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ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

In the May number of the World's Work a programme is laid down for the Democratic party which, in the opinion of that powerful magazine, "enables it to do a great service to the country, to win a majority in the House, to win a majority in the Senate and to win the Presidency." This is a truly attractive prospect for any party, and especially so for one which has long been out of power and has just begun to taste the sweets of office.

The World's Work does not believe, however, that the country is disposed to keep the Democrats in control of affairs whether or no. They must earn confidence by their deeds. "The people are in earnest," says the magazine. "The Democratic party will earnestly and conscientiously play politics' has played out." Just how sincere the Democrats are in the legislative programme which they have already put through the House of course time alone can tell. There is evidence that the Democrats are playing tricks on their opponents. The factions in the Republican party expose it almost without defense to strategems and wiles.

It can hardly be doubted that the Democrats were in earnest about the reciprocity agreement. It is part of their declared policy of low duties. They passed it with the partial approval of the insurgent Republicans against the united regulars. It is one of the curiosities of present-day politics that a Republican President should be earnestly endeavoring to sustain his own party with the aid of his foes. No doubt the foes see their own advantage in the measures they support, but the President can have no other motive than the promotion of the public good as he understands it. The reciprocity agreement is a matter which depends on no light matter for the chief executive. Those who say that Mr. Taft lacks the courage of his convictions might profitably contemplate this spectacle for a while.

The sincerity of the Democrats in regard to the "tariff free list" is not quite so indubitable. They may have had some faint hope that it would pass the Senate and be signed by the President, but they must have known that they were taking long chances. Even if they expected it to perish in the Senate, still it was good party politics for them to send it up since by doing so they would demonstrate their ardent affection for the farmers. Their later feel that they have been neglectfully dealt with in the reciprocity agreement. By their hundred party politics for them to send it up since by doing so they would demonstrate their ardent affection for the farmers. Their later feel that they have been neglectfully dealt with in the reciprocity agreement.

Perhaps it was this little bit of political gain rather than any burning desire to lower the tariff that induced the Democrats to formulate their farmers' free list and send it to the Senate. We cannot quite accept the decision of the World's Work that "playing politics" is played out. We are afraid that politics will be played long as there are voters to be fooled by buncombe and humbug, and very likely the Democrats will always be as ready as other parties to try it on. But there is no doubt that just now they have everything to gain by sincerity. There are great problems to be solved for the country and if they act up to their opportunity why should they not hold power for years to come? The problems have accumulated under Republican rule. If the Democrats attack and solve them, great will be their glory and undoubtedly will be the confidence of the people in the men who have done the deed.

The World's Work mentions with some emphasis four different questions which the Democrats must answer before they long and for their answers they will be approved or condemned. The first, of course, touches the reduction of the tariff. The country has shown as plainly as possible that it is out of patience with the extortionate duties which have been piling up for the last half century. They must be cut down, but how begin the process? There's the rub. Mr. Taft has begun with reciprocity, which excites wails from the grangers all over the land. The Democrats seek to hush the wails by providing a free list of a hundred articles. This looks more like brute opportunism on their part than like a carefully matured programme. Their conduct seems to depend more on what others do than on their own initiative. Have they any definite plans for tariff reduction thought out from basic principles? If they have, the country has yet to learn what they are.

changing our electoral machinery "to make it a real vehicle of the popular will." To a party with its eye fixed on the public good, this four-fold task would be uncommonly fascinating. All the problems are difficult and all of them have been attempted more or less earnestly by the Republicans. To do what your rival has undertaken to do and failed is the best of triumphs. Will the Democrats achieve it?

AN UGLY PRACTICE.

There is one species of extortion by monopolies against which the law as it stands seems to be powerless. We refer particularly to the practice of leasing machines and implements instead of selling them, though the same objectionable principle is applied in many other ways. Thus there is one manufacturer of razor blades who prints on each blade the admonition that it must not be resharpened. Of course everybody who wishes to do so sharpens the blades after he has bought them, but think of the impudence of the threat.

Again there is the practice of fixing the prices at which different articles may be sold by grocers and others. Not long ago a piano firm was brought into court for selling instruments for less than the trust price. Dozens of articles of merchandise of one sort and another must be sold at a fixed price, and not a penny less, on pain of heavy penalties. What are the penalties? They amount to this, that the offending grocer cannot procure any more goods to sell. In another case there is the agreement to sell the supply houses to sell their goods only to a special class, like the master plumbers, for example.

All this is contrary to public policy, and the law ought to find some way to put a stop to it. But the practice of leasing machines instead of selling them is particularly objectionable. It is particularly scandalous when the controlling monopoly is protected both by patents and by the tariff, as the shoe machinery trust appears to be. This monstrous monopoly exacts as much rent each year for its machines as it would cost to make them in the British market. In addition it compels helpless users of them to buy nails and tacks from the trust at 18 and 21 cents a pound which sell in the open market at 3 and 5 cents. The beauty of it is that the monopoly is enabled to ward off those outrageous impositions on the public by virtue of its 175 patents and a tariff tax of 45 per cent. From the very public which it squeezes it derives its power to squeeze.

ARBITRATION SETTLEMENT IN DUNDEE.

The prevalent sentiment in Great Britain on the subject of arbitration is illustrated by a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Dundee Arbitration Commission at its annual meeting held on the thirtieth day of last March. This resolution, which The Oregonian reprints in full in another column, heartily commends the speeches which Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour made on the subject of arbitration and promises that Taft for his efforts in the same cause. It will be remembered that Sir Edward Grey made a remarkable speech in the House of Commons in which he declared for unlimited arbitration. He discarded the bad old notion that "questions touching national honor should be referred to the sword" and excluded from arbitration treaties and left to the decision of war. What he wished was arbitration that should apply to every international difficulty. The world was astonished by the bold novelty of Sir Edward's speech, but no rational man could deny that it was sensible and Christian.

If the question of adopting the arbitration treaty could be left directly to the people of England, Scotland and the rest of the British Empire on the one hand and those of the United States on the other, it would be settled affirmatively at once. No proposed measure was ever more popular in both nations. It is a case where conscience and inclination coincide. We all want peace with Great Britain measured in terms of peace. If we know that peace ought to be assured, duty and desire speak the same language. Somebody has prophesied that Mr. Taft will live by the memory of the arbitration treaty long after all his other public services are forgotten. This may be true, but if he succeeds in breaching the tariff walls the triumph will be a great one, but the establishment of international peace on a firm basis would be greater still.

GOOD RIDDANCE.

Voters of Portland are well rid of a troublesome question by the failure of the million dollar paving plant project. The proposition, having been initiated by measures which propose great undertakings, was lacking in definite provisions and was not subject to amendment or redrafting.

The text of the proposed measure showed that the framers of the act did not intend to reduce the amount of the \$1,000,000 bond issue should be expended for site, plant and equipment. But there were no restrictions as to the amount that should be utilized for such ends. The indefinite surplus was to be expended for paving the streets under direction and supervision of the city.

It was apparently the purpose to pay off the bonds thus issued by general taxation. No provision was made for a paving fund that might be augmented by specific improvement assessments, and utilized for new work. Property-owners were to be taxed for street improvements which were to be paid for from the sale of bonds. Presumably the taxes thus derived were to go into the general fund. How could this money be finally used? Could it be diverted to sinking fund for paying off the bonds? Possibly. But the chances are that under such conditions bond proceeds and improvement tax proceeds would give a false impression of the prosperity of the city's exchequer and the latter would be frittered away for unnecessary matters.

paving is a direct function of the municipality. The City Council is better able to draft an adequate and effective measure. It should provide a means of obtaining a plant of moderate and fairly definite cost, and for a revolving fund in the event it is deemed advisable to engage in original construction work. It ought to be possible to devise a revolving street improvement fund, available for new work or for repayment of initial expenditures. Such a fund would take the place of nine-tenths of the proposed million-dollar bond issue, and not appreciably strain the city's credit.

THE \$10,000 OYSTER HOUSE AFFAIR.

Naturally Mr. Parkinson felt much outraged at what he took to be an outright offer by the president of the State University to bribe him for \$10,000. He gives a 'circumstantial account of the shocking affair, where unfortunately no others were present than the two principals. We say unfortunately, because as it stands it is an I-say-you-did-I-say-I-didn't controversy, where one is obliged to take and believe the story that suits his particular fancy or prejudice. But of course it can well be understood that where an offer is made at passing out \$10,000 bribes—like the president of our State University—gets down to close work, in an oyster house, or any other favorably smelling rendezvous suitable to dark deeds, he would take precious good care that the curtains were drawn, the lights turned low and his whisperings directed solely and exclusively into the surprised ear of his vis-a-vis. Trust an experienced and diplomatic briber like President Campbell for that. He knows what he is about. No troublesome third parties are within earshot when he really gets a-going.

Yet it is a fine thing that Mr. Parkinson had the courage and laudable determination to expose the nefarious details. It is edifying to learn about such things at first hand; and it is even more satisfying to know in this convincing way that there is one good man in Oregon who had the virtue and the nerve to spurn a \$10,000 bribe, and to say so. Of course there are other good men in Oregon who would display similar strength in face of a great temptation; but we do not often have so fine an opportunity to learn their names from their own lips.

Now we hope the disclosures will not end with the mere narrative of the dramatic scene in the oyster house. We should like to know about that \$10,000, and where it was to come from. Did President Campbell intend to pay it out of his pocket? Or was it the state's money that he intended to disburse in this wicked way? Of course not even the most ardent friend of the State University could be expected to pay so great a sum as \$10,000—cash, we suppose—out of his own pocket, especially if it is not a very well-filled pocket, for the benefit of the institution, at least in so desperate an enterprise as downright bribery. If it must have been intended that the state would pay it. That's it, of course. In that event President Campbell must have got, or arranged to get, the \$10,000 solatium from the responsible financial heads of the institution. If that is so, we are published. If it is we have not been misled to this point by anyone's misstatements or misunderstandings or imaginings or bids for cheap sensation, we are evidently on the verge of uncovering a great conspiracy. The university remains to be seen.

But we draw the veil. We cannot proceed. There are some things as well as others that must be left to the imagination. But don't the people of Eugene and elsewhere throughout the state where rogues congregate think it would be prudent to lock their doors and hide their valuables whenever any member of the board wanders abroad?

STRANGE STAND-PAT LOGIC.

Being face to face with the revision of the tariff according to Democratic theories, in consequence of their own refusal to carry out revision in accordance with their own platform, the Republican stand-pat leaders in the House are suddenly becoming alarmed about the depletion of the revenue by Democratic revision. Of course, everybody knows that the Democratic tariff bills are being passed by the House for campaign purposes only, since they can only become law by the wildest fuke. Yet the standpatters show their usual inconsistent versatility in finding arguments to combat these bills.

According to the extreme protection theory, the main purpose of the tariff is to prevent imports. Reduction in duty would cause increased imports of the "products of the pauper labor of Europe." It follows as a matter of course, from a revenue standpoint, that increased imports would result in a large extent, if not entirely, the reduction in the rate of duty. Thus a reduction from 40 to 20 per cent in duty would in many instances stimulate imports to such a degree that the resultant revenue would be increased. On the other hand, a reduction in the duty to 5 per cent would almost certainly cause a decrease in revenue, for it would be practically impossible for the volume of imports to swell to such a degree as to offset the cut in duty. Yet the standpatters assume that revenue would decrease in the same ratio as the duty is reduced.

Our standpat friends are continually adopting lines of reasoning which are utterly inconsistent with one another. Driven into a corner when they contend that a duty which in effect prohibits imports is necessary to protect home industry, they about face and say that to cut the duty would cut revenue in the same proportion. They fall to perceive that this is an admission that the lower duty would be just as effective for protection as the higher; hence the higher duty is unjustified.

Another fact which they overlook is that one duty has a close relation to others. For example, the Payne-Aldrich law reduced the duties on chemicals and dyes, which are used in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Thereby the cost of manufacturing such goods was reduced, but they absolutely refused to touch the woolen tariff and they even raised the cotton schedule in some respects. They reduced the duty on iron ore, which would under normal conditions reduce the cost of manufacturing iron and steel, but if they made a corresponding reduction in the duty on those commodities, it does not appear on the records.

It would be well for the standpatters to get the several lobes of their brains to work together best, in coping with

EUGENE IS HOSTESS TODAY.

Junior Week-End Celebration Partially Marred by Rain. The Salem Capital Journal plainly intimates that the reason why Mayor Lachmund vetoed the pure-water ordinance was that a friend "had a bet up with him that he would not veto the ordinance." The Mayor, it appears, had given abundant previous assurances that he would help pass the ordinance, and for this correct attitude the Journal takes him to be truly a "sport." He appears to have played the role to the end.

The Salem Statesman thinks the Mayor has written the word "failure" in large letters across his administration, but promises that "Salem will give Lachmund," for it must and will have pure water.

An ex-Mayor of Salem, Mr. Rodgers, a progressive man, has a public interview in the Statesman in which he deprecates the predicament of the city, which gets its water from the Willamette River, described by the secretary of the State Board of Health as an "open sewer," and calls on the public to get past the era of the boiling can and have pure water some way or other.

The way to pure water at Salem is long and troublesome. Long time the people here said the water was good enough, and persisted in drinking themselves into occasional typhoid epidemics, just to prove whatever that proved. Finally they became persuaded that no water but the best is ever good enough and they set about to get it. They will doubtless succeed some time. But they will have to recover from Lachmund. A Pure water at Salem is not alone Salem's affair, but the state's. Whatever is done at Salem about water will be carefully observed by all the people. Salem should do something. The temper there is to do it.

A copy of the Pendleton Tribune of 1875 was taken—re-constructed, as it were—from the cornerstone of an old Episcopal Church building in that city a few days ago—the only relic, so far as is known, of an effort of M. H. Abbott, a man afflicted for years with the "epilepsy" fever, to conduct and maintain in that primitive time a newspaper in an isolated village of a few hundred inhabitants. The now thriving City of Pendleton was then but six years old. It was served in the way of transportation facilities by a tri-weekly stage, long lines of wool-laden freight wagons and by farmers' teams from the still farther interior. The Tribune's "patent outside" was made up and printed in Portland; its editorials were written and its scant news compiled by Mr. Abbott. Fortunately it was in every detail, who shall say that this early venture in journalism in the great Inland Empire did not serve well its time and place?

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author, preacher, humanitarian and soldier of the Civil War, died on May 10 at his home in Cambridge, Mass., in the 85th year of his age. A social and political reformer, abolitionist and woman suffragist, an advocate of temperance, peace and religious liberty, the name of Mr. Higginson was known and honored throughout the Nation. Staunch in his youth, aggressive in his early manhood, philosophical in his long term of middle life, gentle, serene and self-distrustful in his age, he lived the life of the normal man of active intelligence and progressive views and after four-score years of his life, he died as he had lived, in peace and honor, and with the full courage of his convictions.

Roseburg forever! What the strawberry festival held there this week last in strawberries (the season being backward) the citizens made up to the visitors by display of the true carnival spirit. To this display decorations, flags, music, automobiles, happy-faced school children, handsomely government and men intent upon hospitality and alert in business contributed and a record-breaking crowd enjoyed everything that came its way. Again, hurrah for Roseburg!

It is cheering to read that a number of Oregon towns are planning for the "largest" of their kind. They are even held. No doubt the word, "largest" must be understood generously. It means "wisest, safest and most beautiful." Thus with the passing years Oregon and her cities grow in grace and common sense.

Before the blossoms have fallen Eugene is talking of her next apple show and Publicity Manager Freeman says Lane County will have a thousand boxes on exhibition. Up that way the doughnuts are made without holes and everybody is an optimist.

Every Republican precinct committee man should attend the meeting tonight. "A fine programme has been arranged," as the saying goes, and there will be entertainment for all. Members should leave their artillery at home.

The Attorney-General holds that railroad need not advertise the rate tables. They should, at least, be compelled to tell the truth when marking up a late train on the bulletin boards.

Local Importers have purchased 25,000 tons of New South Wales coal, but 25,000,000 tons in Alaska cannot be touched. A wife cannot stand everything. One was given a decree yesterday because the husband insisted everything should go "just as he said."

EXALTED RULER IS COMING.

Portland Elks Plan Elaborate Reception in His Honor. Plans for the reception and entertainment on May 25-26 of Grand Exalted Ruler Herrmann were last night completed by the Portland lodge of Elks, following a meeting held for appointing a reception committee. The members of the reception committee are George L. Hutchins, Charles Clute, Dr. H. P. McKay, Charles E. McDonnell, J. B. Coffey, D. Solis Cohen, Joseph Delta, W. W. Robinson, J. E. Upton, J. L. W. W. Robinson, R. Apperson, G. C. Moser, Alex. Sweek, J. E. Kelly, T. B. McDevitt, R. E. Moody, Henry Griffin and K. R. Kubil. Mr. Kubil was chosen chairman and D. Solis Cohen secretary of the committee.

Mr. Herrmann is due to arrive in Portland at 4 o'clock May 25, and will leave at 10 o'clock the morning of May 26. District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Smith, of Salem, asked permission of the Portland lodge to entertain Mr. Herrmann for an hour and a half on May 25. This was satisfactory to the Portland lodge.

The grand exalted ruler will be met at the train by members of the lodge with automobiles and escorted for a drive about the city. At 6 o'clock he will be entertained at dinner at the Hotel. Headquarters for Mr. Herrmann have been secured at the Imperial. Following the dinner Mr. Herrmann will be entertained in the clubrooms, taking part in the burning of the mortgage on the club's building. In five years the Portland lodge has accumulated an indebtedness of \$85,000 and now is free from debt, with cash on hand.

Exalted Ruler Kubil will make the address at the dinner. D. Solis Cohen will give a short talk on the history of the club since the new building was erected. W. W. Robinson also will give a talk. A banquet will be served in the clubrooms during the evening. Mr. Herrmann will stop at Tacoma and Seattle after leaving Portland.

Escorted by the police, about 150 members of the local order will today march from the club quarters, Seventh and Stark streets, to the Washington street and Astoria, where they will help dedicate Astoria's new temple. A fine present has been purchased by the Portland lodge for its Astoria brethren.

MOUNTAIN BEETLE FOUGHT.

Eastern Oregon Organization Will Help Forestry Officials. SALEM, Or., May 12.—(Special.)—State Forester E. H. Johnson today from Eastern Oregon, where he has been interesting lumbermen, cattlemen, sheepmen and farmers in the new forestry law. He says that he finds a spirit of cooperation among them. He found an organization in Baker and Grant counties organized primarily to fight the mountain beetle pest, which will also interest itself in prevention of forest fires. All of the principal timber holders are members of the organization. "Much money is being spent in fighting the beetle," said the forester. Numerous applications are being received for positions as fire wardens, but no appointments will be sent out until about June 1.

ELGIN MARKET PURCHASED.

La Grande Company Takes Over Hooper Bros' Plant. ELGIN, Or., May 12.—(Special.)—A La Grande Company, known as the city market, which is composed of H. Smith and W. Mohr, who are now operating two markets and packing plant at La Grande, have just purchased the Hooper Brothers' market and the J. H. Parsons' market here including their slaughterhouses, pens and other property. It is stated here that the above company has bought several markets through this and the Willowa Valley and that the purpose is to obtain channels through which to dispose of their packing plant at La Grande, which is to be greatly enlarged this summer.

NEW ROAD IS COMPLETED.

Astoria Southern Railway Company Lays Permanent Tracks. ASTORIA, Or., May 12.—(Special.)—The Astoria Southern Railway Company has about completed the construction of its tracks from the Klaskan River, near Olney, a distance of about eight miles, to the tract of timber that was purchased a short time ago by the Hooper Company. The latter will begin logging operations there within a short time.

The main body of timber in that section has not yet been reached and the railroad company will let another contract early in the summer for this extension of the road a distance of about 13 miles toward the Nehalem Valley. While the railroad is ostensibly only for logging purposes it is built on the grade, and is constructed in a substantial manner and there are many who believe it is being financed by one of the big transcontinental companies.

ENDEAVORERS ARE IN SESSION.

Four Counties Represented at Convention Being Held at Albany. ALBANY, Or., May 12.—(Special.)—The first biennial convention of the Oregon Christian Endeavor Union began in this city this evening for a three days' session. A large number of delegates from all over the big afternoon and evening and all of the Christian Endeavor societies in the various churches of this district, which includes Marion, Grant, Lincoln and Lincoln Counties, are represented. At the opening session this evening Professor Hans Flo, of Albany, president of the district organization, welcomed the delegates and various visitors responded. President Flo then announced the committee appointments and Rev. Albany pastor of the First Christian Church of Albany, delivered the convention sermon. There were several musical numbers.

UNIONS ARE URGED TO HELP.

Immigration Inspector Wants Cooperation in Enforcing Laws. Complaint that the labor unions have not grasped their advantage under the new Federal contract labor statute is made in a communication to the chief of the immigration service, Mr. J. H. McConell, an immigration inspector, in charge of the enforcement of the statute. The writer requests that the police department be kept in possession of any fact it may gather regarding the violation of the law, which was passed in 1907 and provides a minimum penalty of \$1000 for the importation under contract of any aliens except a few specified classes of artists and professional workers. McConell says that the Government had expected that labor unions, being directly benefited by the act, would furnish much information toward its enforcement, but they have not apparently understood its significance.

Advertising Talks.

By William C. Freeman. A far-seeing advertising man sat in my home one night recently and wrote for me the following: "There is only one way for corporations to influence the editorial policy of the press through advertising. That is for the corporation actually to convince the editor, as well as the public, of the justice of its position by means of logical copy."

"To give ordinary commercial copy to newspapers or periodicals as a sop is just as much out of fashion as the 'yellow dog' lobby is in the halls of state legislatures. "Commercial copy will accomplish commercial results for any corporation that has desirable goods to sell. This kind of advertising is a necessity. "But public opinion about a corporation's right to exist, or its right to ask special favors of the public, can be molded only by copy that comes out in the open and says what it means. "The American Woolen Company, for example, is said to control nearly one-third of the wool manufacturing in the United States. It has come out in the magazines and weeklies of late with a line of attractive advertisements of its woolen textile products. "Collier's Weekly," after a discussion of the advertising agent sent out by the advertisements, accuses the Woolen Company of attempting to use the silence of the publications on the subject of 'Schedule K' of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. "We cannot credit the American Woolen Company with such a shortsighted advertising policy. It apparently believes in the mooted Schedule K. It must have sound reasons for this belief. "And wouldn't the natural place for such advertisements be in the daily newspapers? "The magazine proprietors themselves, a month ago, had to use the newspapers of the country for a similar purpose, and did convince many of the editors of the country that their side of the question was right. "Keep up your commercial advertisements, gentlemen, they are good. But if you want to influence public esteem come out in the open and advertise for it. "All of which is absolutely sound business doctrine, and the sooner corporations adopt it the better it will be for them and the public. (To be continued.)

Drafting of Wills.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—1. What are the essentials for a husband or wife in making a will? 2. I want to set aside a portion of my land for a family burying ground. How can I do this? 1. There is no set legal form for wills. A will should be plainly worded and signed in the presence of two witnesses, who must also sign in the presence of the testator and of each other. 2. Burial grounds may be set aside by simply stating in the will what is desired and so describing the tract that its boundaries may be readily determined.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe.

The most disagreeable thing grown people do is to act smart in a crowd. When a man prospers, his wife hires a girl to do the cooking, and he doesn't fare as well as he did when they were poor. After a man has been married a few years, he begins to look like a book the baby has played with. The most natural thing in the world for a woman to do is to scream. If you really like anyone, his mistakes are almost as easy to excuse as your own. When a woman abuses a man, she throws into her talk all she has against men in general. What has become of the old-fashioned "bachelors" at his wife's funeral that he had to be held to prevent him from jumping into her grave when the coffin was lowered? If you are not missed when you go away, it is a sign you don't amount to much when at home. A good many people take offense inwardly. You may offend them with an ill remark without knowing it, at the time. But you will find it out later. A man carrying a little valise, or a woman carrying a one, is always a funny sight on the street.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, May 13, 1861. The Oregonian is to be published in connection, which meets at Vancouver this morning, will nominate Isaac I. Stevens for delegate to Congress if the programme is carried out as projected. The British schooner Woodkeeper, Captain J. Henderson, was wrecked on Peacock Spit at 3 o'clock on Friday. Mr. William Mouthrop, son of Captain Mouthrop of this city, is a heavy loser. St. Louis, April 28.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation ordering the blockade of the ports of Virginia, North Carolina and the South States. Virginia announces she has united herself with the Southern Confederacy. A gentleman who left New Orleans Friday, April 26, says the whole country between Jackson and New Orleans is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling, but appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shotguns and rifles. The telegraph lines were in the hands of the secessionists and not permitted to give information as to the movements of troops in secession states.

Sherlock Holmes!

Will Reappear in Tomorrow's Oregonian. That great exponent of deduction and adventure has been revived by Sir A. Conan Doyle. The Adventure of the Devil's Foot is the first case the keen and crafty Sherlock undertakes. It is a weirdly fascinating tale in which Doyle is at his best. Renew your acquaintance with the greatest of detective characters, on page 7 of next Sunday's magazine section.

ANOTHER BIG FEATURE.

We have secured the most vital of that great collection of Civil War photographs recently unearthed after having lain in masonry vaults for half a century. Real action pictures of the contending armies in that great struggle! You will get a closer and more intimate understanding of the war from these remarkable photos. Text provided by the eminent historian, Dr. Francis Trevelan Miller. Fiction is amply provided. Besides the Sherlock Holmes offerings there are two complete short stories—both of them up to the measure of good short fiction. Some New Self-Mades of Congress deals with men who have forged their success out of bitter struggles with early adversity. There is a distinct local end to a recent stirring battle in Mexico. This is dealt with in an intensely interesting half page, fully illustrated. "Tampering With Nature" recounts the achievements of Government scientists in creating hybrid plants and animals. Ever hear of the cattail or the zebu? Col. Crowe, Wallace Irwin's new hero, hands out some delightful satire, softened by humor, regarding our liberty-loving neighbors across the Rio Grande. Widow Wise nearly loses her heart—and her life—in the Alps. Sambo acquires a kingdom and Mr. Twee Deedle has a fresh adventure.

All the News of the World, Right Up to the Minute.