The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, TELEPHONES. Editorial Rooms....100 | Businers Office....087 REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid), in Advance-Daily, with Sunday, per month ... \$5 S5
Daily, Sunday excepted per year ... 7 50
Daily, with Eurony, per year ... 7 50
Bunday, per year ... 2 60
The Weakly, 2 months ... 50 To City Subscriberslly, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 13c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

United States, Canada and Mexico: Persign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariable "Editor The Oregonian." not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamms should be toolosed for this ation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

POSTAGE RATES

Puget Sound Bureau-Captain A. The office at 1111 Pacific avenue, Tucoma. Box 955,

Theorem Postoffice.

Eastein Business Office-The Tribune building, New York City; "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, New York.

For sale in San Francisco by J. K. Cooper, "46 Market sireet near the Palace Hotel; Goldmanth Broa., 200 Sutter street; F. W. Pitu, 1508 Market sireet; Poster & Orear, Ferry News et and Mews stand.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 200 Spring atrect, and Oliver & Halpes, 106 For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

Co., 77 W. Second South street. For sale in New Orleans by Errorst & Co.,

TODAT'S WEATHER -- Docusional rain; con-

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Historical research has so fully exancient migration to America that scholarship will only be able to receive the interesting story from Sonora with incredulity. One of the most impressive spectacles in human annals is that of the New World, working out its destiny remote from and unconnected with the broader stream of humanity in the greater hemisphere. Older geologically, the New World larged behind the Old

in development. When the Spaniards came here American civilization as represented in the peoples of Mexico, Yucatan and Peru had reached a stage equivalent to that reached in Mesopotthe shores of the Mediterranean Sea in the time of Agamemnon. The New World, except for the Eskimo, was peopied with one race, and the struggle for life among plants and animals never attained the severity and the consequent rapid upward development that the Old World enjoyed. The theories that the Indians were originally Kamtchatkans, Chinamen or remnants of the lost ten tribes of Israel have been one by one set aside, in the face of evidence that all the inhabitants of America, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn, belong to one race, and to a race different from Asiatics and Europeans. Man was living here 150,000 to 300,000 years ago, and if he had prior to that time drifted from Asia or elsewhere, before the continents had assumed their present form, the fact would have

no possible bearing on this story that

temples in Sonora are believed to have

been built by Chinese "discoverers"

1500 уевги про.

Primitive man's devices of war horvariably inclined to regard them as arrowed from some other people. The learned Chinaman," is the exact parallel of fancied resemblance between Yucatan and Egyptian inscriptions, and real correspondence between customs of Old World and New World barbarism. Whether in Asia, Africa or America, man has moved upward from savagery upon the same lines. His stone age is substantially the same everywhere, his tribal development, his religious sacrifices, his beginnings of astronomy and arithmetic. Pifteen centuries ago the Chinese were, as they are today, not discoverers, but home bodies. In the time of Virgil, Western civilization was clad in their sliks, but no European had ever seen them away from their native haunts. It is doubtful whether the stories of ancient skirtings of the African coast are founded on fact, and It is certain that if they are, the means of navigation 1500 years ago were hardly adequate to those journeys with land constantly within reach, to say nothing of their being equal to voyages scross the Pacific. The Chinese colonies of Mexico will probably share the fate of the fanciful narratives of Prescott, the bulk of whose American remances have long been consigned to the department of imaginative legend.

The inconsistency of Missouri in giving 40,000 majority for National pthat will hamper all business and National development and set the seal of disapproval on National expansion, the while it projects and invites the world to its Louisiana Purchase celebration, Bryan organs hereabout's have taken great offense. They profess to think that Bryan men are just about as good as McKinley men, and entitled to equal respect for their opinions; and they abhor that a vote for Bryan should be interpreted as other than an effort in as the Bryan voter understands it. Therefore, they argue, it is wrong to may that as Missouri is for the silver basis its exposition should be put off with plugged dollars; as it is against expansion, the exposition should put on of Missouri without "consent of the governed"; as it is opposed to "govgament by injunction," that is, to suppression of rictous mobs, it ought to this the Bryan organs see "intolerance" and "dictation."

wer and free riot and Aguinaldism we entreat to be regarded; but a word parenthetically, as to the Missouri and the Southern cotton men's inconsisthad the right to buy ice-trust stock; brutalizes the spirit of the people, bility and sympathetic quality among for all time.

clation of trusts that their political when it declares for panic in the form outside of Russia. and brands expansion as "criminal ag- dered a Chinese woman on the march gression," it puts itself where its trans- to Pekin, and had been captured by parent inconsistency can only appeal to the Boxers and slowly sliced to death the sense of humor, or the indignation of the fair-minded. The South has there would have been over Chinese done everything it could to prevent Secretary Hay from securing "the open and if the leaders of a mob can put one door" in China, and now its cotton man- man to death for one reason, they can ufacturers appeal to him to continue put another man to death for another his efforts in their behalf. This is reason, or rob a third. If free governwhat The Oregonian objects to in these

But to return to intolerance and dictation. We are asked to give the man redit for honesty and sincerity who denounces the gold standard and advo-cates the sliver basis. We shall do nothing of the kind. We are asked to give a man credit for patriotism who ouses the cause of armed enemies of the United States, who are even now engaged in firing on its flag and torturing its soldiers. And we shall do nothing of this kind. Is a man entitled Bo So. Spring street, and Oliver & Halnes, 196 nothing of this kind. Is a man entitled to respect for his opinion? Well, that depends on what his opinion is. He may profess an opinion so clearly and diametrically opposed to all experience and to the actual facts standing plainly before all eyes, that he forfelts the re-On file in Washington, D. C., with A. W. Spect of all thinking men. He may advocate policies so disastrous to all inumn. 509 18th N. W.

vocate policies so disastrous to all industry and business that society will sadrick society will send to the send to make common cause against him as an enemy of its welfare. He may indulge sympathy and aid for the armed foes of his country to such an extent that he comes an object of execration to all the patriotic. There is no justification in reason for free coinage. There is no amined and rejected the traditions of justification in civic virtue for an American's opposition to his country's cause.

But we are told that this involves the doctrine that "every citizen must policy of the party in power or be denied any of the benefits of citizenship." Not at all. We always have differences of opinion as to the policies of the party nearly all subject to grave criticism, and properly so. But there are certain fundamental things that we must not oppose, If the Democrats were in amia in the time of Abraham and on different proposals from the Republifavor of an honest dollar, but had cans in maintaining it, we could consider their plans with equanimity. But their demand for a dishonest dollar strikes at all business and industry. If But when they asperse the Army and hope for its defeat, they forfeit patience and respect. No one can accuse The Oregonian of slavish adherence to the Republican party, or of intolerance to Democratic opinion on historic policies of the Nation. But it will not condone dishonest money or disloyalty to the flag, whether advocated by Republicans, Democrats, Populists or Prohibitionists. It will accord to free silverites and Aguinaldists the same respect for private opinion it accorded in 1860-5 to the Northern men who thought the Union should be broken up and slavery perpetuated.

THE COLORADO BARBECUE. Colorado is consistent; her people ticulture or worship so remarkably remobbed Roosevelt, voted for Bryan,
semble each other in isolated fields of
and now a Colorado mob, with the tacit
and force of expression was as well
and force of expression was as well
and force of expression was as well
and force of expression from the driving of the last solks in 1883. Their approval of a Populist Governor and Sheriff, has burned a negro murderer to death at the stake. The ordinary without any previous legisath at the stake. The ordinary theory that stone tablets found in Mex- Sheriff appears to be a sheep or a ico are the work of Chinese, because scoundrel, a coward or a complaisant they were "partly deciphered by a knave, in collusion with the lynchers when they arrive. No man is obliged to be Sheriff, but when he accepts the office he accepts it with all the dangers that its grave responsibility implies, and no Sheriff who is a man of honor will suffer any mob to murder his prisoner, however guilty and friendless his prisoner may appear. The Colorado Sheriff had ample warning that the mob intended to murder his prisoner, but he took no steps to protect his charge. He made no appeal to the Gov-

He intended to play into the hands of the mob. It is true that capital punishment is legally prohibited in Colorado, but so ination rather than in that of cold reait is in Maine. In Maine a few days ago a man was found guilty of the his unflagging youthful industry, paid murder of three persons in one family, the price of ultimate supreme excelone of them a woman, and was sentenced to prison for life. No mob interfered with the trial or the execution of the sentence. The people of Maine are quite as brave and high-spirited as the people of Colorado, but they respect pains with his work. The literary and their laws, and when they disapprove historical accumulations he had obthem they appeal to the Legislature to tained and the severe self-discipline change them. They do not allow the mob to murder a prisoner in the hands | twelve years of his professional life exof the officers of the law. But it was not the fact that under the laws of Colorado the negro murderer could not suffer capital punishment which prompted the mob to interfere. It would have interfered just as promptly shows the maturity and power of his if the murderer had been liable to capital punishment. It was because the mob desired to burn the negro to death. versation always repelled the suggeshas been referred to in these columns hibited by the Constitution of the due to the inspiration of his gen-Cruel and unusual punishment is prowith such plain speaking that numerous | United States and by the organic fundamental law of every state in the Union, including Colorado. The dreadful thing about all this awful business is not merely the torture of the negro miscreant who was so horribly done to death, but the terrible stupidity which prompts such frightful acts of vengethe direction of wisdom and patriotism ance. The provocation to popular rage was great, but as an object-lesson of vengeance, an exceptionally cruel punishment, this Colorado horror is ab-

solutely worthless as a deterrent influence, while as a demoralizing lesson in sickening, insane barbarity it will bear sackcloth and ashes for the occupation bitter fruit. The wisdom of Christendom has not in every free country forbidden the infliction of legal torture for crime simply because it was deeply have riot to its heart's content. In all sufferings of the condemned, but the the first order of eminence; but as a concerned about the mere individual Christian wisdom that rules free civilination has learned by experience that excessive legal severity defeats its pur-So be it. Intolerant toward free sil- pose and demoralizes its public. Our statutes are not framed in accordance with the Mongolian theory of punishment by slow torture before death, be- far tenderer and more lasting personal cause the public spectacle of legal or

multiply where the legal or filegal code ster lives and will always live in

under the Chinese code; what an outcry ment is not a failure, then lynch law several cases, and it has seen no perti-nent defense of the absurdity. is not necessary or excusable, and it cannot be resorted to as necessary without conceding the unfitness of the people for free government.

GREAT INDUSTRY THE PRICE OF SUPREME EXCELLENCE.

meeting of the New Hampshire Legis-Franklin. Interest in the boyhood and "my feelings will be constantly harrowed by objects of disnonesty or mis-New Hampshire.

patriotic spirit of a speech made at scorn of all material things. Brentwood, N. H., in 1812 obtained him the nomination and election to Conin that body, although it included both son, of the Department of Agriculture, they hastened to unlosd and thereby had to equal it in downright drudgery of unbroken mental labor. The fact parative ease in his subsequent career

With all his genius, Webster is no exception to the rule that great and noble things are difficult; that indomitable industry and severe toll are the price of supreme excellence in all great men, with the exception of great poets, who rule in the ethereal empire of the imagson and understanding. Webster, by lence, even as did Napoleon, Macaulay and Lincoln. The novelist Dickens, a very hard worker, insisted that the only genius he possessed was a superior capacity for taking an infinite deal of enforced by Webster during the first plain much of the astonishing ability he exhibited during his first term in Congress. The fact that his mature judgment in 1850 so approved of the style and thought of his oration of 1802 mind at 21, compared with its exuberance at 18. Webster in personal conlus rather than to serious reflection and hard work. He conceded that flashes of imagination that set the table in a roar may come in this way, but declared that no matter how spontaneous great utterances may be made by ora torical art to appear, they always stand for many hours of hard labor and patient thought. In his youth and early manhood Webster

earned him a reputation for natural in-

dolence that he did not deserve,

Hived wisdom with each studious year, In meditation dwelt, with learning wrought, And shaped his weapon with an edge se This is the true explanation of Webster's ability at 30 years of age to step into Congress without previous experience and at once take his place at the head of the table as an orator of surpassing power and grandeur. As an orator, Webster was a man of genius of statesman and great leader of men he was not the peer of Henry Clay. Webster was a far greater man, measured Missouri. This statement represents by pure intellectual strength, than Clay, but Clay was a far more vivid and charming personality in life and a so many sleepless nights and perspiring

it was only when they joined in denun- Crimes of violence and unusual atrocity men, while Webster dwelt apart. Webclation of trusts that their pointiest multiply where the legal of inegal country; but Clay, honesty became a byword and a reof vengeance is colored by the maditerature of his country; but Clay,
whose literary remains are of comparathe right to protect itself against negro | Under the Chinese code, legal torture | tively small permanent value, still lives heaven on behalf of the distranchised sense of cruel or unusual punishment man who, if not a great thinker or a ber it.

Porto Rican and Filipino, it forfelted for crime ended in England when great jurist, was a great leader of his Look all standing in the court of candid opin- Cromwell succeeded Charles I; legal fellow-men from youth to old age. It the conditions in the Columbia River his war bugie whose every note was worth ten thousand men. Webster's logic of 1830-32 was in 1881 the unanswered and unanswerable argument of because of this, and chiefly because of this.

His name a nation's heart shall keep Till morning's latest sunlight fades On the blue tablet of the deep.

The difficulty of dealing with a relig-

ous or semi-religious proposition through the judiciary confronts the public whenever and wherever an attempt is made to bring religious charat Oregon City of one A. Hertzka, under whose alleged "treatments" the A bill will be introduced at the next death of a woman at Gladstone occurred some months ago, the said lature for the purchase by the state of Hertaka being a Christian Science the future of the Columbia River basin the birthplace of Daniel Webster, at "healer," is in line with experience in such matters. The jury was unable to early manhood has been revived by agree, being manifestly undecided as to recommendation of the change of seasons—lighter in Sum-Professor John B. McMaster in the cur-where the religious privileges of the debught the Oregon Steam Navigation mer, darker in Winter—so perfectly does rent number of the Century Magazine. fendant ceased and the legal rights of Company he saw and prepared for that In college, Webster disliked and his accusers began. Christian Scien- which Ladd, Ainsworth, Reed and Thompshunned Greek and mathematics, read tists, it is said, have their blood upwidely in English literature and history, and while in no sense a student or have blood—and intend to fight this ranges into rich and fertile wheat fields. a scholar, became the best-informed case to the finish, hoping thereby to and the consequent creation of traffic that man in college., He was distinguished, establish their legal standing as heal- no line of steamboats, under old condihowever, in college, as was Wendell ers and their methods of treating the tions, could have handled expeditiously. Phillips, for his eloquence. At 18 he de-livered the Fourth of July oration at being." Unless a case is very flagrant, lumbia River scarcely antedated wider Hanover. His early style, like the first resulting unmistakably in the death, public speeches of Lincoln, was disfig- through neglect, of the patient, it is every arable section of Eastern Oregon ured by a tendency to bombast, but manifestly almost impossible to do anywithin the first ten years of his legal thing with these people as regards their practice he had reformed his style alto- religio-physical practices. In this ingether and replaced it by one unsur- stance, as shown by the testimony, the passed in modern oratory for simplicity and earnestness. He was not natidisease, and it is not at all likely that urally fond of the legal profession, the harmless incantations of the which he described as a calling where "healer" hastened the end (unless, indeed, they were accompanied by long readings from "The Book," as Mrs. shape his politics to conform with the fortune, and my moral principle con- Eddy's screed is known to the faithful, stantly at hazard." His natural prefer- in which case heart failure may have ence was for a life where he could fish been prematurely superinduced through and shoot, contemplate nature, read the exhaustion), or that medical attendance masterpleces of English literature, study could have greatly delayed it. The in power. McKinley's policies are history and government, or deliver an prosecution therefore manifestly had a oration on some historic day. So strong weak case. Had the patient been ill of was his preference for such a life that a malady that ordinarily yields to ennothing but the earnest remonstrance lightened treatment, medical or surgiof his legal preceptor, Christopher Gore, cal, and had she died without any atof Boston, persuaded him to refuse the tempt of a material nature involving appointment of Clerk of the Court of skill and medicine, having been made Common Pleas of his native county in for her relief, it is barely possible that New Hampshire.

It is a curious fact that while he was found the alleged "healer" guilty, always in demand as an orator for his- though even this may be considered they were for the ascendency of the toric occasions, Webster had passed his doubtful, so loth is the average Ameriflag, but offered a different way of adoffice. The peroration of the address lous beliefs and practices of any sect. he delivered at Fryeburg, Me., in 1892. The only results in this instance-presis found in the last notable speech of ent or prospective—are a bill of expense his life, delivered in the United States | to the county, and a good deal of free Senate in July, 1850. The power and advertising for a doctrine that affects

General Miles is a strong advocate gress, Professor McMaster fairly calls of National irrigation, having become the career of Webster up to this time converted to that idea, it is said, thirty years of preparation. The twelve through the observation of conditions years between 1800 and 1812 stand for in the semi-arid regions of the great the hardest work of Webster's life. In plateau during his Indian campaigns. twelve years he utterly reformed his auxiliary to their contention, since he style, replaced a rough and overbearing has a straightforward manner of deal-Clay and Calhoun. Webster never had and Senators Carter, of Montana; Fosness standpoint. Altogether, the sub- was what brought the trouble. ject will be exhaustively treated, and have faith in the vast area west of the Missouri River, will doubtless follow the discussion with interest.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William A. Jones, tells the Government in his annual report that "large money payments to the Indians are demoraltring in the extreme," adding: "They degrade the Indians and corrupt the whites, induce pauperism, scandal and crime, and nullify all the good effects of labor." The truth of this statement cannot be doubted; the reasons that support it are obvious. When it is remembered in this connection that there stands to the credit of the Indian tribes in the National Treasury \$33,815,955, it may readily be conceded that the ultimate disposal of these moneys is a subject for most serious Congressional consideration.

In the death of Marcus Daly all political differences are forgotten, and Montana mourns him as an enterprising, worthy citizen whose energies will long leave the impress of their power upon industries and prosperity of the state. If W. A. Clark would now pass on, Montana politics might cease to be synonym of boodle and corruption. The discovery would, moreover, be made that he, too, had been a powerful factor in the development of the as it should be. He is a paltroon indeed who would pursue, or seek to pursue, an enemy beyond the grave.

An irrigation canal about twenty miles long, twenty-two feet wide at the bottom, and carrying four feet of water, has just been completed in Tea manner of presenting the irrigation question which, inasmuch as it carries solution with it, is by no means to be

Bryan lost every state in which he delivered campaign speeches except such a volume of wasted breath, such a weary lot of tramping up and down, days, that it should prove an objectmemory after death, than Webster; for lesson to Presidential candidates who sney. Tammany chieftains doubtless lilegal torture hardens the heart and Clay was always a man of deep sensi- are possessed of the fatal "gift of gab"

WAS VILLARD A BENEFACTOR?

Look back 20 years and take a view of

No general history of Oregon can be complete without a recital of such railroad development of the state as was didomination; but when it invoked high is inflicted, but legal terture in the in the hearts of his countrymen as a rected by Henry Villard, who died Novem-

ion. Doubtless Missouri is within the law and the gospel when it projected French Revolution of 1789-94; legal torits Louisiana Purchase Exposition; but, ture does not exist today in Europe ster's clarion voice was heard in the producing area around Walla Walla, and inspiring shout of the mighty armies a few mining camps, was a cattle range. of free sliver and riot in the form of no Suppose a brutal soldier of the army that rose like magic when Lincoln stood Contrast this with the present, when that protection for property against strikers, of the filles had ravished and murint the Capitol and sounded a blast upon region raises 35,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and is served by 2000 miles of Webster's railroad to haul it to market promptly: where the output of precious metals is about \$10,000,000 a year; where the cattle the fight we fought for the flag, and industry, driven further into the interior, yields richer returns than it did late in the '70s; where there are a score of prosperous, well-governed, enterprising cities that each year become more important local trade centers; where the cultivation of fruit adds largely to the community wealth; where the population in two decades has increased five-fold, and where achievements of the past only foreshadow what the future contains, Grant that Villard's enterprise paved the way for that is being palmed off upon an unsuslatanry to book. The result of the trial this great change, and then let it be asked. Was he a benefactor of the Pacific Northwest, and particularly of Portland?

It will be admitted that his insight into and controlled its then limited transporson had not seen and prepared for-nameplans for branch rail lines ramifying Navigation owners in letting go of their saw, they neglected their great opportunity. The O. S. N. could have built but of its profits, slowly, it is true, every mile of road constituting the present O. R. & N. system. There would have been no quandering of money, due to excessive haste, that marked construction work under Villard. If they had so wished, the Oregon men could have bonded the road and drawn down the dividends.

It would be immensely to the advantage of Oregon if ownership of the O. R. & N. system were in Oregon. Local in-terests would be better served without affecting in the least transcontinental interests. For that matter, the development of the Columbia River basin was dependent only in slight degree on Eastern connection. Its principal market is at tidewater on the Pacific Coast. Furthermore, the local traffic alone is large enough to make the system profitable.

This is Villard's service to the Pacific Northwest: The building of railroads by made for more than 250,000 people who are lying in prosperity; furnishing transportation facilities for a region capable of sustaining in comfort a population of 1,600,000; constructing the Pacific Coast connection of two transcontinental rallways; extending the Oregon & California from Roseburg to the top of the Siskiyou ascuntains, and connecting Southern Oregon by rail with the outside world.

Henry Villard looked into the future the nardest work of websier's life. In plateau during his likely that the had carned a high reputation as a lawyer, but it was his commanding genius as an orator and his Chicago Tuesday and Wednesday of was so far in advance that they regarded fervent patriotism that secured his first this week. The friends of the propo-election to Congress. During these sition count upon him as a valuable. This is what led to bis first failure in the Northern Pacific. He obtained large sums of money from German capitalists manner with stately and dignified cour- ing with practical questions that ap- with which to complete the railroad. A experience, as any man he found Store the Floods," are Secretary Wil- an enterprise they had been backing and brought disaster upon Villard. It would to obtdo the enormous industry and ap- ter, of Washington, and Perkins, of have been all right if they had conplication of his first ten years of pro- California. Government experts on for- tinued to take Villard's representations of fessional life. It is doubtful if he ever estry and irrigation will present the the situation, but when they came to technical side of the proposition, while | see for themselves, to exercise their own some of Chicago's most prominent busi- judgment, they could not look far enough that he did enormous work with com- ness men will take it up from a busi- into the future. Their shortsightedness and to all the states of the Middle West.

The foreigners who had been told of the people, or that portion who live and the magnificent country through which the Northern Pacific ran were scared half to death when they came to see it. The iron track stretched across a thousand miles of what appeared to them to be a wilderness incapable of development, They had been accustomed to the conditions of Europe. Their knowledge of the porters is Secretary of Agriculture Wil-United States was confined to the thickly settled states bordering on the Atlantic senboard. When they came to ride for when the legislators were so much disdays through a region that scarcely bore posed in favor of legislation to protect a trace of civilization, that seemed to the farming interest. There has been a them to be half desert and to give no grand awakening of the farmers to their promise of sustaining an active populaever justify so extensive a transportation Grout bill. The farmers have a right to at the driving of the last spike was protection against unfair competition by scarcely over before messages were sent fraudulent imitation of pure butter." back instructing agents to unload Northworld.

arithmetic nor reason between cause and effect. While he saw the probable future of his railroad enterprises, he was not so clear-sighted with regard to col-lateral concerns. He attempted too much. The "paternal" idea was too strong in him, else he would not have undertaken to do things locally which cities should do for themselves. He started the Portton County, Montana, by which 100,000 do for themselves. He started the Portacres will be added next year to the land Hotel, which differs of Portland cultivable area of that state. This is dock which Portland has not finished. He founded steel works which were to make the rails for his and other companies and structural iron for the entire region west of the Rockies. He had visions and hopes of a rail line from ocean to ocean and of steamships to the Orient, part of which have been realized by men who fol-lewed him into practically the same field. He had capacity for the largest things in

OREGON AND THE GROUT BILL

It is often asserted with a light, laugh and a careless shrug of the shoulders that we Americans, who are essentially cheerful-mannered people, rather like to be humbugged - when it is done with advoltness and art. A clever swindle, if no real tragedy follows in its wake, is apt to provoke a ripple of amusement and secret admiration. We leave it to the Man who is Hurt to get angry. That is his duty, not ours.

But on December 6 a question as to this privilege of humbug comes up for vote at Washington before people of the United States, which Oregon is clearly in the position of the Man who is Hurt. Shall we remain inert and submissive in the face of a fraud that has unblushingly swindled our farmers out of the legitimate fruits of their toil, or shall we demand a policy of stout-hearted resistance from our Senators and Representatives? The Grout bill which imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored eleomargar ine, is a protest against the yellow mixture of tallow, lard and cottonseed oil pecting public as pure butter. To the average housewife there is no way detecting the imposture. She asks her grocer for butter, and is given tallow; yet so daintly is it prepared, with such marvelous craft is it disguised to decrive was keener than those who established palate and eye allke, with such cunning skill does its color accommodate itself it imitate local peculiarities of butter which Ladd, Ainsworth, Reed and Thomp- due to difference of feed or pasture in the various country districts, that it is impossible for any one except the expert to distinguish the spurious article from the real.

But even if we grant that many persons may be found who are willing to eat tallow in place of butter, the question arises as to whether it is right and proper to force a great, legitimate industry to the wall in support of a fraud; and Washington, and of Northern Idaho. to impoverish the dairymen of America At this late day it is idle to speculate at the profits of the powerful oleomar-upon the unwisdom of the Oregon Steam garine trust, which, with millions in its hands, is working secretly, persistently, night and day, to buy the votes of United States Senators.

Oregon dairy interests have suffered much because of this giant fraud that is being perpetrated. Two years ago our markets were so flooded with cheap oleomargarine that our own butter could not be sold, except at a loss. Happily now a rigid enforcement of our state pure-food law has driven oleomargarine out of the home market. But, outside the state, the old condition rules. Our exported Oregon butter is obliged to compete with oleomargarine manufactured at the low cost of 64 cents a pound. No less than \$3,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine was made during the year 1809 in the United States, and 90 per cent of it was sold as butter.

As everyone knows, Oregon and Washington are peculiarly rich in all natural advantages that favor the growth of a great dairy industry. Probably no other part of America offers so many encouragements to the dairyman. This is a land of grasses. In what other state neans of which farms and homes were can such a pientiful supply of green feed be guaranteed the whole year round? Our equable climate meets the requirements of butter and cheese-making. Our dairy stock are unsurpassed by any state of the Union; and Oregon milk averages the year round one pound of butter to every 22 pounds of milk.

Whereas, two years ago, we were not making enough butter even to supply the home market, we will during the year 1906 ship out of the Willamette Valley 1,000,000 pounds, in addition to the amount required for home consumption. This is the direct result of the enforcement of our state pure food law. It is probably no exaggeration to say that this butter cannot be excelled in quality elsewhere in the world. Is it not worth while to encourage the growth of this great Oregon industry by supporting the Grout bill? There is now less than three weeks left | The earth hath yielded her increases There is now less than three weeks the before the before the question comes before the God shall bless us;

And all the ends of the sarth shall fear him. intrusted the grave responsibility of representing them before the Nation will be speeding toward Washington. Which way will they vote on this important issue? Protection of the dairymen is important to this section of the Pacific Coast,

The greater part of the opposition comes from the South, which furnishes the cottonseed oil that is so essential an ingre dient of oleomargarine. Bitter will be the fight. It is believed that the bill will pass the House successfully, but the Senate is still in doubt, The advocates of the Grout bill are

the farmers; and one of its warmest supson, who says:

"There never was a time in our history own interest. You may set me down as tion, they could not believe that it would heartily in favor of the passage of the project. It is said that the celebration expect legislation sufficient to give them

At present oleomargarine can be sold ern Pacific. The market went to pieces, at a lower price than pure butter, with Villard lost his fortune and control of the | the result that there is little or no profit railroad property. Financial failure came to the honest dairyman. But if the Grout because the financiers and capitalists bill is passed, it will make the sale of could not see, could not believe in the the colored oleomargarine so unprofitable future that Villard saw clearly. Events that it can no longer compete successhave justified his judgment. The wilder- fully with pure butter. The result will ness has blossomed and is pouring an be that colored eleomargarine will give ever-increasing bounty into the coffers of place to the uncolored, which is as white the Northern Pacific, into the lap of the as lard. The puzzled housewife will then no longer be the dupe of the eleomarga-He made mistakes and more than one rine trust; for it will be an easy matter failure. But he was impatient, ambitious to distinguish between the real and the and overconfident and he attempted too false. This is all the Grout bill aims to much even for a man who felt that un- do-protect the dairyman by removing the limited money would come to his service mask from pleomargarine. Uncle Sam natural resources of the state. This is at his bidding. He was an optimist and should not tolerate a counterfeit roll of he did not always show respect for butter any more than a counterfeit silver dollar. GERTRUDE METCALFE

An Incident at Pekin.

Harper's Weekly, A curious incident noticed by few happened. The Russian band had been playing full lungs the "Marselllaise," the republican march of France, but a forbidden air in the mouarchic neighboring country of Italy. As the French were meagerly repre

sented, the Italians came immediately behind them, just as the "Marselliaise" that was in full swing was being played. The Russian General discovered at once the faux pas, and tried in vain to signal the handmanter to win. lowed him into practically the same field. He had capacity for the largest things in relirorating but had no taste for the essentials of detail.

The world concedes that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, is a benefactor. Viewed thus, Villard was a benefactor of the Pacific Northwest and particularly of Portland.

N. J. LEVINSON.

They were going at it fine ference and dependent of the General Aid-the form and dependent of the musicians. Just in time. In a hurry-scurry fashion the republican march ceased abruptly, and the "Inno Reals" of Italy was atruck, much to the reassurance and relief of the Italians, who seemed perplexed to march under an air foreign and ungrateful to their ears.

From this time forth and for examples. naster to stop. They were going at

MASTERPIECES OF LITERATURE-39

Songs of Ancient Israel.

A Song of Trust. -In the Lord put I my trustin the Lord put I my trust—
How say ye to my soul,
'Fice as a bird to your mountain.
For lo, the wicked hend the how,
They make really their arrow upon the
string,
'That they may shoot in darkness at the
upright in heart.'
'If the foundations he destroyed,
'What can the righteens day.

What can the righteous do? The Lord is in his holy temple, The Lord, his throne is in beaven; His syes behold, his epsitie try the children

of men. The Lord tricth the rightscus: But the wicked and him that leveth view lence his soul hateth. . Upon the wicked he shall rain sources; Fire and brimstone and burning wind shall be the portion of their cup. For the Lord is righteous; The upright shall behold his face.

The Consecrated Life. Lord, who shall sojourn in thy tabarnacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?

He that walketh uprightly, And worketh rightsousness, And speaketh truth in his heart. He that signdereth not with his tongon, Nor doeth evil to his friend, Nor taketh up a repreach against his neighbor.

In whose eyes a reprobate is despised; But he honoreth them that fear the Lord. He that swearsth to his own hurt, and

changeth not.

He that putieth not out his money to usury,
Nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things shall never be moved.

Under the Protection of Jehovah. he Lord is my shepherd;

ne Lord is my shepherd;
shall not want.
He maketh me to its down in green pastures;
He leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my sout:
He guideth me in the paths of rightcoursess
for his name's sake.

Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; For thou art with me

Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before ma-In the presence of mine enemies: Thou hast anointed my head with oil;

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; And I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

My cup runneth over.

Anthems for the Inauguration of Jerusalem.

At the Foot of the Hill. First cho

First coor-The warth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; The world, and they that dwell therein, for he hath founded it upon the seas, And established it upon the floods. Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? And who shall stand in his holy place?

Second choir- ; He that bath clean hands, and a pure heart; Who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, And hath not sworn deceitfully. He shall receive a blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sai-

This is the generation of them that sock after That seek thy face, O God of Jacob.

A Festal Response, The High Pricat-

The Lord bless thee,
And keep thee;
The Lord make his face to shine upon thee,
And be gracious unto thee;
The Lord lift up his counteriance upon thee,
And give thee peace!

The People-The People—
God be merciful unto us, and bless us,
And cause his face to shine upon us;
That thy way may be known upon earth,
Thy saving health among all nations,
Let the peoples praise thee, O God,
Let all the peoples praise thee.

O let the nations be glad, And govern the nations upon earth. Let the peoples praise thes, O God, Let all the peoples praise thes.

Let all the peoples praise thee,

God in Judgment on the Gods. God standeth in the congregation of God;

He judgeth among the gods. "How long will ye judge unjustly, "And respect the persons of the wicked?" Judge the poor and fatheriess;

"Do justice to the afflicted and destitute." 'Rescue the poor and needy:
"Deliver them out of the hand of the
wicked."

They know not, neither do they understand; They walk to and fro in darkn All the foundations of the earth are moved. said, Ye are gods,
And all of you sons of the Most High. Severtheless ye shall die like men, "And fall like one of the princes,"

Arise, O God, judge the earth: For thou shall inherit all the nations,

A Hymn of Victory. Companion Hymn to Pasim LX. The Prople-

The PropisMy heart is fixed, O God;
I will sing, yea, I will sing praises, even
with my glory,
Awake, pealtery and harp;
I myself will awake right early.

I will give thanks unto thes, O Lord, among. And I will sing praises unto thes among the mations. For thy mercy is great above the heavens, And thy truth reacheth unto the sk

Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens: And thy glory above all the earth, The King-That thy beloved may be delivered. Save with thy right hand, and answer us.

God hath spoken in his holiness: "I will exult: "I will divide Shechem, and mete out the

valley of Succoth.

"Gliend is mine; Manasseh is mine;

"Ephraim also is the defence of mine head;

Judah is my washpot; upon Edom will I cast

"Over Philistia will I shout,"

Who will bring me into the fenced city?
Who bath led me unto Edom?
Hast not thou cast us off. O God?
And thou goest not forth, O God, with our Give us help against the adversary;

The People— Through God we shall do valiantly:

For he it is that shall tread down our adver-The Lord Thy Heeper.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the m From whence shall my help come? My help cometh from the Lord, Which made heaven and earth. He will not suffer thy foot to be n He that keepeth thee will not si Behold, he that keepeth Israel Shall neither slumber nor sleep.