The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Eates Invariably in Advance.

Sunday and Workly, one year. 2.59
Sunday and Workly, one year. 2.59
(By Carrier.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year. 2.50
Daily, Sunday included, one month. 75

Hally, Sunday included, one month.

How to Bernit Sand postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sunder's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates-10 to 14 pages, I cent; 16 22 pages, I cents; 10 to 44 pages, I cents; to 50 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage uble rates. Eastern Business Office—The E. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 45-th Tribune building Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, TUENDAY, JAN. 19, 1999.

THE LOOK AREAD.

Chamberlain, they say, will be elected Senator today. It is as much a triumph for Bourne and U'Ren as for Chamberlain. For it gives Bourne and U'Ren, and the vagaries they represent, apparent ascendancy in the Republican party and politics of the Thus it establishes a permanent division in the Republican party of Oregon; for they who have played this game will endeavor to play it again, yet they will be resisted by immense numbers of Republicans in all parts of the state, who never will support any man for the Senate, or for the Legislature, on a Republican ticket, who does not reject "the pledge" that produces this juggle in politics and confounds all distinctions and efforts of party.

It may be that men will not be so eagur to "take the pledge" in future they have been heretofore. This will be the only hope of preventing permanent Republican division in the tate. Of course The Oregonian, having no need of party, can go it alone; but this may be taken for certain, that it will not act with the Republican party in future, unless this party shall reject or repudiate the method that produces such results as this. In ther words, it will support the opport sition to all "statement" men of Republican party who may be candidates for nomination or for election If we are to elect Democrats to our highest officer, let us do it in the open and direct manner; not by indirec tion or juggle. The main effort of the earnest and disinterested Republicans of the state will not hereafter be directed against the Democratic party, but against the Bourne-U'Ren faction which insists on a "pledge" that elects Democratic Senators and defeats all the legitimate objects of party effort

MERELY HISTORICAL.

A letter to The Oregonian asks how and from what circumstance the town of Pendleton, Umatilla County got its name. From George H. Pen-dleton, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1864. Pendleton, Jeffersonian - Democratic-Secessionof the bitterest enemies of Lincoln Union, was a member of the House of Representatives. He represented an Ohlo district that sympathized largely with the Confederates, his abilities made him a formidable enemy of his country. His efforts in him into high favor sympathized with tite Southern Confederate effort. Hence his nomina tion for the Vice-Presidency at Chicago in 1864 by the party that declared that year in its platform that the war was a failure, and demanded laca; the salpiglosis, with its funnel-that the effort to prosecute it further shaped flower; the stocks, the zinshould cease

But as the Union arms made advance into the South a great many Confederates and their sympathizers driven out by the stress of the war, came West. They made the whole Rocky Mountain region Democratic and overflowed into Oregon, which they soon made Democratic also. Numbers of them settled in Umatilla; and in admiration of George H. Pendieton, and as a testimonial to his services to the Confederacy. moreover, in appreciation of his efforts against the Lincoln Administration and against prosecution of the war for the Union, they named their town

This is merely historical. The present time is an era of "non-partisanship," as existing conditions in Oregon, in the matter of election of United States Senators, attest. "Nonpartisanship" now is the favorite role of the Confederate Democracy, especially in Oregon. It is different, how ever, in Mississippi and in South Carolina. And yet Tillman and Chamberlain and John Sharp Williams are non-partisans of the same type.

WHY IGNORE PORTLAND?

A Washington dispatch announce that the Senate committee on agriculture has authorized a favorable report on the McCumber bill providing for the inspection and grading of grains. Under this bill National inspection for and the Department of Agriculture is authorized to fix definite the favorable report on the bill it is stated that inspection inhoratories will Francisco and other points, no menspection service are not exactly clear, but it will be a strange proceeding if of inspecting grain at the three ports quarters in Portland, the headquar- his short life was spent. ters for the grain business of the Pa-

grain trade of the Pacific Coast was code that shall specifically declare never more firmly established than at proper acts of commission and omisthe present time. During the year sion? The strong probability is that 1908 there was exported from this city | there would be disagreement within more wheat than was shipped from | the first twenty-four hours. If perthe ports of Scattle, Tacoma and San sons of the same heredity, environ-Francisco combined. San Francisco ment and moral training have diverhas almost ceased to figure as a grain gent opinions, what may be expected exporting port, the total shipments of wheat from the California metrop- There have been experiments of conolis last year totaling but little more than 200,000 bushels, compared with pers as Jesus would have done it, but more than 13,000,000 bushels from they were impractical and ephemeral. Portland. During the twelve months, than 2,500,000 bushels of wheat were us has his own conception of how attorneys are reasonable in fixing

shipped from Portland to San Francisco. Last year, with very little assistance from the newly completed North Bank road, Portland led all other ports in the United States in the amount of grain exported, although the crop was fully 10,000,000 bushels

short of the average of recent years. This year, with a good crop and the new railroad hanling it down to tidewater at Portland, it is quite proba ble that this city will lead all American ports in the amount of wheat This prestige, of course, will not all be gained at the expense of less favorably located ports on the Pacific Coast, but will be in part due to the decline of some of the Atlantic ports and the increased consumption of wheat in the United States. For the Government to establish a grain inspection service at other Pacific Coast ports without including Portland would be a most ridiculous proceeding. If the bill becomes a law and it is useful or otherwise, Portland will undoubtedly be recognized.

ROOSEVELT AND HIS ENEMIES. Yesterday's attack in the House on President Roosevelt by Representative Willett, of New York, shows the labor of careful preparation. dently the Tammany representative had been studying for it a long time. Roosevelt himself is too good a fighter

to care about these pin pricks, lett evidently has gone through the whole body of Roosevelt's printed books and messages and speeches to select expressions to gibe atis a favorite occupation of little Caesar had such critics; so minds. had Washington; so has every earnest man in high place. More than any our history Lincoln other man in

vas made the butt of it. Of Willett, one of the class of men hom Tammany has for its servants, it may be said that he is a proper enough man to act as spokesman or mouthpiece of men of either party in Congress who hate Roosevelt for his distrust of themselves. But as a Democrat of the Tammany brand Willett feels that he can afford to do what no Republican enemy of Roosevelt would attempt. However, there is a bunch of Republicans-no small bunch, either-who relish any attack on Roosevelt mightily. If, however Roosevelt had now to make another appeal to the people, they would be taking to cover in a panic, or making every effort to help themselves by declaring for him and taking themselves the advantage of his pop-

The one paramount force in American political life during the last eight years has been Theodore Roosevelt. He it is who has set high the standard of our civil and political But for him the now triumphant Republican party would be sojourning. and would have been sojourning thes many years, in the valley of humiliation, with its future all behind it.

OLD-TIME PLOWER GARDENS.

Since Portland's fame as the Rose City is established and everybody with bit of ground has a bush or two of the queen of flowers, why not devote a little space, even in the fence corner if need be, to some of the grandly flowering annuals that will riot in bloom from June to October? Children of the present day know little of them, but children of a larger Confederate statesman of Ohio, one growth remember the flowers of the days of their youth. They recall the and opponents of the war for the glorious aster, with a profusion of symmetrical bloom, gracefully poised on stems with plenty of leaves for a green setting; the hollyhocks, with 703, an average of \$4073 each every shade of color to be made of a combination of crimson and white the fragrant mignonette, that helped Congress against prosecution of the to make the bouquet; the phlox, that war, and his attacks on the policy of assisted; the pinks before they reached the Lincoln Administration, carried the aristocratic standing of carnathe sweet alvasum, fragrant like unto a baby's breath; the poppy came late in the year; the candytuft; the balsam, with its old familiar double blossoms; the marigolds, that bloomed till frost: the lowly portunias and the scented sweet williams. They recall the garden wherein these grew and blossomed as the Summer onths went by and sigh as the walls of memory expand for a vision of days long past,

old-fashioned flower garden about the home, where the children have license to take all they want; where there is plenty for a daily bouquet for the dinner table, and where will be found, when occasion shall come, the bloom she loved so well to grace the pass ing of an aged friend or neighbor.

"AS JESUS WOULD LIVE."

Following the lead of a multitude of people in Cleveland who have resolved to "live as Jesus would live. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher announced in a news dispatch from that city that he will inaugurate a similar movement here next Sunday. Evidently he was a close observer of the meet ings in Cleveland and believes their success can be repeated under the auspices of the First Baptist Church of Portland. No one will doubt that many young men and women will make such pledge with high purpose to keep it.

It may be asked, however, who dare write a code which shall govern, or even guide, the conduct of the individual who in good faith resolves to pitch his daily life on the lofty plane of the Master? Consider the times and grading of grains are provided and the environment. We know fairly well what Jesus said and did at Palestine 1900 years ago in sparsely setgrades. In the dispatch announcing tied communities of farmers, shepherds and fishermen who lived the simple life. At best we can only imbe organized at Scattle, Tacoma, San agine the attitude of Jesus toward his fellow-men in the complex details of tion being made of Portland. The twentieth-century civilization that advantages of a Government grain intwentieth-century civilization that sive American cities, of which Cleveland and Portland are types. Changed the Government engages in the work | conditions must be met with changed habits. It is impossible to live here mentioned without maintaining head- and now literally as Jesus did where

> Can you think of two brothers, or two sisters, or brother and sister, who will be able to unite upon an ethical the incongruous multitude? ducting business and editing newspapers as Jesus would have done it, but

be Christian conduct is vain; development of the spirit of Jesus, over which ennoble the individual and uplift mankind.

NEW RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

To the New York Sun we are indebted for a summary of railway progress and projects in Canada. tells us that this year \$90,000,000 will expended on railway construction the Dominion; that contracts are already made approximately for that that 1248 miles last year were added to Canada's railway system, and that 4327 miles are now inder construction.

On the new transcontinental line from Monckton, New Brunswick, to the Pacific Coast, actual work was begun four years ago, and up to the present time the expenditure on it has been about \$47,000,000. A large part of the 1000-mile stretch from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains has been practically completed, and a regular service from Winnipeg to Edmonton will be in operation in a few months. This is the most important section of the whole system, yet the section most easily constructed, the line lies through an open and level country, capable of immense wheat Work also is proceeding production. from the Pacific terminus eastward, but its progress through one of the most difficult of mountainous dis-

The Canadian Pacific will add somewhat to its mileage this year, but its special activities will be in the direction of improvement and of increased equipment. The Canadian Northern is busy with work on branch lines. It is opening the country west of Lake Winnipeg and south of the Saskatchewan River and from that base is sending out an arm which will sooner or later, probably within a few years, reach Fort Churchill the western shore of Hudson Bay. There is every probability that we shall soon know by practical test whether the Hudson Strait can be used as a trade route from the West to Europe.

Extension of railway lines in Canada will within a short time add not less than one hundred million bushels per annum to the wheat supply of Thus the dismal philosthe world. ophy of Malthus is postponed for a time by increasing facility of trans portation; but who can say the time will not come when population will grow to the full limit of the capacity of the earth to feed it?

NEW BUILDINGS IN SEATTLE.

Details of the Scattle building pernits for the month of December disclose the fact that practically one half of the building permits issued during the month of December were or alterations, repairs and moves. These details, which were missing from the totals proviously printed, are found in the official report of Superin tendent of Buildings Francis Grant. The remaining half of the bulldings were apparently of a very cheap class, for the average cost was only about one-half the average cost of the Portland buildings. Portland permits for the month of December were 278 in number, with a total val-uation of \$960.075. Of these, but 48 were for alterations, moves or repairs, with a valuation of \$23,370, leaving a total of 230 buildings valued at \$936,-

Seattle reported a total of 1059 permits with a valuation of \$1,503,420. but of this amount 504 permits were taken out for alterations, repairs and moves, the total valuation for these items being \$319,780. This left for permits with a valuation of \$1,183,-640, an average per building of but \$2122, compared with Portland's average of \$4073. By including all kinds of permits at both places, an average value is shown of \$1419 for Seattle and \$3560 for Fortland. At first giance these figures would seem to convey the impression that Seattle was erecting buildings valued at less than one-half those for which permits were issued in Portland. Such a con clusion, however, would be hardly Let there be a recrudescence of the warranted by the facts as presented in detail by the Seattle building superintendent.

These details show that, while a permit for a doghouse or a chicken coop counts just as large numerically as that of a twelve-story building, it also pulls down the average of better class of buildings. The total value of building permits for 1908 at Seattle was \$13,794,755; for Portland the value was \$10,434,925. Acording to the December returns the Seattle alteration permits were onefifth of the total value of all permits issued. Estimating by the same ratio for the entire year 1908, it would appear that Seattle has included in her regular building permits about \$3,000,alterations, 000 for repairs, alterations, etc. Either the Queen City was in a badly dilapidated condition at the beginnin of the new year or these repair and alteration permits were taken out for new structures of too poor a class to figure as new "buildings." In the pernits for new buildings at Seattle the large total for the year is due to the construction work at the Alaska-Yukon exposition grounds.

CONTINGENT FEES. There is nothing morally wrong in the agreement by which an attorney undertakes to bring suit for a plain tiff upon a contingent fee. In fact, there are many cases in which the plaintiff could not get justice unless such an agreement could be made and enforced. There may be something morally wrong in exacting an excessive contingent fee or in encouraging baseless litigation by offering to a case on a contingent fee. It frequently happens that a laboring man is killed in an accident for which his employer is responsible. Usually, in such cases, the mun's family is left practically destitute, and by the time funeral expenses have been paid the family is in debt. The widow of a man thus killed is unable to employ an attorney to bring a suit for damages unless she can employ him upon a contingent fee, and if this right be withdrawn from her she is for all practical purposes denied the right of

appeal to the courts. Courts should have and exercise power to limit the fees to be collected by lawyers in contingent cases, as in all others. A lawyer is an officer of the court; he has special privlleges therein, and he should be reortland. During the twelve months. Is Dr. Brougher's proposed effort strained from making extortionate addition to the above exports, more worth while? Who knows? Each of charges for his services. As a rule strained from making extertionate

Jesus would live today. It is not too their fees, but a few who try to rob high to aim to live as we imagine or their clients bring the whole profes-believe he would live if he were here. sion under more or less suspicion. Be-Mere imitation of what is supposed to cause a party to a suit must agree upon a contingent fee is no reason why the attorney should be permit there is small room for dispute, must ted to enforce an unconscionable agreement. Neither should an attorney resort to the contingent fee to stir up litigation where only a technical pretext exists. The lawyer searches records for flaws in the title to property and then seeks to secure employment by offering to bring suit on a contingent fee is a mischlef-maker inspired by no good intentions. He seeks to offer a remedy to one

who has felt no injury. It is true that the practice of taking cases on contingent fees facilitates the bringing of suits which have no merit, but it also provides a remedy for the poor who have just cause for suit, but who have no money with which to pay either the costs of litigation or the fees of an attorney. Whenever the legal profession wishes to do so it can get rid of the disreputable class of attorneys without making contingent fees unlawful.

The old question whether Road Supervisors should be elected by the people of a road district or appointed by the County Court is again be Opinions upon fore the Legislature. this question will differ in different years. After two years' experience with one system of selection, everybody wants a change, and then, when the change has been secured and two more years have passed, everybody wants to go back to the old system. Whatever the system in force, the results are unsatisfactory. The Road Supervisor looks after the roads and bridges and culverts in his own neighporhood and neglects the others, just as a City Councilman sees that the sidewalks on his street are kept in repair and that an electric light is maintained on his corner. Whatever the system of appointment of Road Supervisors, the men who work the roads do as little as they can in the eight hours they are required to work. Changing from election to appointment or from appointment to election will make no material difference.

A very fine poultry show has been laying to crowded houses in this city for the past few days, and the exhibits included representatives of all the ultra-select stock in the poultry world. The inclemency of the weather was, course, a slight drawback to the affair, but it was in another direction somewhat beneficial. It resulted in the egg market soaring up to the usual Winter heights, and with Oregon eggs scarce at 60 cents per dozen and the Eastern case stock of uncertain age selling raound 40 and 50 cents per dozen, the opportunities in poultry-growing could not be much more forcibly presented. The Pacific Northwest will never enjoy the fulles prosperity to which it is entitled until we can keep for distribution among our own people the large sums of money that are now sent East every month for eggs, poultry and other products of small farming.

Senator McCumber, of North Datota, has a bill before the Senate providing for more favorable terms for payment for land by entrymen on arid lands. Under the present law these lands, after coming under trrigation, are to be paid for in ten annual installments. As the cost of irrigation has in some cases run up to nearly \$50 per acre, the burden has fallen rather heavily on the new settler, who, under the present law, would be called on to pay nearly \$5 per acre before his land was in condition to make any returns. The new law proposes to make the payments extend over a period of twenty instead of ten years, and in this way the setthe actual buildings a total of 555 tiers will have a better opportunity to develop their holdings with money that otherwise would be needed to

Portland has some minor faults, but the streetcar hog is not one of them. Over in New York they have an anti-spitting ordinance, but no agency to enforce it. A wealthy bustness man has engaged, at his own expense, a special officer to make arrests. In the Brooklyn elevated cars the nulsance is almost unbearable to persons of sensibility, and no relief is in sight. The New York Tribune voices a vigorous editorial protest against the law-breaking uncleanliness and sanitary danger. Portland may not be up-to-date in some things, but her citizens don't expectorate in the streetcars. They are not influenced by ordinance, but by decent sense of self-respect.

There was mighty good sense in Fulton's remarks in the Senate yesterday on the proposition to double the salaries of President, Vice-President, Speaker and Judges. He said that so long as the country was too poor to make appropriations for improvement of its waterways, increase of salaries of officials now adequately paid might well be postponed.

A rise in the American and Sacramento Rivers brings disaster to the farmer, while a rise in the tributaries of the Ohio releases millions of bushels of coal and means resumption of work by thousands of miners. Nature has a method of maintaining a balance in all things.

T. J. Hatns says that by his acquittal the jury has placed the unwritten law high above the written law of the State of New York. Well, perhaps. New York has done many strange things and may have done this. But one jury does not establish

Don't postpone action on the most important bills until the last week of the session and then rush them through with hasty consideration. Let the unimportant bills do the waiting.

Perhaps Tillman thinks he can get the best of Roosevelt by abandoning his pitchfork and going after the President with his jawbone. But he is no Samson.

Forty-five saloon men were invited

to hear Dr. Wilson Sunday night and

they accepted. True courtesy calls for a return of the compliment. Now an investigation is to be had to determine whether Thaw is sane or insane. There is prosperity in

sight for the alienists. Tillman is another one of those Senators who are dead and do not

know it. All eyes on Salem today.

SOME HEAVY PERSONAL TAXES. Russell Sage's Widow and Andrew Carnegte Hend New York's List.

New York Special to Chicago Record Herald. Mrs. Margaret O. Sage, widow of Russell Sage, and Andrew Carnegle ap-peared at the head of the personal as-sessment rolls when the tax books for 1909 were opened today. They were each assessed \$5,000,000 on their personal estates Vanderbilt family were

lown for a total of \$2,900,000, distributed as fellows: John D. Rockefeller was assessed at \$2,500,000, William Rockefeller at \$300. and William G. Rockefeller at

There are 20 women in the list who are assessed for \$200,000 or more.

Among those not assessed on their personalty were George J. Gould, August Belmont, Hetty Green, William Waldorf Aster and Richard Co.

9	Waldorf Astor and Richard Croker.
П	Others assessed for large sums are
П	7.8x A 121a-1a-
3	Tillia Cilliant
9.	Flurence G. SaiterWhite Levy
N.	CHECAN V Brokaw 1,500,00
	Harriet M. Richardson Tab. 00
	Fanny A Haven
S.	
31	
10	Mary Adelaide Yerkes 508,00
-	
N	Oliver H. Payne 308,00
а	Augusta H. Bliss 250,00
83	Maria De Witt Jessup 250,00
	Perry Balmont 250,00
	Jessie Belmont 250,00
9/	Alva E. Belmont 200,00
20	Cornelius N. Siles
ш	George Ehret. 200.00
377	Arabell Huntington 200,00
[6]	James Gordon Bennett 200,00
8	Jacob H. Schiff F 290,00
	Burnett Y. Tiffany 100,00
	Dorothy T. Tiffany 100,00
83	Julia de Forrest Tiffany 100,00
	Louise C. Tiffany 100,00
3	Louis C. Tiffany 160,00
6	
5	
ď	
5	At the head of the realty list stand
W. /	

the Waldorf-Astoria, assessed at \$11. 950.000, which is \$100.000 less than last

year.

The second most valuable piece of real estate in the city, according to the tax rolla, is the Pennsylvania terminal, which by the work done during the year has increased from \$1,000.000 to \$11,175,000. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Building ranks third with an assessment of \$10,485,000.

The total of taxable real estate had not been figured out today, but Pres-

not been figured out today, but President Purdy said the increase was about \$140,000,000 over last year, when the final figure was \$5.722,000,000, but appeals would probably cut the in-crease down to under \$125,000,000. Personal assessments of corporations, be said, would be about the same as

last year, \$85,000,000.

He did not have the figures on special franchises, which last year were assessed at \$492,000,000.

POLITICAL REMARKS.

Madras (Crook County) Ploneer. Madras (Crook County) Pioneer.
The weather man framed up a nice
little spell of zero weather for Oregon's Republican Legislature which
convened last Monday, as a gentle but
insistent reminder that Republican
politics which elects only Democratic
officeholders is a "frost" of the frostiest kind. It wis a nifty little joke,
atthough a good many Republican aithough a good many Republican members of the Legislature will refuse to see it that way.

Albany Democrat. Oregon's State Legislature convened this week, gave out a few plums, in-troduced a few bills, and adjourned, with prospect of being the worse yet It seems impossible for Oregon to have a decent Legislature. Most of them have been disgraces to the state, and if this isn't a record-breaker it is poor guessing. With some things that ought to be done the Senatorship seems to be the bone of contention.

Pacific Outlook, Grants Pass.
It is probable that any recommendations we may make to the 25th Assembly will receive even less attention than those of Governor Chamberlain, but an't resist the impul them in as usual. Our brightest idea— the trump card of the whole pack—is not to pass any new laws at all, but not to pass any new laws at all, but just put in the 40 days repealing some of the laws we already have, and patch up some of the others so they will hold water. If they will insist upon pass-ing new laws, we suggest that one of the most important is a law to re-duce the number of "gun toters" about 99 per cent, eliminating among others, the boozer and the "bad man."

Haker Herald.
Is it not about time to call Tillman own. He has talked long enough, down. He has talked long enough, and the poor old chap gets deeper in the Oregon land deal every time he opens his mouth. His friends should urge him to sit down. When he said his first duty was to pry the land at his first duty was to pry the land at Coos Bay loose from companies that had gained wrongful possession of it, and his next duty was to acquire some of the land for himself, it reminded one of Mayor Harry Lane's fight against Mrs. Waymire which really reached a point where the Mayor exhibited muscles on his arms and told the woman what fine physique he had before taking on official duffes. But the Waymire woman was sen-But the Waymire woman was sentenced to prison for blackmailing Lane. Think of that. That happened in the State of Oregon. The Tillman incident is happening in the United States of America, which is some different. Pendleton Tribune.

The affairs of the Oregon Legisla-ture will reach an important crisis next Tuesday, when the time for elect-ing a United States Senator arrives. next Tuesday, when the time for electing a United States Senator arrives. Governor Chamberlain has announced in his message to the Legislature that he expects the members of the assembly to stand by their pledges. In extremely bad taste he personally criticises the Legislature in advance of the time set for the election of the Senator. He sends his message as Governor of the state and asks the members of the assembly to vote for him and conferstill further honors on him, and he offers nothing in return. In fact, he scolds a little in advance. His position is, to say the least, indelicate. What does he offer in return for the honor he asks? He offers nothing. He assumes the role of a begging politician, not a statesman. Governor Chambernain did not receive a majority of the votes cast for Senator at the last general election. A majority of the people of this state voted for other men for this high honor. He presumes that insomuch as he received more men for this high honor. He presumes that insomuch as he received more votes than any other candidate, he is the choice of a majority of the voters of this state. If this ground is tenable, then they want him to be United States Senator. They do not want him for Governor. If he sees in the result of the last election that the people of Oregon want him as United States Senator, then let him gracefully prepare himself for receiving that honor he so egotistically assumes by reigning as Governor and permitting himself to be elected Senator. If he is elected United States Senator next Tuesday, the officers of the assembly should withhold their signatures to the certificate until they shall have received from Governor Chamberlain his resignation as Governor. No pollitician should be so flagrantly conceited. his resignation as Governor. No poli-tician should be so flagrantly conceited as to assume that he is a political idol; that he is a god among the residents of Oregon. Sometimes idols are shat-

SAYS OFFICER CASEY. Remarks by a Keen Observer on Progress of the Times.

Chicago Evening Post. "Progr-riss, ma'am, is a tur-rible thing," bserved Officer Casey to his wife. "Thim was fine of days whin we wint t' bid by candle light an' got up with th' lar-rk. Now we git up by gaslight an' go t' bid by daylight afther our lar-rk. Who profits by th' change? Th' gas complny, th' bartinders, an' th' headache cure ma-ak

Invention is a gr-reat thing whin yo have a good patint lawyer, but is th' wur-rid any bether f'r all th' invintions an' progr-riss iv th' last hundred years? Ye have illicthric cur-rlin' ir-rons where yere muthers used bits by pa-aper, an' th' nit results is Mar-roell waves an' baldalss. We min rayjoice in a wine in th' affairs ly sthate an' safety razors. What has come by these changes? Tammany an' bar-riefs ownin' their own motor ca-ars.

"Progr-riss has filled th' wur-rid with a lot iv things we can't afford t' buy an whileh we can't be happy without, an' a lot more iv things we buy but can't afford an' would be bether without. Th' wur-rid was innocint to stomick specialists until some wan invinted th' cocktail. Before th' unhappy day whin th' fur-rst lobster was dragged fr'm its happy home on th' gr-round floor iv th' say, late suppers was as much an unknown svil as nervous prostr-ration, while until th' comin' to th' autymobeel th' streets was public prop'ty an' human life and lim's belonged t' thim as had thim an' was not th' sphort iv th' ma-an behind th' goggles.

"If ye could sum up th' changes iv th' last hundred years what would ye learn? Just this, Mrs. Casey, that 'tis tin times easier t' he kilt and tin times har-rder t live an' keep out ly debt now th'n it was whin George Wash at'n wr-rote in his fur-rst political platfoorm th' planks he stole fr'm Mr. Bryan's t' th' iffict that all min should be allowed t' pursue happiness if they have th' time an' th' price

"Yere mathers an' yere gr-ran muthers, mar'am, got up at five a. im., and got th' mornin' meal over a wood fire ly peat. Their childern git up at tin minuts t sivin an' try to fill th' lle stove while 'tis lighted. What's th' result? Th' wur-rid is full iv half orphans an' with widowers that have t' git their br-relefast at a lunch counter. Th' ile stove may be progr-riss, but 'tis progr-riss through th' of. An' thin there's illicthric light e have t' do is t' priss th' button an' yer com is filled with th' brilliance iv day. ""Fis a gr-reat thing is illicthric light, but on'y fr its crossed wires th' firemin could go home t' dinner an' th' insurance comp'nles could afford t' contribute a pr-roper an' adequate amount t' th' Hay-public'n campaign fund.

"Th' tillyphone is a gr-reat thing, n doubt, an' a wonderful discov'ry; but what is th' pr-ractical iffict iv it t'day? No woman goes t' markit an samples th cr-rackers t' see if they ar're frish, an sticks her fluger in th' roast iy beef an asks th' grocer if he's a judge ly mellon -no; nowadays they keep their wrappers on till afthernoon, an' tillyphone th' mar-right man what they wants. An' how does it wur-rk out? This way: Th' marrket ma-an unloads on thim all th' yis-terdah's gyreen goods an' th' round by gef, while he charges thim fr por-rter

"Could we live without railroad tr-rains! We couldn't-or at least we thought we couldn't till th' anty-pass law was adopt-ed. An' what ar-re th' changes wur-rked by th' railways? A hundred years ago, whin a man had a vacation he stayed at home, where he inj-yed all th' nicissiti iv life an' was cur-reed by none iv th' luxuries. But in th' year nineteen ought eight what does he do? Why, he tr-ravels wan thousan' miles t' see that hump on th' backbone iv th' contynint an' breath air as rare as a Dimmycrathic Prisidin-tial victory, an' thin comes back home t' be nur-reef back t' hilth an' a new skin on his nose by a sarcastic an' indiff-runt fam'ly which niver appreciates th' fact that little things hur-rt min more th's

"But th' climax iv progr-riss an' invin tion. Mrs. Casey, is none iv th' things I've mintloned; 'tis th' dirict prim'ry law. Tis called direct because it needs so many firections befure th' ma-an ly av'rage in tilligince—which isn't sayin' much—c'ri find th' name iv th' la-ad he wants t' vote aginst. Th' new law, ma'am, is th' product an' result iv' a conspiracy amung th' restyrant min. Ivry voter that goes t' the pells must take a lunch with him or has mar-rked th' half ly his ticket, th' pollin' places will be surrounded rin' mobs ty famished cit'zing bat tlin' t' buy a slab ly pie, a ham san-wiel innocint iv ham, an' wan har-rd bile egg that they may, without star-rvin t dith, expriss by their ballots their prifer f'r min that they know nothin'

"An' how ar-re ye goin' t' vote, Mike?" "An' how ar-re ye goin' t vote, asked Mrs. Casey.

"Shure an' I've made up me mind that this bein' Amur-rica, we should be illietin' a few Amur-ricans t' offis," replied Casey, "so I've picked out th' followin' t' vote f'r among others: Jawn P. McGoorty, J. M. Quinlan, Jeremia J. O'Rourke, Joseph E. Flanagan, J. B. Madigan, James E. Catle Thomas F. Bur-rns an' H. M. Guerin. What do I know iv their fitness f'r offis? Hivvins, Mrs. Casey, can't ye ee by th' names to thim that they was

PAVORITE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. Youngsters Do Not Turn to False Lights in Fiction.

In a list of 48 books most popular among the children of 11,000 elementary classrooms in New York City, Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" stands at the head and Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" at the foot. In the first 25 books on the list are five of Miss Alcott's works, including "The Old-Fashioned Girl" and "Little Men." "Robinson Crusoe" is No. 6 and "Alice in Wonderland" is No. 11.
Mrs. Burnett's "Sara Crewe" is close to Classics one usually considers as

food for older iminds are scattered through the list—such books as "John Hallfax," "Evangeline," "Ivanhoe" and "Merchant of Venice," Tales of Dickens are named, and, of course, the erennially fresh "Huckleberry Finn"

Altogether the list is delightful and encouraging. Of the early purity of taste it offers evidence which is in no wise weakened by the fact that the volumes in the school ilbraries are carefully selected by the Board of Education. The children show in litthe reviews which they have written that they read the books not merely because they are there, but because they like them. Last year the cumu-lative circulation of the books from the the classroom shelves approximat-

Not in tender years at least do the eyes of the average New York child turn to the false lights of fiction. It is difficult to understand how minds that have appreciated the charm of the Alcott pages can at any after age find satisfaction in pernicious literary shockers."

"The Party of Lincoln."

Los Angeles Times, When the Oregon Legislature elects Chamberlain to the United States Senate he will have as his colleague Sen-ator Bourne, who is a Populist. That's a fine condition of affairs for a rockribbed Republican state to enjoy.

A Ring Around the World. Washington Herald.

Did you ever stop to think that it took about 24 hours to ring out the old year and ring in the new from one end of Uncle Sam's domain to the other?

TO POE!

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE. Thy storm-tossed soul for many years Has been as one with Annabel Thy spectral lover who The envy of the angels was. Thy ghostly raven long hast flown

nto the firal rookery here, black with morbid passion, They who seek a last repose from unnisuaged desire Find answer to their doubt-beclouded questionings.

ou who dying waited for the ultin Decision of the many who have tried and falled, and dying wait Discouraged of long tardy judgment Find many who may justify Thy tales are long wince told. Those strange, wild imagerles Of God-endowed genius seeking for a

Of some warm, pulsing burnen sympathy Have been adjudged; and so Thy slow-come reckening has fixed thy place Among the great ones of this mortal state.

Though day on day and generations came And still no crown of laurels brought To one who strove in biindness and in

And then went out into the dark To seek an answer that might satisfy The groping yearnings of a heart Which sought in vain the pattry boon of happiness.

This day a contury has passed And we who glimpse adown the long
And misty syenues of Time
Unite to tell thy spirit, son of dreams.
That they who speak a fellow tongue
have learned And now bequeath the homage that is

EDGAR ALLAN POE BORN JANUARY 19, 1809.

"And the angel Israfel, whose heartstrings are a lute, and who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures." n heaven a spirit doth dwell "Whose heart-strings are a lute"; None sing so wildly well

As the angel Israfel, And the guldy stars (so legends tell), Consing their hymns, attend the spell Of his voice, all mute.

Tottering above Rushes with love

While, to listen, the red levin (With the rapid Pleiads, even, Which were geven), And they any (the starry choir

And the other listening things), The Israfell's fire Is owing to that lyre
By which he sits and sings-The trembling living wire Of those unusual strings, But the skies that angel trod,

Where deep thoughts are a duty— Where Love's a grown-up God— Where the Houri glances are imbued with all the beauty Which we worship to a star. impafell, who despisest

An unimpassioned song; To thee the laurels belong Best bard, because the wisest! The southeles above

With thy burning measures sult-Thy grief, thy joy, thy hate, thy love, With the fervor of thy lute-Well may the stars be mute!

Is a world of sweets and sours; Our flowers are merely—flowers. And the shadow of thy perfect bliss Is the sunshine of ours If I could dwell

Hath dwelt, and he where L He might not sing so wildly well A mortal melody, While a bolder note than this might From my lyre within the sky.

Holen, thy beauty is to me Like those Nicean barks of yore, That gently, o'er a perfumed sea, The weary, wayworn wanderer bore

Thy hyacinth hair, thy classic face, Thy Nalad airs have brought me home And the grandeur that was Rome

on desporate seas long wont to roam

of in you brilliant window niche How statue-like I see thee stand, The agate lamp within thy hand! h, Pacylie, from the regions which Are Holy Land!

HARVARD'S NEW PRESIDENT. Some Account of Professor Lowell's

Careen Abbott Lawrence Lowell was born in Soston on December 12, 1858, and was graduated from Harvard in 1877. He then took a law course, receiving his degree from Harvard Law School in

He is primarity a Bostonian, being descended from two of the leading merchants of that city half a century ago. His father was Augustus Lowell.

merchants of that city half a century ago. His father was Augustus Lowell, who, having acquired wealth in the cotton industry, founded the famous lecture institute in Boston which bears his name. His maternal grandfather was Abbott Lawrence, who was a ploneer in the textile industry in Massachusetts.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1889, and became a partner of his cousin, Francis C. Lowell, now a Judge of the United States Circuit Court. For sevences a years the practice of law demanded the greater part of his attention, but he continued to pursue his favorite study of comparative government and on politics in Continuatal Europe, published during this time, gave him high standing as an authority on the science of government, and in 1837 he was called to be lecturer in that department at Harvard.

Three years later, on the establishment of the Faton Professorahip of the Science of Government, founded by the late Dorman E. Eaton, of New York, Lowell was appointed to that chair. The course soon proved unusually attractive, and Profesor Lowell had large classes every year.

In the last year he has published

usually attractive, and Protest Lowers had large classes every year.

In the last year he has published a work on "The Government of England," which has attracted wide attention and brought to him the boner of election as President of the American Political Science Association in succession to Ambassador Bryce, whose "American Commonwealth," brought him the same distinction.

Insanity and Bad Teeth.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A Cleveland specialist claims that insanity is often caused by defective teeth. There is a strong probability that he is mistaken if he thinks his statement is going to give any comfort to people who happen to be suffered by with tumping toothache. fering with jumping toothache.