the gillnetters.

Voters of Oregon, therefore, are confronted with two bills, each alleged to contain the remedy for fallng salmon supply and each opposing the other. Each measure comes from a fish faction that avers its own method of killing salmon is best for the industry and other methods worst. Each faction has harangued the Legislatures of two states many years without being able to abolish or check its opponents. Now they are both haranguing the people. Each seeks to save for the idle hatcheries the salmon that the other takes. Here are the purposes of the rival bills:

Astoria bill-Abolishes wheels and prohibits fishing (except angling) east of Sandy River, after August 25, 1998. The Dalles bill-(1) Prohibits fishing in navigation channels at night, after September 10, 1908; (2) adds to losed season the months of October and November; (2) prohibits fishing on Columbia River bar: (4) cuts length of nets to 150 fathoms-900 feet-and depth to 4 1-6 fathoms-25 feet; (5) prohibits fishing on Sunday.

How, now, are voters to choose between the two conflicting measures? They cannot do so in justice to gillnetters on the one side and to wheelowners on the other. The Astoria bill products have been selling this season whole of it by taxation in one case, so abolishes the wheels without placing a lingle check on the gillnets: The Dalles bill imposes two drastic re- sell. There is, of course, another tion, and particularly money in the strictions on gillnets-prohibiting standpoint from which to view the re- bank. But if there is anything in the night fishing in channels and limiting size of nets-without touching wheels, decline has been in materials used in earned increment it is bank stock, except by the closed Sunday. The Astoria bill contains a good principle; wheels should be curbed with longer closed season; but the closed season for that class of gear should not be made perpetual. good remedies if they were not made so stringent; the closed Sunday in that by their loss of employment. bill should be enacted; also prohibition of fishing on the bar. But the restriction on the size of gillnets goes too far and the prohibition of night well ahead of those for the same fishing in navigation channels is really a concern of the United States rather than of the State of Oregon. closing of October and November is \$1,189,197,668, an excess over imports

Both bills are silent on the most important element of salmon legislation | 1907, the total for the seven months months when fish need protection most and when greed of salmon men season. We have apparently already is keenest. Those months are the period between April 15 and August mon-the salmon that have made the world-wide reputation of the Columhis River. In that long period there can be used to advantage at present is not a single respite for the overhunted fish. The Astoria bill protects them at that time not at all. Dalles bill establishes only the closed

over which they have wrangled most and on which they have defeated all is unwilling to cut out the open season most profitable to itself and knows most profitable to its rival, the success of its bill would be seriously jeopardized.

The Columbia River sadly needs restriction of the several kinds of gear, both in size and in duration of operation. Between the closed season of the lower river and that of the upper there should be a difference in beginning and ending of two weeks or thereabouts, because of the time taken by salmon to ascend the river. These several remedies are wholly omitted from the Astoria bill and very unfairly placed in The Dailes bill. Both bills are silent on the matter most important-closed season in the fishing period, between April 15 and August 25.

Still, a great many people would 2 cents of take pleasure in enactment of both cents bills. That result would help the salmon mightily, if the Fish Warden at Astoria has decided to enforce the laws hereafter. That would tie up the wheels completely, stop bar fishing, prohibit fishing on Sunday, prevent night fishing in navigation channels and cut down the size of nets. this would help. And since it has been impossible to enact protecting the opportunity.

> SIR OLIVER AND THE SPIRIT WORLD. Were Sir Oliver Lodge to state seriously that he had mastered the art of transmuting lead into gold he would be believed. He is a great electrician. a mathematician of original power, and a man who for many years has maintained an unblemished scientific character before the world. Hence the world is ready to believe whatever Sir Oliver Lodge may say upon questions of science. But what he has to say upon the question of communicating with the spirits of the dead is a different matter. Sir Oliver declares that to his knowledge certain departed souls have communicated vith living men, and the world merely miles. It does not believe him.

The world remembers satirically how Sir William Crookes, as he began to verge toward the sere and yellow leaf also received communications from the evergreen shore; and how Alfred Russell Wallace in his declining years lent himself and his scientific reputation to bolster up the most distressful frauds. The deplorable fact seems to be that spiritualism exercises an unaccountable attraction for great scientists in their decrepi-When their minds have lost that keen, critical edge which enabled them to discriminate accurately between fact and fiction and weigh evidence judicially, they are lamentably prone to fall under the charms of ome fat and wily medium who manages to convince them that she can hold converse with departed souls, and from that time to the end of their lives their usefulness wanes and their scientific reputation wavers.

Sir Oliver Lodge's fame is secure No spiritualistic vagaries can alter the fact that he has made brilliant contributions to science; but his weakness in yielding to the lure of the spiritistic craze will still be a blot on his career, and when his blography is written, as it will be, for he is worthy a place among the Newtons and Huxleys of Great Britain, the author will record with a sigh the story of his transcendental vagaries. Sir Oliver has received no word from the dead, "for the dead know not anythingneither have they any more a portion forever in anything that is done under the sun.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR JANUARY.

The January report on foreign trade, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, is exceptionally interesting at this time, it being the first report of he realizes in the rising price of his trade crisis was safely passed. The land which is thus held out of use to effect of the recent trouble is strik- act as a sponge for the absorption of ingly reflected in a decrease of more than \$40,000,000 in imports, as com- to enjoy the fruits of other men's inpared with those for January, 1907, It also explains an increase of \$17,- this increment in land values is cre-000,000 in exports, which reached the ated by society it belongs to society, enormous total of \$296,000,000. The he reasons, and if justice were done it figures, has broken all previous rec- taxes. ords for a single month, with an exhave, in a single month not only paid for all of the goods purchased abroad, but have sent foreign exports in some cases it is less obvious. for all of the gold that was imported

this country. These new records are directly Europeans stand in need. The very The Dalles bill has purchasing power of either foreign or

The record-breaking exports for January materially aided in keeping the totals for the current fiscal year period in the preceding season, and for the seven months ending January The 31 they have reached a total not important. Each bill carries a of \$431,492,254. It is somewhat surplain club, intended to smite the rival prising to note that in spite of the enormous imports of gold made within a few weeks at the close of extension of closed season in is but \$36,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period in the preceding much more than paid for all of the gold imported, and, if our exports That is the time of the best sal- continue large and there is no increase in imports, we shall in the near future

interest rates. It is questionable whether a glut in ation would tempt manufacturers to the money market is desirable, at a invest here. Likewise exemption of time when public confidence is in such timber land from taxation would It is easy to understand why an unsettled state as now, but if we tempt men to come in and buy it, and each faction failed to close a part of can get it at work where it will give exemption of farms from taxation that period in its bill; it is the matter employment to labor and produce would give the farmer an easier row her outrage on the Mayor.

legislation up to this time. Each side cloud which for a time hung heavy over us. For a beginner of the new that, if it attempts to cut out that is certainly encouraging, and, if those which follow it are as good, there will be a speedy resumption of the interrupted good times.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

If the plans of the Clackamas County Horticultural Society do not fail in development, the pioneer fruitgrowing county of the territorial era will have another cannery in operation by the time the fruit is ripe. Careful investigation has shown that the fruit area of the region of which Oregon City is the commercial center s sufficient to support-and, indeed, that its interests demand-another cannery. Furthermore, assurance of a market at home for fruits that will not bear the expense of shipping will increase the fruit-producing area of the district contiguous thereto, as well as the price of fruit lands and rela-

tively of other lands in the county. Clackamas County is one of the richest in the entire state in horticultural, agricultural and stockraising and dairying possibilities. Its lands invite settlers in any of these, the basic industries of the state. Well wooded, well watered, of wide area, good soil, mild climate and but mild climate and laws up to this time, perhaps this is sparsely settled, relatively speaking. the intending homebuilder of the agricultural class would have to look far before he could improve upon the natural advantages to be found there. The enterprise of its citizens is speaking in many ways for the development of its resources, and in no way more effectively than in directing attention to these advantages. This they have done in recent months through horticultural and agricultural fairs, rose shows, stock and dairy exhibits, by strawberries placed upon the Winter market and grapes kept in perfection until Christmas, and by the exhibition of a spirit of neighborliness that appeals forcefully to homeseekers. Aided by such agencies, the waste places in Clackamas County should, in the not distant future, be dotted with Homes wealth, prosperity and good citizenship of the state.

WONDERFUL REPORM. The logic of Mr. Wagnon's pro-posed "tax reform" is astounding. While reading his exposition of it in last Sunday's Oregonian one is moved to ask himself whether Mr. Wagnon s misled by his own fallacies or merey hopes to mislead the voters of Ore gon by them. The lure to the farmers is so obviously deceptive that it is hardly thinkable that many of them will be entrapped. Mr. Wagnon tells them in his letter that they already pay 50 per cent of the state's taxes. Be it so; but how under the shining sun will they be better off when they have to pay 100 per cent? To the or dinary intellect if it seems unjust for the farmers to pay half the taxes of the state it must seem twice as great an injustice to pay the whole of them. By what queer twist of logic does Mr. Wagnon convince himself that it is quitable to put the whole burden of axation upon land?

He reasons, like the other "singletaxers," that land values are subject to a peculiar economic increase which is called the "unearned increment." This increment accrues to the value of land held out of use at exactly the same rate as to land alongside of it which is tilled or built upon; in fact, it is the improvement of neighboring pieces; the increase comes not at all from the labor or vigilance of the wner, it comes from the labor of other people. All the owner of unused land has to do is to lie still like a cat at a mousehole or a snake in ambush and do nothing; while he waits the toil of his neighbors is constantly making wealth for him which dustry? Mr. Wagnon says no. Since 'balance of trade,' as shown by these | would be taken over in the form of

Now this is all true: but it is no cess of more than \$120,000,000 of ex- | more true of land than it is of every ports over imports. In other words, other form of investment. All forms of wealth enjoy an unearned increment precisely the same as land, only of sufficient value more than to pay the case of horses, which Mr. Wagnon would exempt from taxation. Eight to relieve the financial stringency in years ago they were very cheap and men who then bought 1200-pound \$80 could sell them last traceable to the recent panic for the year for \$150. This increase in value reason that they disclose retrench- was not due in the slightest degree to ment on the part of our buyers who any effort on the part of the owner of were importing so heavily a year ago, the horses; it was caused entirely by and they also show an unusual ac- the enterprise and common advance tivity on the part of Americans to of society; the unearned increment on dispose of the products of which the the horses belonged to society just as much, or just as little, as that satisfactory prices at which all farm land, and if it is right to take the was also an incentive to a free move- it is in the other. Mr. Wagnon would ment, so long as we had anything to also exempt bank stock from taxamarkably small imports. Much of the world which enjoys an enormous unmanufacturing, and this feature, of while that of money is apt to be still course, can hardly be regarded as fa- greater. What becomes of the value vorable, reflecting as it does a decreas- of the shares in a little country bank ing output of our factories and the at- ss the village where it is situated de tendant dismissal of employes, whose velops into a city? They double quadruple, multiply tenfold in value, domestic goods is, of course, curtailed and all the owners have to do to realize the gain is to gather in their surplus quietly and from time to time de clare a stock dividend. What banker does not know all about this and what one of them does not smile a complacent smile as he reads Mr. Wagnon's energetic pleas in his behalf? Do the farmers of Oregon wish to tax themselves still more heavily in order enlarge the immunities of the bankers and manufacturing corporations?

For years this Nation has been taxing itself outrageously through the Dingley tariff to build up manufac-The manufactures built up and now through their com binations into trusts they rule the country. But Mr. Wagnon is not satisfied with the dose of class legisla-tion and class favoritism which we have already swallowed. He have more of the yellow metal than us to try the dope in another form, but it is the same old dope none the ess. Of course, exemption from tax-

ket, we shall soon emerge from the non holds out to the farmer is not exemption; it is the delirious joy of paying not only his own fair share of the year, the January foreign trade report taxes of the state, but also those of everybody else. What does the man who seriously advocates such a proposition think of the intelligence of the voters?

It would be reasonable and just to exempt farm buildings up to a certain value from taxes, and also the farmer's working tools and stock as well as his family provisions and the seed which he has saved to sow. To tax these things is to violate every principle of governmental fairness; nor is it defensible on any ground of sound policy to tax a workman's tools or a professional man's working library. All these articles ought to be exempt and a constitutional amendment aiming at what is so obviously right would not fail to pass, one imagines; but to exempt the enormous wealth the manufacturing corporations, the bankers, the money sharks and the shareholders in all sorts of companies, is nothing less than an outrage. All property stands alike be fore the state. All is alike protected and all alike enjoys the privilege of absorbing unearned increment. s more difficult to tax than the rest. but that is no sufficient reason for throwing the whole burden of taxation on the land. The only sound reason for exempting anything is the hope that by doing so the working classes may be helped toward eco omic independence and the distribuion of wealth be made more equite Property exemption should be distinctly a protective measure; it should be an effort by the state to maintain the classes which are most valuable to the community in reasonable comfort. All other reasons for exempting any particular kind property are Illusory. They will not bear investigation.

The annual number of the West cast humberman, published at Taoma, is at hand. It is, as usual, a handsome publication and typographically "letter-perfect." But Mr. Frank B. Cole, the editor and proprietor, is and add their legitimate quota to the a humorist. His reputation as such is state-wide, and, to live up to it. Mr. Cole has slightly jeopardized the accuracy of his otherwise valuable publication. For illustration, we find under the heading "Puget Sound Cargo Fleet," included with vessels from Vancouver, Victoria and Puget Sound ports, the names and amount of cargo of every vessel which loaded lumber at Portland for a foreign port in 1907 The delicacy of Mr. Cole's humor in submerging the Portland fileet under n Puget Sound heading/can be understood when it is stated that his own figures show the Tacoma fleet carried but 45,000,000 feet of lumber, while the Portland ships in the tabulated tatement are credited with more than 65,000,000 feet

Advances in the wheat market in Surope and in this country yesterday were nearly as sensational sharp declines last week. The bullish effect of an increase of more than 4,000,000 bushels in "quantities on passage" was lost sight of in a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 bushels in world's shipments and 1,169,000 bushels in the American isible supply. Argentine shipments for the fortnight ending last Friday reached a total of 14,000,000 bushelsmore than one-fourth of the entire amount on passage yesterday. ica was a fairly good second, with shipments in excess of 7,000,000 bushland which enhances the value of idle els during the same peroid. The interesting stage of this great international game will not be reached until the bottom of the bin and the task of supplying the world's needs falls for a few weeks on the Argentine alone.

Building permits are still making a emarkable showing in Portland. Although the valuation given seldom this nature to appear since the recent | land. Is it right that the possessor of represents more than one-half of the actual cost of the building for which they are issued, they have been rununearned wealth should be permitted | ning from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per day throughout the month, exclusive of business structures, which, of course are represented in larger figures These permits, of values ranging from \$1000 to \$3000, represent good residence structures for a desirable class of citizens. As the steady increase in their number has not been followed by any vacancies in the number already built, we have pretty conclusive evidence that the new growth of the city is in response to the needs of the rapidly increasing number of new arrivals which have been pouring into the city as well as to other parts of the state from nearly every other state in the Union.

"The bill raises no new issue, introuces no new principle," said Senator Gallinger in his eloquent plea for a ship subsidy yesterday. In that respect the bill bears a striking resemblance to the men who are boosting for it: From its inception it has been nothing but a plea for legislation would permit a few to reap exorbitant profits at the expense of the many.

Lest there be misunderstanding at the outset, we will remark that Mr. U'Ren has submitted his candidacy this time to the Republican primary But he is careful to have it understood that he will enthusiastically support any Democrat who may be the 'people's choice"

Now that Mr. Brownell last year made "three times in cash money what the office of United States District Attorney is worth," doubtless he will have some of the pity that Senator Fulton lacked when his friends ask him for loans of \$300.

The most unfortunate part of Naional prohibition would be that the Prohibition party-including Brothers Paget, Amos and McKercher-would not get the credit of it.

Just think of the literary genius that would have been suppressed had Puter been sentenced to hard labor! This thought ought to help out Mc-

Since giving up politics, Mr. Brownell has become so prosperous that nobody now says beer sets him to talking.

the reflection that he isn't running for United States Senator this year. Officer Tom Kay would have been a fit person to arrest Mrs. Waymire for

Mr. Brownell may take comfort in

something for which there is a mar- to hoe. But the lure which Mr. Wag- CUSHMAN "ROOTS" FOR HIMSELF NO NEED FOR THIS LEGISLATION. Docan't Worry, Therefore, About the Next Presidency.

Washington Herald. Representative Cushman, of Washingn, has discovered a new kind of poli-

Mr. Cushman has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican expenses." mination for the Presidency, having himself provided the basis for the gossip by replying, when asked for whom'

But a few days ago a member of the ific Coast paper, wrote to Mr. Cushman of proposed legislation. and asked him a number of questions hearing on his attitude toward the nom-The following is a synopsis of he reply which the correspondent yester-

There seems to have grown up in Washington a sort of canned politics, or cold-storage political interview. A Rep-resentative cannot leave the House or his nmittee-room nowadays without running into a reporter, who presents to him a typewriften sheet on which questions

like the following appear:
"'Who do you favor for the Republican nomination for President? Do you favor Mr. Taft?

'If so, to what extent?" "'If you are not for him, for whom are 'If you are for "whom," why are you

'If not, why not?"

"'Who is your second choice?'
"'Will there be more than one ballot?' "What are you going to do, and if so, why, and if not, why not?"
"I can truthfully say that I admire the

enterprise of newspaper managers in keeping the Presidential contest to the fore. That is part of their business. But so far as I am concerned, I have other "Neither law, custom nor propriety places upon my slender shoulders the re-sponsibility of selecting the next Presi-dential candidate of the Republican par-

ty. I am not a political boss. One of the reasons why I have been moderately successful in my present position is that I have tried to attend strictly to my own duties and let others attend to theirs.

"There are five or all the control of the control There are five or six men today in the Republican party who are prominently mentioned for this nomination. Almost any one of them would make a good candidate, and without exception any them would make a good President."

THE DEMAND FOR GOV. HUGHES. Grows Out of His Achtevements as Governor.

Leslie's Weekly.

The New York World says that the State of New York cannot spare Governor Hughes—that it wants to keep him at Albany for two years more, instead of letting him go to Washington for four or eight years. Here is a striking tribute from an able and fair-minded paper belonging to the opposite party. The says that Hughes has been one est Governors whom New York has ever ad. This is high praise, for among New York's Governors have been the t Clintons, Jay, Van Buren, Mar Seward, Morgan, Cleveland, Roosev Marcy, Black and many other illustrious men. It

is deserved praise.

New York's Democratic LieutenantGovernor, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, also
eulogizes Mr. Hughes: "We have at Aleulogizes Mr. Hughes: "We have at Al-bany as Governor a man to whom the eyes of the whole people are turned. Gov-ernor Hughes has done and is doing his duty, not only as Governor of the state, but as Governor of the whole people of the state." Because he is doing his duty as Governor of the whole people of the state-and because he recognizes no party and able newspapers and men, regardless of party, all over the state and the Na-don. In the entire life of the state, no executive has received more deserved applause from political enemies as well as from friends than has been extended to

The fact, however, that he is doing his duty ably, sanely and persistently, with-out thinking at all of the Presidential candidacy, has turned the eyes of the the war college, and confesses to nearly untry toward Governor Hughes as the right man for the higher office which is to be filled this year. A man who can govern the Empire State so wisely as Charles E. Hughes has done could meet the most exacting demands of the Presidency. This sentiment is spreading rapidly throughout the country. Much as many sincere Democrats, like the New York World, would like to see Mr. Hughes serve another term as Governor there is a strong probability that the peo-ple of the country will place him in a higher post in 1968. His speech at the Republican Club is his platform,

Make \$126,000 From Nothing. Boston Dispatch in New York Tribune Charles A. Baldwin and W. A. Baldwin, brothers, of this city, have made just \$125,000, according to all indications, by their bid on over \$4,000,000 worth of the recent issue of New York City bonds at 104 when they did not have a dollar to buy them. With the bid they sent a check for \$168,000, guaranteed by the Massachusetts Loan and Guarantee Company, when, as one of the brothers said tonight: "We didn't know how we could raise \$10 if we had to." But before the check reached here a New York bond house offered them 107 for their allot-With this offer there was n trouble in arranging with a bank to take care of their check. W. A. Baldwin said they would accept the offer of the New York firm. By this they make just

Does Primary Law Help the Town

La Grande Star, One of the faulty features of the primary nominating law is that it does not give the different sections of the county proportionate representation on the official ballots. Two years ago nearly all the candidates on both the Republican and Democratic tickets were bunched in La Grande or in the immediate vicinity. At the present time about four out of five of the can-didates for office are residents of this city. The people may put up with this thing for another election, but the time will come very soon unless there is a change when a ticket will be put up that will be more scattered geographically, and when that time co La Grande ticket will be swept off the face of the earth.

Mr. Carnegie's "Little Remembrance. Atlanta Dispatch in New York Times.

Miss Annie Wallace, of Atlanta, Ga.
who is to be married to Max Franklin
Howland, of Boston, will receive \$100,000 Howland, of Boston, will receive \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegle as a wedding present. Miss Wallace has been in charge of the Carnegle Library since it was established here, and in that position she was frequently brought in contact with Mr. Carnegle, who became fond of the young woman. When Miss Wallace announced her engagement she received a congratulatory letter from Mr. Carnegle, which closed with the statement that he would send her a "little remembrance" of her wedding. This remembrance takes of her wedding. This remembrance takes the form of \$100,000 in Steel Trust conds. which have been deposited with the Home Trust Company, of Hoboken, N. J., with instructions that the income of \$6000 be paid to the Atlanta girl.

Love Survives \$10,000 Lawsuit. Marinette (Wis.) Dispatch in New York

World. Miss Alvina Ladusier was married in Menominee, Mich., to Julius Behrondt, whom two months ago she sued for \$10,000 for breach of promise when he married Miss Catherine Shannon, of this city. Miss Shannon procured a divorce a week after her wedding.

Huntley Corrupt Practices Bill Complex, Cumbersome and Unnecessary.

Corvallia Gazette. One of the measures to to the initiative vote of the electors, next June, is "A law to prevent corrupt practices and limit candidate's election

This is known as the Huntley bill, and was presented in the last Legislature and defeated in the House. It is a very comte was "rooting" in the present canvass, plex affair of upwards of 50 sections, some of them very lengthy and intricate ecause involving many minute particuress gallery corps who represents a Pa- lars. It is a veritable "crazy quilt" piece

> It surely must have been a lot of dullards who composed the last Legislature since in the space of 90 days they falled to see the merits of this measure. They probably saw:

> First-That it is a long, cumbersom affair which prescribes new and unusual duties for State Printer, Secretary of State, city, county and school clerks auditors, recorders and other public officials, and also many perplexing pro-visions relating to candidates, their re-latives and their friends.

Second-That it is based on the assumption that the greater number of voters have their votes for sale, barter and exchange; that to be elected to any important office the candidate is compelled to make such profligate expenditures that poor man is debarred from seeking

Oregon's electors. Why burden our statute-books, already overburdened, with a law so complex as this? We now have all the law necessary to protect voters from interference by any one near to and at the polling place. We have ample laws defining bribery, fraud and other offenses against the purity of the ballot. These laws have been proved efficient and the penalties they prescribe are severe enough to be deterrent. What more is needed? Plainly nothing more. It is scarcely probable that the voters will approve a law which classes every candidate for office among rogues, liars and thieves and the vote rogues, liars and thieves and the voter himself as a bribe seeker and taker wholly unfitted for American citizenship. This bill is a fair specimen of what visionaries, faddists and vapid sentimen-tailsts seek, under the operation of the initiative to foist on the people in the guise of measures needed for good government. It is well known that if we would repeal some of our laws and simplify others the cause of justice and of good government would be distinctly

THE ARMY RIDING TEST. That Adds to the Galety of the National Capital.

Washington Dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Army officers, fat and lean, young, middle-aged and venerable, are to indulge this year in military riding matinees. A new order granting the warriors behind the desk the further opportunity to become acquainted with the saddle is to be issued. They will have ample time to prepare for the severe 90-mile test to which they will be subjected next Fall. In consequence, there is a decided boom in the Washington horse market, and tallors are stitching overtime on riding

Out of the 100 revolving chair military heroes who took the recent 15-mile riding test a half-dozen lost their commissions when it was found they had forgotten how properly to bestride a horse. Sur-vivors of that experience are not to be caught napping when the more severe ordeal is sprung. So General Bell brought pressure to bear, with the result that the Secretary of War has given permission to department officers to take an hour each afternoon for practice, or one or two afternoons a week, if they prefer

Among the young officers the order is acclaimed with joy, for it means recrea-369 pounds, is not hilarious. Neither are you may find something of interest in some of the 250-pounders. They are wondering where they can find mo that will carry them nine miles, let alone 90, without caving in.

Homicide as Defined.

Baltimore Sun. Here are some of the answers made by Chicagoans who were examined recently as to their eligibility for places on the What would you do if you saw an

excavation in the street?
A. Shoot the guy. A. Shoot the guy.
Q. What is a policeman's duty in pullpatrol box? Go into the box and wait for robbers and murderers.

What is meant by city ordinances? Keeping the city in order. What is a ball bond? One of his friends plunks down \$200 and you let the fellow go.
"Define homicide?" was the rock upon

which a good many of the embryo police men split. Some of the answers were: Homicide-The man who is to be murdered. Homicide-Convicting a man on circum

stantial evidence. who kills people.

Found a Mastedon Tooth. Baker City Herald. Yesterday Jim McCord, who is min

ng out on Marshall Creek, brought to Baker City a piece of a tooth that evidently belonged in a mastodon at time when this section of the country was in the tropical zone. McCord found the tooth while working in the Gleason placers about 36 miles east of Baker, and at a depth of 32 feet. Near the tooth was recently found an \$8 gold nugget, but Jim declares that the mastodon tooth had been filled and this nugget was the filling which had dropped out. Traces of ivery can be seen through the poption of the tooth, indicating that at one time it was all lvory, but the sands and water have worked changes. The tooth had been broken off and the part Mr. McCord had measured 544 by 64 inches, and

Baltimore News.

Mrs. Dixle Strothers, aged 69, of Greensboro, N. C., has been married three times, each time on Thursday, and of her four children was born on that day."

His Father's Son.

Catholic Standard and Times.
Oh. my! oh. my! the years go by
Like sheep and dogs are harryin';
But late I had a lisplit lad.
An now he talks o' marryin';
Lord bless me, but he has the strat
Of one that's grand an' knows it;
No has so brim that looks at him
But likes his cut an' shows it.
An' fair. 'twould do your heart good, too,
To hear him at the blarney;
There's ne'er a lass that sees him pubs
But wears a smile for Barney.

Our Barney.

A wistful smile for Barner.

Though Cupid lays cute snares these days
When Barney goes philanderin',
An' all his traps hold goese, perhaps
None takes this bold young gander in.
Ah! none as yet, but there's a het
That will, one day or other.
An' her I'd anne to bait the same
Is one like me, his mother.
Aye! sure av rate, he'll take for mate
Sweet, roguish Nora Kearney.
Who meets his wiles with scornful smiles.
As once I did with Barney.

My Barney.
The father of 'our' Barney.



BY LILIAN TINGLE MORE than 40 years ago the followa well-known culinary critic. Although a loyal American, proud of his country and of his countrywomen, he had a profound admiration for "the motherly Mrs. John Bull," and a still greater admiration for her skill in the making of puddings. He says: "When a being noble in reason' has wedded a highly-educated woman from motives of the purest love, it adds to the fervor and depth of his affection to find that the same fair fingers

that deftly aweep the harp and manipur-

late the plane can also blend harmoniou

ly the ingredients of a pudding.

After dwelling tenderly on his favorite kinds of puddings and their respective excellences he concludes; "Married ladies who love your lords, give them puddings Your husbands are driven to 'bitters' by pastry; for some tonic solvent is absolutely necessary to enable their stomachs to assimilate the 'leaf crust' and heavy understratum of what are called 'homemade pies.' (The phrase, by the way, is a misnomer, for not a few of them come from the nearest bakery, or, worse still, This is a false assumption and an im- | the corner grocery.) Consider, O matronly plied insult to the honest, patriotic men beauty and fashion of America, that of who constitute at least 38 per cent of outraged digestion come peccant humors. beauty and fashion of America, that of and of these, teritation and family tars. It concerns the health of your spouses and your own peace that you cultivate the art of pudding making and indeed culinary art generally. Crocheting and Afghan knitting are pretty amusements; t is pleasant, no doubt, to spend the orenoon among billowy silks and rippling ribbons at the dry goods stores; and gossiping morning calls are simply delightful; but, if it is not asking too much of beings only a little lower than the angels, won't you go occasionally into the kitchen-taking your daughters in your hands-and see to the boiling, the baking and the roasting?"

> This appeal is not entirely out of date n 1908, even though "crocheting and Afghan knitting" have lost their former popularity and the glory of the pudding is obscured by wonderful compounds generally misnamed "desserts." But hear how a Christmas pudding of the '60s once But hear inspired a hungry bard:

Orb, from a chaos of good things evolved, Rounded, while plastic in a tightened rag; Globe, whose creation's not in doubt in-volved. Whose mould and matrix was a pudding

bug;
No sphere of which astronomy can brag
Compares with thine. Perchance the sun
may be
A world half fire, half scoria and siag.
Or it may not; what is the sun to me
Since for my system's center I have thee?

. . .

Most of the heroines of mid-Victorian fiction were capable of making puddings and many of them did so, espe they belonged to Dickens, Ruth Pinch is a notable example, and I was delighted some time ago to find a recipe for "Ruth Pinch's celebrated pudding or beefsteak pudding a la Dickens," But when you are told to "substitute six ounces of butter and four eggs" for something in a preceding recipe, and, on looking up that, you are further referred to another one, and finally told to "see preliminary remarks," your zeal for literary daintles s likely to suffer some dampening. Personally, I don't believe she had a recipe She probably took "just about as much as she thought" of each ingredient, and generally had "good luck."

If you pick up a cook-book belonging to the palmy days of pudding making the titles bestowed upon the various compounds. Of course many of the puddings are named from some particular ingredient, and many others have place names-such as "New York pudding," Coburg pudding," etc., which seem to have no special significance. But there are others that make you wonder as to their origin. It seems fitting, for instance, that "Her Majesty's" pudding should have "eight very fresh eggs," while "Prince Albert's pudding" is allowed only "five eggs." Let us hope they were at least "sound" if not "very fresh."
In regard to the "Publisher's pudding" the remark is made "this pudding can scarcely be made too rich"; while "The poor author's pudding" and the "curate's pudding," which follow, are evidently, with subtle irony, described as "excellent

There are two "elegant economist's ouddings." I should like to meet the "elegant economist." I judge from her litle and recipes that she is a person after ny own heart. To the "young wife's pudding" the author adds "we give minute directions for this dish," Don't you wonder why? "The welcome guest's own pudding" is qualified as "light and

That one can understand; but please explain the fitness of the following: "To convert the preceding into 'Sir Edwin Landseer's pudding" " (does that mean he would or would not be a "welcome guest?"), "ornament the mould tastefully with small leaves of citron rind and split muscatel raisins in a pattern, and strew the intermediate spaces with dried cur rants mingled with candled orange rind

Another thing that rather puzzles me is "printer's pudding," I always under-stood that it was "pl" that they make. Menagerle Modes.

New York Times. No woman can be truly amart unless size was one gown of elephant gray.—Fashion Notes.
All honor to the pachyderm—
'Tis Fashlen's own decree.
And woman doth herself array
With sweet consistency.
If one beast is a goodly thing.
She'll utilize 'em all, by Jing'

With frack of elephantine hus Her waist, of course, must tapir;
The jeweled lynx that class her belt
Are quite the current caper—
"The rumored that the mighty while
Supplies at least one small detail.

The soft white rabbit at her throat, Piercel by tiger eye, is almost hidden by her coat. Secured along the fly

Her hair is coiffed with tortoise-shell.

Within it lurks a rat:
A cymet on her finger.
And an owl upon her hat:
A tiny mole upon her face Is never, therefore, out of place,

Her shopping bag of lixard skin
Was once all cold and claiming:
Her bands are cased in yellow gloves
That grew upon the chample,
And in her boudgir, negligee,
She wears a pair of mules, they say,

But when well-proomed, she saunters forth Upon the promenade
'Tis a 'stupendous spectacle'A "damling street parade."
We wait, involuntarily,

To hear the steam callione.