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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1909.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. As the time for Mr. Taft's inauguration draws near, naturally there is a good deal of speculation about the kind of administration we may expect from him. Those who pretend to know affirm that, while he will carry out the Roosevelt policies, as he is pledged to do both by his own word and by the Republican platform, still he will do it more suavely than his predecessor has. The Sherman antitrust law will be enforced, but without disturbing bluster. Mr. Taft stand for the postal savings banks and the parcels post, but—so some say—without frightening the bankers or the express trust. He will approve a reduction of the tariff, but not such a violent one as to shatter the nerves of the infant industries. He will do everything that is excellent and of good report, but he will do it so mildly withal that even the wicked shall sing his praises. There will be no such rancorous blasts sent after him when he leaves the White House as are

likely to waft Mr. Roosevelt on his

way to Africa.

Still water runs deep. Mr. Taft has not said a great deal about his plans for the next four or eight years, ut one may infer certain things from his character and his known habits. is pretty certain, for one thing, that he is an ambitious man in the good old fashion of Plutarch's heroes. He does not care much about making a fortune, but he would like to see his name written in shining letters on the pages of his country's history This he knows will never happen if he is the President of a party or a If he wishes to be numbered among the great he must act consistently for the good of the whole country, and clearly this is what he in How otherwise shall we account for his diligent efforts to ge acquainted with everything and everybody from one ocean to the If he were to be merely a financial President wrapped up in the interests of big business, he would study Wall Street, but he would no think it worth while to make a trip to the Pacific Coast. If he were alming to be a demagogue he would not think it worth while to study any thing except some manual of vivid

The new President is known to be a courageous man as well as ambitious. Courage and ambition united will lead a President far if he travels the right road. As to his relations with Congress, he may choose to follow the example of Roosevelt or that of Hughes. The former has seldom cared much how he moved the legislative department to action. If it could be made to act in the direction he had pointed out he was satisfied, and to bring about that consummation he has been quite ready to use means both direct and indirect, pressure both public and private. weapon that would set the feet of a sluggish Congressman in motion Mr. Roosevelt was ready to employ. Mr. Hughes, on the contrary, has not condescended to intrigue with the New York Legislature. He believes that his duty is done when he tells the members plainly what they ought to do. Then if they fall to do it, he leaves the issue to be decided between them and the people. There is a world of difference between these two methods of procedure. Both seem to accomplish results and both are more or less noisy. Moreover, one create about as much ill-feeling as the other. It would be a delicate matter to de cide whether Hughes or Roosevelt is better hated by the machine politiclans and those who use them in Being a lawyer, Mr. Tuft will nat-

urally incline to the less pugnacious methods of Mr. Hughes, though in all candor, one must admit that their lack of pugnacity is only apparent. Mr. Roosevelt goes about his spankings with somewhat more of pomp, but those of Mr. Hughes have prob ably smarted no less severely and the smacks have resounded just as loudly. Still Mr. Taft will naturally choos the more conservative method of dealing with Congress. That he will relax the pressure upon the legislative department for reformative laws there is no reason whatever to ex-He believes in reform. In all his administrative work he has labored to introduce method, rational system, fair dealing. He is no friend to vested wrongs and not particularly impressed by the weight of precedent It is greatly to his credit that he has an original mind. This he showed when he was a Judge. He has shown it no less in the Philippines and as Secretary of War. He is able to think out problems for himself, and we from his history that he dares This is very encouraging to do it. because the one thing our Government has lacked most for the last forty years has probably been consecutive, courageous, well-informed Phonght.

Mr. Taft has given another pleasing sign of what he intends to do. He is surrounding himself with constitutional lawyers. Evidently some of the legal ability of the country is to be employed in interpreting the Constitution for the berefit of the people. It is time this were done. So much attention has been concentrated on one or two clauses for a number of years, and solely for the behoof of predaceous wealth, that we stand in serious danger of forgetting that the Constitution is a great monument o human liberty designed for the high interests of the whole people. It was not composed primarily to defend dis-

good hope that the eminent lawyers The Oregonian and hope that the eminent lawyers whom Mr. Taft is gathering round him will bring this truth clearly to

> JUST A PLAIN WORD. A newspaper published at Ontario, in Eastern Oregon, offers these remarks, to wit:

The main trouble with Oregon is not spending too much money but it lies in spending too little. Oregon can not make augur holes in her development work with gimlets. If she is going to build herself up she has to get out of this penny wise policy, quit her harping over the little policy, quit her harping over the hormal schools and her educational institu-tions and do something to bring about her development. Oregon is a disgrace to her-self with her petty policies and joking sys-tem of procedure. It is time for The Oreonian in the tall tower to get rid of its waddling clothes and do something to ring this State out of the old regime of urying itself beneath its wonderful climate and dog-in-the-manger practice.

Now, since this addresses itself to The Oregonian, it may perhaps be permitted to this humble newspaper to make a remark.

The Oregonian began in Portland when Portland was as small a town as Ontario now is. For a half century it worked in the most strenuous way, for most meager results. What is to hinder its esteemed contemporary at Ontario from working in like way and with like energy to build up Its own town and itself? It is an excellent thing for each locality in the state to look to its own energies for help, relief, support and development. That is the way to outgrow the "swad-dling clothes."

The people of all Oregon have schools enough and more than enough, but they don't do work enough. Too many of them sit down and want others to do everything for themnot some thing, but everything. Here they lean on the state, there on the general government, but think scarcely at all about doing things for them-

nelves. But why should one part of the state tax itself to support the indolence or inefficiency of another part? Get in and work, all of you, and don't lie down on the state. For this never will make you rich nor great. Your true remedy is work; your resources are in yourselves, not in others, just as aforetime, when beginnings were made in Portland, in Pittsburg, and in Boston. The Oregonian, as a newspaper, is not an accident. Days and nights of work-thousands of themare behind it and at bottom of it, it wouldn't be in existence. So of everything in Portland. Suppose some of the rest of you go through the same drill.

THE LARGER COST.

The report of the engineers on which the Government based its estimates of the cost of construction of the Panama Canal gave as specific figures a total of \$142,342,579. This was the estimate for all work. But the figures were based on estimates of what the work could be done for under the direction of private enterprise. Executed by the Government, t will cost from two to three times as much. It is an indication of the excesses of cost that attend all work lone directly by government, and of the excesses of cost that would attend railroad construction by the State of It is three miles from the sea, on

the Atlantic side, to Gatun, where the great dam will be placed on the Chagres River. Here will be three locks, each having a lift of 28 1/2 feet, up to a lake to be formed by the dam. This lake will be of very trregular form, but will have a total area of 120 square miles. Its length which will form more than one-half the whole water-way, will be nearly thirty miles, and the channel for vessels will be made as nearly straight as possibles Leaving the lake on the way to the Paific, the ridge known as Mt. Culebra s to be cut through. The height is 330 feet, which is to be cut down for a ship channel to meet the depth required; then locks for the descent to the Pacific. The greater part of the work will be required at the Culebra cut and the Gatun dam. Construction of the canal requires change of the route of the Panama Railway through nearly its whole length.

The difficulties, though considerable, are by no means so great as might at first view be supposed. But government never will push such work as fast as independent ownership and direction would do it, nor for less than twice the same amount of money.

THE LIMIT OF ROMANCE.

It is a somewhat curious story that is told in the new romance about Oregon entitled "Fifty-Four-Forty or Fight." There is some ingenuity in it, but it lacks all appearance of verisimilitude. There is no historical background to support the invention. But there is much good description, in particular of "The Oregon Trail."

This book, by Emerson Hough, is worth reading; for it has, indeed, caught some part of the spirit and experience of the old migration to Oregon. Talk with such survivors as remain of the early anabasis would supply that. The political part, that busies itself with the historical contention for Oregon, is less successful. The love story that goes with it has some interest, for it is quite unique. But the invention that carries it is not strong enough for substitution of

romance for fact.

It would be easy to pick flaws in the story; for example to show how far the characterization of John C. Calhoun was at fault; and how the hero of the tale, Nicholas P. Trist, a well-known historical personage. for it was he who was private secretary to President Jackson, then was Chief Clerk in the Department of State, later was sent by President Polk to Mexico to negotiate a treaty of peace with that country, after the victories of General Scott, but precipitated a violent quarrel with Scott, which led to the suspension of Scott from the command of the Army in the Mexico-it would be easy to show that nothing in the life of Nicholas Philip Trist, so far as known, supports the story that the larity between a seaport and a port heroine of the book, a Hungarian young woman called Baroness Helena Von Ritz, in love with Trist, so directed his action and career that we owe to her the acquisition of California and the preservation of Oregon. Here is a new candidate to rival Whitman as "the savior of gon.

Oregon." There are anachronisms. The first great migration to Oregon-that of 1843-is assigned to 1845. Whitman is in it, and Dr. McLoughlin and Joe Meek appear in the Oregon counhonest corporations or to secure the try; but neither of these men appears to Spokane, it would be folly to asprivileges of the railroads. There is in any character that the student of sums that they would not make a

our early history would recognize. Likewise Calhoun, Tyler's Secretary of State, is represented as a man of bellicose disposition, eager to fight for Oregon. On the contrary, he held the opinion that it was not worth while to contend for the occupation of Oregon, "at the risk of war with the most powerful nation of the earth." For Oregon, he realized, was not a fit land for profitable propagation of

negro slavery. The heroine, Baroness Helena Von Ritz, was the special agent of England, and as such contended for England's ascendency in the Oregon country. She is represented as having been in Oregon and having made a forced march across the plains to the East in 1845 to save the country to England. This clearly is an echo or adumbration of the Whitman tale She was followed on her journey by Trist, who also was anxious, as Whitman had been, "to save Oregon" to

the United States. The tale is written in the first person as told by Trist. The heroine, the Hungarian lady, was in love with him, but her love was unrequited, for he was already pledged to other, whom he afterwards married. Of course, the author must have had some kind of right to use the name of Nicholas P. Trist in this wonderful way. The romance is not more absurd, perhaps, than Bulwer-Lyt-"A Strange Story." or Wilkie Collins's "The Woman in White,"

CONCURRENT JUBISDICTION. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Christ Nellson puts an end to all reasonable contention about the meaning of the phrase "concurrent jurisdic tion," so far as the Columbia River is concerned. By the acts which admitted them into the Union, Oregon and Washington are given concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of stream which separates them. This gave rise to the pretty question whether each state might enforce its laws upon the entire width of the river without reference to the statutes of the other. In Neilson's case this came squarely before the Supreme He had complied with the Court. law of Washington which permitted fishing with a floating net upon payment of a license fee. The Oregon law forbade the use of this kind of a net. Neilson caught salmon with his net on the Washington side, was arrested at Astoria and fined under the Oregon statute. The Supreme Court holds that

concurrent jurisdiction" permits Oregon to enforce its laws on the Washington half of the Columbia only when both states have the same laws. When the laws differ those of each state extend to the middle of the stream and no farther. Hence Nellon was within his rights when he fished with a floating net under his license from the state of Washingon. This decision is the only possi ble one which a same tribunal could have made under the conditions. It is absurd to think of two independent sovereignties enforcing two sets of conflicting laws in the same territory. It now behooves the two states to make all convenient haste to put their fishing laws on such a footing that concurrent jurisdiction will mean some

thing useful. Oregon has now a good code. Washington has promised to enact the same set of laws but thus far the promise has not been kept. There should be no more delay in the prem-The salmon fishery can not be maintained by severity on one side of the river and laxity on the other. There must be uniform regulations or in a very few years there will be no fish.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

n with the Cen tral Oregon railroad problem would please Messrs. Stubbs, Kruttschnitt and Schwerin, the California friumvirate, better than to receive rush orders to build a line from Ontario to a connection with the Southern Pacific, and thus drain the trade of that rich region out by way of San Francisco.

The members of the Chamber Commerce, who are fighting Mr. Harriman, instead of aiding him to seure the necessary right-of-way up the Deschutes canyon where he ordered a road bullt, are, of course, playing into the hands of the Cali fornians who have always opposed Portland in its efforts to enter the Control Overen field.

Some individuals never learn that they are playing with fire until their fingers are burned. It would seem that this matter is entitled to at least as much consideration as the Chamber of Commerce gives a sailor boarding-

AN UNPROFITABLE BOYCOTT. Spokane shippers are said to be preparing a boycott against the Hill and the Harriman roads in retalia-

tion for the expected failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant them terminal rates. The inland city will of course, be strictly within its rights if it transfers all of its business to the Canadian road, but it does not appear that It will profit by the change. The Canadian Pacific has always been somewhat of a free lance in the western transportation field, but has at all times been very careful to protect its through business to the Pacific Coast. In the Spokane rate case, the interests of the Canadian road are to a large extent identical with those of the roads which have successfully fought the Spokane contention before the Interstate Com-

merce Commission. As stated in yesterday's Washington dispatches, Spokane based all of its hopes for terminal rates on the Spokane interpretation of the and short haul clause of the Hepburn act which provides that a "higher rate shall not be charged for a shorter haul than for a longer haul, when the shorter haul is included entirely within the longer, and in the same direc tion and under substantially similar conditions." The lack of, similarity in conditions governing rates at Portland and Spokane is the lack of simi situated more than 400 miles inland. At the Interstate Commerce Commis sion hearing at Sponane, more two years ago, it was shown by indisputable testimony, corroborated by actual bills of lading, that water transportation lines operating between New York and Pacific Coast ports were delivering freight at Spokane at rates in some cases lower than were

made by the railroads. As these water carriers were forced to pay full rates for the rall haul from Portland or Puget Sound ports

lower rate to Portland or Puget Sound | LETTERS AND PICTURES BY WIRE. PUBLICITY HERE AND IN BRITAIN than they would make for the additional 400-mile rail haul to the interior. Any order of the railroad commission forcing the rallroads to make a lower rate to Spokane than to the tidewater points on the Pacific would effectually bar these roads from handling any business for points west of Spokane, for they would be so completely at the mercy of the water carriers that they would be unable to engage in any business beyond that With such conditions-and they are conditions that can changed only by artificial and unnatural methods-the Canadian Pacific is in no position to afford Spokane any

That road, like the Hill and Harriman roads handles an enormous business at tidewater ports on the Pacific and at these ports, the Canadlar like the other roads, is up against the perfectly natural water transportation. An order granting Spokane the rates asked for would, if it were enforced, compel every transcontinental railroad to abandon all attempts to do business in territory west of the points which were favored with terminal rates. The Spokane contention is preposterous, and it seems strange that decision was not announced sooner.

Tillamook reports the manufacture of 1500 tons of cheese in the county in 1908, the total value being \$400; 000. Here is freight traffic in as compact a form as it could well be found, and may account for the light outward traffic by steamer from that rich coast port. While \$400,000 worth of cheese was reduced to but 1500 tons of freight, the same value in wheat at present high prices would produce more than 12,000 tons of freight, and at ordinary prices fully 15,000 tons. In lumber the showing from a freight traffic standpoint is even more striking, for \$400,000 worth of the ordinary run of Tillamook lumber would weigh more than 60,000 tons, or forty times as much as the same value in Tillamook County cheese. The Tillamook cheesemakers have some difficulty in reaching a market, from the figures on the product, there is a very small portion of the gross receipts paid out for freight.

Confidence in American canned meat products has at last been reand Great Britain has just placed an enormous order with Armour & Co. Quite naturally the foreign packing interests spared no efforts in making the Chicago packing house scandal much worse than it actually was, and for that reason the entire American meat trade, good and bad allke, suffered to a much greater extent than was warranted by actual conditions. The lesson was a severe one, but since the Government investigated the packing houses and ordered changes in the methods much greater care has been exercised, and American meat is again selling and deserves to sell on its merits in all parts of the world.

Here now we have dismissal of ore indictments in the Federal Court that had been standing more than three years. They were dismissed bethere was no chance of conviction, and the presumption must be that if conviction was impossible the indictments never should have been returned, and the defendants are innocent. Attorney Alley at Roseburg in this particular case has suffered great hardship through being disbarred from practice in the land office. Of course he has no recourse against anybody. When shall we have an end of this business in Oregon?

The action of the Monmouth students in the emergency which their school has met looks well for both ool and students. Where so much lovalty exists there must be a reason Oregon is able to support one Normal School, Monmouth's is the oldest in the State and probably the best. It has a tradition of noble teaching, a body of devoted graduates and students, who show their faith by their deeds. If such a school must perish, so be it; but its death will not be without mourners.

It is the usage of the Senate to allow the Senator, whether he be a Republican, a Democrat, or a nondescript, to name the postmaster of his own town. Of course, therefore, Bourne will get his man at Portland. It doesn't matter, in these cases, where senatorial courtesy is concerned, whether the man is deemed by the people of the town, fit or not.

The strike of the doctors in the hospitals of Caracas offers a brilliant opportunity to certain more advanced practitioners. The doctors struck because the authorities furnished the patients neither food nor medicines. Those who believe food is an illusion and medicine an error could desire no better chance to demonstrate their

The turning of water Monday into the canal that will irrigate the Deer Flat region, between the Snake and Boise Rivers in Idaho, is the reality of a dream of thirty years. There is fertility in every twenty acres of the two hundred thousand covered by the big ditch to provide sufficiency for a family.

Five lawyers in Taft's Cabinet will be none too many if recent events correctly indicate the knowledge of the Constitution current in the country. Five of them ought to be enough to steer clear of blunders.

On above or beneath the earth somehow Seattle gets there. was a happy idea to drive a pipe to the entombed sewer laborers yesterday to supply them with air.

Oregon doesn't produce as many

eggs and domestic fowls as it con-

sumes. Ergo, the state ought to go into the poultry business with Mr. Teal as general manager. With only six working days left, there need be no great fear of many more messages from the White House

The spelling reform is gradually reaching the standard of Josh Billings. Its latest triumph is "notis" for notice which was one of Josh's favorite witti-

to the legislative hall at the other end

Fifteen wards with fifteen Councilmen is the latest proposition for Ports land's government. As with taxes, so with other evils, the cry is multiply them.

New Inventions by Which Telegrams, Mail-Carriers, Etc., May Vanish.

New York World.

It begins to look as if we shall soon be able to do without the telegraph, postage stamps, mail boxes, and fetter carriers. Imagine how convenient it will be to sit down at the telephone desk in your office or home, call up somebody you want to communicate with and then proceed to write that person a letter which he or she will be able to read in duplicate just as quickly as you can write the words down. And if that particular person does not happen to be in when you call he will find your letter waiting on his telephone desk for him when he returns, no matter how many miles away you were when you wrote it

only a few minutes before.

More wonderful still, and this by way of example, the police of New York may be asked by the Chleago police to send them the photograph of a murder suspect. The photograph is inserted in a machine somewhat similar in size and shape to a phonograph, there is a buzzing of wheels, the photograph revolutions and state of the photograph revolutions and shape to a phonograph. tograph revolves rapidly on a cylinder and in five minutes or less after Chl-cago asked for the photograph a letter from Chicago is received from the New York department of police read-ing as follows: "Photograph received. Excellent picture of man arrested here. Many thanks for your prompt atten-

tion."

To telegraph a picture may seem very easy once the process is understood, but to use the telephone as a letter writer and artist for the instantaneous reproduction miles away of your handwriting and sketches seem far more complex. The telewriter does all this, however, and more, too, for if you walt a few moments at the telephone after sending a letter over the one after sending a letter over the wire you may receive an answer the handwriting of your correspondent. Writing and sketches made with the pencil of the transmitting instrument are promptly recorded in fac-simile by the pen of the receiving instru-ment. The complete instrument con-sists of the transmitter and receiver associated together, so that the measure may be sent to or received from either end of the line, and the instruments are connected to the ordinary telephone line without interference with or alteration to the telephone

The operation of the telewriter is a very simple matter. The sender simply calls up on the telephone the person to whom he wants to write and then writes his communication in pencil or a roll of paper attached to the trans mitter. The machine does all the rest by transmitting over the telephone wire and reproducing at the other end wire and reproducing at the other end and everything the sender puts down on the paper. The movements of the transmitting pencil and the receiving pen being limited in extent, it is neces-sary that the paper shall be fed over a limited writing space. This is done mechanically at the transmitter and electrically at the receiver. The trans-mitter has a finger lever connected mitter has a finger lever connected at its inner end by a rod to a pape shifter. When the lever is moved to and fro between its stops, the pa per shifter rocks backward and for ward and feeds over the writing platat each movement. The pen is dipped in luk automatically at each move ment of the paper so that there is lit the danger of the pen running dry. The civing pen when not in use is held

He Is a "Chamberlain Republican."

Eugene Guard. While the new Judge, John S. Coke, of Marshfield, is a good fellow and well qualified, it is not apparent at this time what reason there was for making the appointment. Judges Hamilton and Harris united in the declara tion that they did not require assist-ance, yet the bill passed practically without opposition, and the Governor immediately appointed a Republican to the position. If this judgeship job was not some kind of a political deal, it at least has all the earmarks of one.

Merry Widow Causes "Harvard Hump" Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The "Harvard hump" is the companion freak to the "Merry Widow" hat n the masculine gender. The name planation of the hump is that young men attain it trying to look under the broad brimmed millinery when addressing the opposite sex. This seems plausible, as there have been instances of men getting lap-sided through con stant dodging of the "Merry Widows"

Can't Afford Affinities in Kansas.

Atchison Globe. Senator F. L. Travis, of Allen, is the joke reformer. He has an anti-affinity bill which he tries to introduce before breakfast and every haif hour after. He is anti-affinity mad, and foams like a seidlitz powder whenever "affinity" is mentioned. Still, there isn't any one in Kansas that we know of who has an affinity. They can't afford them. Such a bill would be all right in New York or Pittsburg, but out here in Kanaas it is a joke. Travis should sit

Drink of Water Kills Veteran.

Orange, N. J., Dispatch to N. Y. Press. After drinking heavily for several days. Thomas Lanagan, a veteran of the Civil War, took a drink of water with fatal re-sults. He died before a physician could be called. Languan was a batter and worked steadily at his trade when times were good and there was no strike. Reently he received pension money, and hat, combined with the strike benefits ut weekly, made him feel that he was able to afford money for drink

Cooking 200 Eggs at Once.

New York Press. The automatic egg boilers, like those used on some of the big Atlantic liners are able to cook 200 eggs at once, a clock arrangement causing the basket containing the eggs to hop out of the water at any half-minute up to six minutes. Another novelty is a selfdumping oyster cooker for stews. At the expiration of a given time the cooker pours its contents into a soup plate.

Congresmen Dodge the Little "N." Cor. in Washington (D. C.) Post. Will you permit me to call the atten ion of members of Congress to the fac hat "n" in the second syllable of gov ernment should not be a silent letter In several weeks of frequent attendance in the galleries of both House and Senare,

Raw Beefsteak Causes Murder Seare. Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch. Two men were arrested near Madera, Pa., on suspicion of having murdered a man found insensible on the road. It was discovered later that the man was drunk and that a piece of raw beefsteak lying across the body had been mistaken for a

I have heard the word correctly pro

unced by only three speakers

Sing Sing Penitentiary Has a Jam.

Albany (N. Y.) Dispatch. Sing Sing penitentiary has 1814 prison ers, the largest number in its history, and a portion of the chapel is being used for sleeping quarters.

Thieves Steal Gum But Leave Cash.

Newark (N. J.) Disputch. A slot machine for selling chewing gum was robbed at Burlington, N. J., of the gum, but the coins in the cash box were not touched.

Our Superfority: One Can Shut Ears But Not Active Mouths. Glibert K. Chesterton in Hampton's

Magazine.

Briefly, the real superiority of America over England is in this; that in America you can shut ears, but you cannot shut mouths. You can create an elegant American society in which Mr. Hearst is never mentioned; but you cannot re strain Mr. Hearst from the not uncon genial occupation of mentioning himself In England you can. In England, by in England you can. In England, by a certain universal pressure of fashion and false good taste working downward through the aristocracy, the Parliament and the private owners of the public press (even the King is not powerless), it is possible for all practical purposes to prevent a point of view being really utered at all. There are certain facts tered at all. There are certain facts which I know to be facts, of which I can say with complete and solid sincerity that if I were to write them down it is not only true that no Englishman would believe them, but it is certain that no Englishman would print them. To America such scandals are, if you will, uselared scandalously. But they are declared. In an American paper, very likely, Lord Northchiffe, for instance, much be described as a terrible pirate, where as he is really a fresh-faced, energet man who has so little imagination the tickets. But the point is that he could be hit hard for the good of the public in

America.
But in England people would think more of his feelings than of the public good because England is governed by a smal group of families and is therefore force to think almost entirely in terms of per sonality. The curse of English politic is that so much of it is conducted in good-natured whisper, about "poor young So-and-So" or "good old What's-lils Name." Many goo! Americans have complained that in America all private life is made public. But in England all public life is made private. I come back, therefore, as I siways love

to do, to truisms; to the truisms of 10 rears ago. After all, the thing whereby America really towers over the America really towers over the old colli-try is the thing which Jefferson reared and Washington defended. The solid good of merica is that when all is said and done she is a republic, a Public Thing, and a people representing itself. There are men rich enough, and strong enough, almost to starve-America; but there are no men strong enough to slience America. No oligarchy acts as an entire ly false interpreter between American and the world. America and the Amer and the word. America and the word. But Eng-land may actually be wrong while Eng-lishmen are right. We have said then that the true American virtue is this can did and complete democracy, the fact that the truth may be told even if it is

"COMPLEAT ANGLER" BRINGS \$3900 Opening Bld for Gem by Fisherman Isaak Walton Is \$2000.

New York Times. The first edition of old Izaak Walton's "Cumpleat Angler" (London, 1653) brought \$290 at the John G. Heckscher sale at Merwin-Claytons' in East street. The opening bid for this famous work was \$500, and it was knocked down finally to George D. Smith, the under-

bidder being Henry Thorpe.

This rarity drew a large crowd of booklovers to the auction rooms. Among those present was Bernard Quarites, of London, who secured for \$1% a fine copy f John Taverner's "Certaine Experimen Concerning Fish and Fruit," a very ran work, published in London in 1600.

The second edition of the "Complex The second celltion of the "Complext Angler," which was published in London in 1855, and is said to be rarer than the first edition, was sold to Mr. Thorpe for \$750. He also obtained for \$500 the third cellifon published in London in 1661; the reprint of the third edition published in London in 1664, for which he paid \$565, and the fourth cellifon published in London. London in 1664, for which he paid \$2-90, and the fourth edition published in London in 1865, which went to him for \$469. A fifth edition, London, 1878, went to A. H. Chark, of Cleveland, O., for \$150. Among the items sold were John Smith's "Profit and Pleasure United; or, the

Husbandman's Magazine. * * * To which is added the Art of Angling," etc., printer for Andrew Thorncome at the Golden Log on London Bridge, 1684," \$80, Thorne the original ampublished manuscript of Charles Snart's "Observations on Angling in the River Trent," written in 18 on laid paper, watermarked, 881, bought on order; and "The Experienced Angler.

* * Imparting Many of the Aptest Ways and Cholcest Experiments for the Taking of Most Borts of Fish in Pond

and River," by Robert Venables, London, 1982, 5121, Thorpe. There were a number of works by Dr. Henry Van Dyke in the sale, some of them copies presented by him to Mr. Heckscher, with rhymes, etc., inscribed. The highest price for any of these books was \$30, paid by Mr. Thorpe for the Walton edition of Dr. Van Dyke's Rivers," with autograph inscription of seven lines by Dr. Van Dyke, beginning I am only wishing to go a-fishing The total sales for the day were \$8300.

Oregon's Railroad Projects.

Though the Oregon Legislature has roted to submit an amendment to the constitution in order to permit the state to build railroads, no lines of worry are likely to furrow the brows

of Harriman and Hill.

It is not likely that any line the state might build would be a paying venture. Harriman would not object a bit to having the state bear the burden of building feeders into undeveloped territory and supplying the big trunk lines with stuff to transport. After the state had sunk a for tune in the venture a sentiment would probably develop in favor of selling the railroad. Then Harriman or Hil or some other railroad manager migh offer from one-half to three-fourth of what the road cost,

of what the fond cost.

Harriman and Hill are surely not suffering any loss of sleep from worry over the possibility that Oregon may build 200 or 500 miles of railroad. Caually such ventures turn out to be state aid to the large systems that eventually get hold of state-built

Rain Drives Tramps to Jail.

Philadelphia Record.
To get out of a heavy rain, two tramps broke into an empty prison at Marysville, Pa., and were asleep when the Sheriff

THIS, THAT AND TOTHER.

Beauty is only skin deep—and there are a mighty big let of thin-skinned persons.— Los Angeles Express. Your opinions are like a good many othe things you possess: Of he value to any one but the owner.—Atchisen Globe. The man who has loved and jost will soo able to save enough money to buy a stemobile.—The Behemlan. "Of course he's a kind of a bore, but he's Il right, is his way." "On the contrary, e's always right in somebody else's way." Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Bacon—Doesn't your husband waste words? Ars. Egbert—I should say so. Why, be told me the story I just told you today, and then asked me not to repeat it—You-kers Statesman. "I see you had a brand new joke in the hast issue." "It can't be helped." responded the magazine publisher. "Unsurupulous con-tributors paim thom off on us sometimes."— Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Did you get my valentine?" he aske emulously. "No," she replied, "got nothing it comics." "But mine contained a pro-wal of marriage," be went on easerly the that was yours? Yes, I got it."— illadelphia Ledger.

Scribbles—I understand young Rhymer is doing much better than formerly in the poursy line Dribbles—Why, he told me he hadn't written a line for six months Scribbles—Tex, he told me the same thing—Chicago Daily News.

Life's Sunny Side

One of two sisters who lived together was suddenly taken with a lung at-tack which she feared was serious. She therefore sent for a specialist and isked her own physician to meet him. Talking over his coming with her sis-ter, she said: "Mosa, I wish I could know Sir Henry B.'s real opinion. Neither he nor Dr. M.—— will tell us

Neither he nor Dr. M.—— will tell us if there is anything really wrong, but I would much rather know."
Her sister replied: "Do not worry, dearest; you shall know everything, for I will go down to the dining-room and stand hebind the his only screen and stand behind the big cak screet and listen to every word they say." "Very well, dearest."

The hour for the consultation arrived, and the sister went to the dining-room, and standing behind the great oak screen ensconced herself and pre-

By and by the two doctors were heard descending the stairs, and a mo-ment later they came into the room. Walking over to the fireplace, the spechillst sank into an easy chair, and the ocal dector sank into another. Then ollowed a moment's slience, broken by specialist, who leaned a little for-

"My dear M-," he said, slowly, as he looked across at his colleague, "of all the unity women, that's the very ugliest woman I've seen in my life." "Is she?" replied the local physician. You wait until you've seen her sister." London Telegraph. Senator Bailey says that not long

ago a general merchant in a town in Northeast Texas was waiting upon an aged farmer in his store when the old man pointed at a quartet of los cream

"What are they?" he asked.
"Ice cream fracters," exclaimed the
erchant. "Want one; They're only merchant. "Ice cream freezers," mused the old

"They freeze milk, don't they?"
Will they freeze anything dise?"
"Sure," said the slorekeeper.
"Freeze water?" asked the old man

Treeze anything liquid." said the storekeeper, laughing.

The old man paid for one of the freezers and drove away.

Three days later he returned. His beard was bristling with indignation

and he syed the merchant flercely.
"You're a robber," he said. The merchant masped. You told me that thing would freeze water" went on the old man indignant-ly, "and I took it home to freeze some water and make me some ice, and my nephew said you had to put ice in it before it would freeze anything. Gimme

The merchant weakly handed him two silver dollars and the old man strode out and hasn't bought anything else at the store since.—Washington, D. C., Star.

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into his studie. "My dear," said he, "this is the land-scape I wanted you to suggest a title

"Why not call it 'Home?" she said after a long look.
"Home?" Why?"
"Because there's no place like it," she

replied meckly.-Glasgow Times. There is a new rule in force on the There is a new rule in force of the Brocklyn, N. Y., streetear lines which requires the conductor, in receiving from a passenger a coin in excess of the amount of his fare, to call out the amount due to the company. A German, unfamiliar with the rule, recently

boarded a car on the system and hand ed the conductor a quarter. "Five "Nein! Nein!" protested the German "Ah, whatcha talkin' about?" growled

the monarch in uniform. "Do you think you're the whole bloomin' family?"-Harper's Weekly. Burtender-And do you like being

narried, John? John-Don't like it at all. Bartender-Why, what's the matter -Well, first thing in the morn-

when I moes 'ome to my dinner it's money again; and supper it's the same. Nothing but money, money, money! Bartender-Well, I never! What do she do wl' all that money?
John-I dunno. I sin't given her any

yet,-Tit Bits. "Have you thrown the cow into the antiseptic tank?"
"Yes."

"Have you washed the can with carbolle acid solution?" "Have you plunged into the germ-de-

stroying bath, yourself?"
"Certainly."
| "All right. Go shead now and take the cow into the air-tight glass cage, but keep on the lookout that no stray pacteria gets into the milk."-Bo-

4 8 8

Dudo-Does this train carry animals? Pat-No, but if ye git into a seat and kape your face covered and yure mouth shut, Ol don't think anyone will sispect yure idintity.- Exchange.

An old plasterer is called upon to give evidence for the plaintiff. Counsel for the defendant tries to bully him. "Have you ever been in prison?"

"Yes, twice."
"Ah! how long the first time?"
"One whole afternoon."
"What! And the second time?" "Only one hour.

"And pray, what offense had you ommitted to deserve so small a punishwas sent to prison to whitewash a cell to accommodate a lawyer who

What Did the Policeman Whisper?

New York Herald.

She was petite, pretty, and 17, and the shopping crowd in Herald square had time to turn and look at her and the St. Bernard. The dog also was young—under 17, that is—but he was no fentherweight. A slender silver chain was held by his mistress, who hecame distressed when the dog stopped and refused to budge. Within three minutes a great crowd

within three minutes a great crowd gathered and a policeman advanced.

"Will you kindly move that buffalo you have there," he asked, "so the crowd can move on?"

"I'd like to," she replied; "but won't

you please coax him to come along?"
The big policemen held up his hand
for a suspension of traffic at the corer and then bent and whispered some thing in the ear of the dog. The ture looked at him for an instant rose, shook his heavy cost and ambled

No one learned what the policeman sald to the dog.

Sends His Voice Message to Mother. Altoona, Pa., Dispatch to Philadelphia

Record.
As a surprise to his aged parents on the 60th anniversary of their wedding, John K. Findley, a Pennsylvania ma-chinist, sent to them near Glasgow. Scotland, graphophone records, into which he had spoken congratulations, speeches, and sung songs. His mother had not heard his voice for 30 years, the state line of "Re Mind to. but on the first line of "Be Kind tae Auld Grannie," the first selection, she cried, "'Tis mae ain son, Johnny."