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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, with frost in mariy morning; warmer during the afternoon; morthwesterly winds. TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum temperature, 49 deg.; precipitation, 62 inch.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, SEPT. 28, 1902.

. PRISON ORGANIZATION.

Pacific Coast penitentiaries are getting a shaking-up all round. In California it is charged that convict labor at San Quentin has been employed for a long time past in the manufacture of elaborate furniture for the superintendent, his family and his friends, including the Governor of the state; and while this charge has not been proved, has served to defeat the renomination of Governor Gage, thereby making momething like a revolution in the Republican party. In Oregon, the escape of Tracy and Merrill exposed a want of discipline, with other delinquencies, traceable directly to the system under which appointments to the administrative service are made. And now comes Idaho with a story to the effect that Superintendent Arney has been using convict labor and teams belonging to the state for the working of his farm and that of his brother; and the charge is pressed with much persistence and apparent support in truth that Mr. Arney finds no way of escape excepting by resignation,

These scandals all spring from a common source-bamely, the demoralization of our prison administration *through wits connection with politice Everywhere we have made the appointment of prison officials a matter of politics. Superintendents are chosen not upon any theory of special fitness nor for experience in dealing with the criminal class, but wholly through political or personal favor; and subordinates are named not by expert authority and with reference to the work to be done, but by politicians and as a reward for political service. Here in Oregon, for example, we have a prison superintendent-a very excellent and worthy man, by the way-whose qualification for the place rested, at the time of his appointment, upon his personal and political friendship for the Governror. His chief assistant was selected because he was somebody's brother-in-law; the subordinate officials for reasons of much the same character. The organization of the penitentiary is a purely political one, as has been that of the many administrations that have gone before it. In California it is pretty much the same thing; for, while the appointments are nominally made by an executive board, the board itself is named by the Governor of the state, and the list of prison appointees usually includes a large representation of his family connection with a small army of his active political supporters. The offending official at San Quentin, for example, turns out to be a cousin of vernor Gage's wife.

Governors of states where this system has long prevailed are hardly to blamed. Practice excuses it; the public expects it; an official failing to use his authority in the interest of his "friends" would be esteemed a fellow of no sympathies, as deserving of no friendship. Universal expectation, an influence of great potency, fairly thrusts him into the course which other Governors before have followed. Governor-elect Chamberlain, having had the mischiefs of the system impressed upon him by the Tracy-Merrill incident, would, we believe, like to establish the management of the penitenpossible for him to do it. The public does not expect it; it looks to see next January precisely the same kind of a political turn-over that has been witnessed with the incoming of every new Governor in the history of the state. He could not change the system if he would, and no friend at once sincere and judicious will counsel him to do it. He will have, in the very nature of things, to play the game as it has always been played, for if he does not know already he will soon find out after he takes the executive chair that no one man is strong enough to overturn g-established political habit, even though it be a bad habit, in the interest of his political opponents and to the ex-

clusion of his political friends. Penitentiary management ought everywhere to be recognized as a professional business and be put upon a permanent and non-political basis, with appointments for experience and merit. There ris no other basis for its effective organization, no other way by which the best results can be obtained. And this can be done only by a general act of Legislature taking appointments out of the hands of any one person. A law of this kind would greatly relieve the Governors of the state; for, since there are fifty applicants for every place to be disposed of, patronage is an embarrassment to be avoided rather than a privilege to be sought. The time is ripe for reform in this state which will take the State Prison out of politics and put its management in strictly professional

Man's inhumanity to dogs is suggest ed by the walls of canine woe that go up from the city pound these days. Of course, the Poundmaster must do his Deak and Andrassy, his old compatri- ful if they did not support Alger for the

The inhumanity is in the owners of dogs who are unable or unwilling to animals to fall into the hands of the dogcatchers. A truly humane man would give his dog the most painless quietus possible, instead of permitting him to be taken and kept in the pound and finally killed. No man has a moral right to abandon a helpless creature the care and protection of which he has voluntarily assumed.

THE LIMITATIONS OF KOSSUTH.

Today the united Magyar societies of Cleveland will unveil a bronze statue of Louis Kossuth, that date approximating the 100th anniversary of the Hungarian patriot's birth and the fiftyfirst of his visit to the United States. The Hungarians in America do well to honor the memory of Kossuth, who, if not a constructive statesman, was a most powerful political agitator and the most eloquent orator of the nineteenth century. As an orator he was a man of genius; a man with the imagination of a poet and the fine sense of form of an artist. He knew English thoroughly, for he had studied it from Shakespeare in his Turkish prison, and from Shakespeare he obtained that rich vocabulary of splendid English that astonished and delighted his great popular audiences

in England and America, Rufus Choate, Daniel Webeter and Wendell Phillips, the three great orators of America in 1851, when Kossuth visited our shores, all acknowledged the supreme excellence of the great Hungarian's public eloquence. Congress, the President and the people of Washington treated Kossuth with distinguished honor as the guest of the Republic, but he soon found out that while he had the cheers of his audience whenever he spoke, the American Government would not depart from its historical policy of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations. We had maintained this conservative policy in the Napoleonic Wars, when both England and France tried to drag ue into the conflict; we maintained it in 1824, during the struggle of Greece for independence; we had maintained it in 1837, during the Canadian rebellion against England. So great a scholar and political student as Kossuth ought not to have seriously expected that the United States would openly and actively aid another movement for Hungarian independence

Hungary had our sympathies, even as Greece had them in 1824, even as the Canadian rebels had them in 1837; but Kossuth strangely mistook a popular expression of sympathy for his cause for a determination to grant his prayer for practical intervention and assistance. He did not comprehend that an irresponsible American audience is one thing, while the responsible American Government is another. Nine-tenths of the British people detest the persecution enforced against their resident Jews by Russia and Roumania, but the British Government, to use Bismarck's figure, would not consider the rectification of this abuse worth the bones of a single British grenadier. The American naval commander of our vessel of war on which Kossuth first embarked for this country checked him so promptly when he attempted to make revolutionary harangues at Marseilles and other foreign ports that Kossuth became enraged and left the American ship at

Gibraltar and proceeded to England, While our Government would not vote Hungary a single sword, soldier or cannon, nevertheless it paid him such public honors as it had never paid any other foreigner save La Fayette. The people hung upon his eloquent lips to the last hour of his public appearance. arge sum of money was raised by private citizens for the cause of Hungary, just as . we have since by popular subscription raised money for the cause of Irish home rule and for the Boers. But the responsible American Government turned an utterly deaf ear to Kossuth's plea for armed intervention, and he never forgave us for it, for in his subsequent political retirement of forty-two years he never gave any thought to America.

It was a singular fact that the only denunciation that Kossuth received during his visit to the United States he obtained from Wendell Phillips, the great anti-slavery orator, then in his physical and mental prime. Phillips and Kossuth were cut from the same cloth. Kossuth would subordinate everything to the cause of liberty for Hungary, and Phillips would subordinate everything to freedom for the negro. Both of these gifted men were great orators and powerful political agitators rather than conservative constructive statesmen, and were totally unable to comprehend each other. Phillips did full justice to Kossuth's noble genius as an orator, and then indignantly asked: "Why is Marshal Haynau, whipping insurgent women on the banks of the Danube, any more worthy of denunciation than our American Marshal Haynau whipping negro bondwomen on the banks of the Potomac?" Phillips referred to the fact that Kossuth hot only expressed no hostility to tlary upon another basis; but it will human slavery as it then existed in this country, but went out of his way to say that it was one of our domestic institutions, which did not concern him, his only anxiety being for Hungary, But Phillips would have been Kossuth in Kossuth's place, for he always subordinated our highest National interests to the extinction of slavery. He would have welcomed the destruction of the Union at any time after 1837 if it prom-

ised to free the slaves. Kossuth and Phillips illustrated the limitations of the oratorical temperament as distinguished from the mental construction of a statesman. They were poets, enthusiasts, eloquent dreamers, not organizing or constructive statesmen, because such men never know that compromise spells statesmanship sooner or later in all great struggles for the abatement of political wrengs. Does anybody supposed that Hampden, or Franklin, or Mirabeau, or Cayour could possibly have gone into permanent retirement at 47 years of age and stayed in retirement sulking over a barren ideality for the next forty-two years? When Hungary obtained the concession of home rule in 1867, through the wise and statesmanlike efforts of Francis Deak and other fellow-patriots with Kossuth in 1849, Kossuth was in vain urged to return to his native land and accept honors and new political opportunities at his country's hands. He refused, on the ground that he would have no part in any government in which Austria was a factor. Hungary is the controlling political force in the Government of Austria, but Kossuth would never return. And probably he ecided well for Hungary, if not for

himself, for as a working statesman he

would have been overshadowed by

duty and impound all unlicensed dogs. ois. He was a man of genius, for he was the greatest orator of his century. He was an eloquent declaimer of poetic pay the license exacted by the city and prose, a mind that, primarily of poetic permit these affectionate but luckless quality, was forced by circumstances essay the part of a great statesman; but he was like Mazzini, Wendell Phillips, Victor Hugo, Lamartine and Charles Sumner-an inspiring destructive agitator rather than a constructive statesman. The oratorical genius has its limits. Its work is criticism, agitation, inspiration, rather than organization and constructive statesmanship,

NOT THE TRUE REASON.

The resolutions passed by the Third District Convention of Iowa, which nominated Judge Birdsall for Congress to succeed General Henderson, who de clined a renomination, directly contradict General Henderson's statement that he had found after thorough investigation the Republicans of his district gave an interpretation to the state platform which he could not as a protectionist honestly advocate and sustain General Henderson went so far as to pretend that this interpretation of the Iowa platform was essentially an acceptance of the principle of free trade and an abandonment of the principle of protection. The people of General Henderson's district say in convention:

denson's district say in convention:

We deny that the Dingley tariff breeds and sheltera trusts. We interpret the tariff plank in the Des Moines plantform of 1902 to be neurly a relieration of and to mean no more than the St. Louis plank of 1896, which recited:

"We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the times and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principals is the protection and ompromising principle is the protection and evelopment of American labor and industry.

It is perfectly plain from the above resolutions that General Henderson has not given the true reason for his resignation. This utterance confirms the theory of many Washington correspondents that the real reason was because Henderson had good reason to believe that he would be defeated for re-election to the Speakership. It is a singular fact that General Henderson did not do as Tom Reed did, who boldly went forward to battle for re-election to the Speakership and subsequently resigned; Mr. Reed did not refuse to run for Congress and do battle for the Speakership on the eve of the Congressional elecone to the injury of his party.

There is something about the resignation of Speaker Henderson that needs explanation. His reason is clearly not the true one; very likely he was afraid of defeat for the Speakership, but it would have been more manly to accept renomination and re-election and then refuse to be a candidate for re-election to the Speakership than to give a transparently false reason for retirement from political life. A profound incidental effect of his course has been to encourage the very element in his party which he desired to rebuke.

LET PRUDENCE RULE.

The public is getting somewhat tired of the discussion, which is little more than assertion, contradiction and reassertion, between representatives of the Oregon State Federation of Labor and certain chipbuilders and others of this city in regard to the building of the Portland drydock. There can be little doubt, from the mass of testimony given to the public, on the one hand, that the unions have attempted to carry the shipbuilding business with a pretty high hand in some respects, and that their action has involved the business of shipyards in a good deal of uncertainty in bidding upon contracts.

Trade unionism never in its history eeded more wise, cautious and prudent leaders than now, when public sentiment is ready to concede, and does concede, so much in favor of the demand a living wage and reasonable hours for labor. If magnanimity is met by magnanimity, and justice with justice. it might be said that the cause of labor is won. But when concession is met by further demand, and a disposition is shown to interfere in the details of the employer's business, to his vexation, annoyance and loss, there is great danger that the tide of public sympathy will turn, and, as is the case whenever reaction sets in, cause a retrograde movement that will be disastrous. Labor cannot afford to push its cause to this extreme. An indication of what may reasonably be expected is seen in the position taken by contractors in regard to building the Portland drydock. Trades unionism, if wisely engineered, will foresee the evils that follow extremes and shun them by reasonable and just appreciation of the concessions that have been made to its demands. This is the part of prudence, justice and industrial economy upon which the cause of labor rests, and from which all of its points of vantage have been gained.

ALGER'S POPULARITY AT HOME.

The strong indorsement given by the Michigan Republicans to the candidacy of ex-Secretary of War Alger for the United States Senatorship to succeed Senator McMillan, deceased, is not surprising, for General Alger has always been very popular in his state. He is the most distinguished surviving soldier contributed by Michigan to the Union Army, and he has always been exceedingly generous and kind to his comrades. He has spent a great deal of money in acts of hospitality and benevolence to the members of the G. A. R. in his own state; was exceedingly popular as employer in his logging camps and lumber mills, and as a man and a citizen he has won a strong hold on the people of his state. He was the first Michigan Republican that ever filled a Cabinet office, and on his retirement from the Cabinet his friends felt that he had not been fairly treated; that he had been made a scapegoat of and obliged to carry alone a cross that others in justice ought to have at least helped him bear.

General Alger's book is in many respects a successful defense of himself so far as his controversy with General Miles is conc: ned, and General Miles' subsequent conduct tends to confirm the conclusions of General Alger. It is certain that General Alger stands far better before the country today than he did when he retired from the Cabinet of President McKinley, because the bottom facts of the Santiago campaign have finally reached the public. The strength of Alger today in his campaign for the United States Senate lies in the feeling of state pride. The Michigan Republicans feel that the first Cabinet officer they ever contributed to a party Administration was forced to retire under a cloud of censure and detraction which they believe he did not deserve, and from a natural impulse of state pride they are anxious to vindicate him by the highest expression of confidence at the first opportunity.

So far as the Republicans of Michigan are concerned, they would be ungrate-

Senate, for he has always used his political pull for the benefit of his state; he has spent his money freely for the benefit and the entertainment of his fellow-citizens of both parties, high and low. He is certainly a very popular man in his city and throughout his state. Whatever may have been the political faults of General Alger, "his heart was always true to Poll," was always true to Michigan in war or peace. The war, it may be observed, is over.

A number of the women of this city have met together from time to time during the past week, upon invitation of a peripatetic lecturer on health, to liaten to a recital of their shortcoming in the matter of taking baths, brushing their teeth, caring for their hair, etc. To say that they have listened patiently while a Frenchwoman has told them that "American women are not well groomed"; that American women devote themselves to clubs and literature to the neglect of their bodies, their homes and their husbands; that American women fade early, and because of their aliments are peevish and generally unlovely, is perhaps not greatly to their credit. But they seem to have done so-thereby, it would seem, straining good nature, which they were told they did not possess, in a spirit of po-liteness, which Mme. de Gollere Davenport, Frenchwoman though she is, clearly does not possessa. There are a few general rules of health which any reasonably well-informed person, espe cially if he or she be possessed of selfassurance and a ready tongue, can quote. It is not necessary, however, to assume that in quoting these rules startling information is conveyed to an audience of intelligent, well-bred women. It is probable, and we trust this can be said without offense, that the American woman of intelligence, industry and capability knows her own business, whether this pertains to the happiness of her husband, the care of her children and her home, or the civilized requirements of the toilet, quite as well as a Frenchwoman who has devoted her life and such talents as she possesses to the-to her-all-important art of "looking young." Of all the domestic bores on earth, the "know-all," overflowing with advice about home husband and children, dress, complexion, etc., is the most wearisome. And when the old woman with her reticule, her knitting and her self-assurance develops into a public lecturer, dips her tongue in vinegar and travels about the country distilling "information," she becomes the domestic bore, the traditional "know-all" intensified by opportunity.

There is something like universal war on the billboard nulsance. In England after a long and very bitter fight laws have been passed which prevent the disfiguring of landscapes, boulevards and parks. In Prussia there was passed at the last session of the Landtag an act which represents a considerable advance upon the opinion of the English and American courts, which base the right of restrictive legislation in the matter of signs and other advertising matter upon considerations of health and public safety. In Prussia, under the new law, the offense to the eye is regarded as a nuisance, and each comnunity is given absolute authority to decide what kind of advertising signs or posters constitute a disfigurement of landscape or street. This enables a city or community to protect natural scenery and places of great fatural beauty from the sign nuisance. Under this law it is possible to safeguard trees, cliffs, driveways and other picturesque places, as well as city parks and boulevards. This law gives great patisfaction to the enemies of the billboard everywhere; and there will be an effort to establish its principle both in England and in this country. At Chicago there has been inaugurated a movement of special energy under the general initiative and backing of the Art League. An early success has been achieved in connection with the billboards which have marred the approaches to the parks; and an effort is now to be made to get a general law through the State Legislature similar to the Prusisan law above outlined.

The strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region has become a stand; ing menace to the public peace, which at any time may result in serious combat between troops and strikers. Such a combat would precipitate the end of the strike, as did the vigorous stand taken by United States troops under order of President Cleveland the great railroad strike in Chicago some years ago. An outcome of this kind is always to be dreaded and shunned, and the public has hoped against hope that the parties in conflict would come to terms like reasoning men before an acute stage of the strike involving bloodshed was reached. President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, who is in Wilkes barre, the center of the disturbed district, says the reports of riots are greatly exaggerated, but press news indicates a condition of unrest and resentment that is liable without a moment's warning to develop into the fury and insanity of mob violence. It seems im possible for the strain to last much longer. The frost of an Eastern Winter will in a few weeks increase the tension, so that an outbreak must follow. Whatever the basis of agreement, or whether agreement between the contending forces is reached or not, the demand for coal must be met before long by a resumption of work in the long-closed mines. The public is patient and long-suffering, but it will scarcely extend these virtues so far as to accep wholesale death by freezing when there is relief at hand.

It is the opinion of timber-cruisers of experience, who have visited the scenes of the late forest fires in Multnomah and Clackamas Counties that the large trees were not injured for milling purpost; by the blaze that swept through The food for the flames was them. mostly farmers' slashings, undergrowth, fences, houses and barns. If this be true, the damage caused by the fire will be much less than at first estimated. The stress upon farmers burned out of house and home is not lessened by this fact, though a few years will make good the losses and add to the value of the fire-swept lands,

Hunting in the suburbs of Seattle is not without its dangers, as the Mayor of the city can testify. After having, in the pursuit of a bear, lost his "bearings" and passed two nights in a hollow log, he was rescued by a search party and brought in in safety, though considerably the worse for his outing His experience will probably be a warm ing to sportsmen to take suburban Se attle with proper seriousness

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

He Furnishes the "Copy." Olympia Recorder. Congressman Cushman is receiving a umns of The Portland Oregonian. Up to present advices he is abundantly able to stand the infliction.

Not the Same Old Smile.

Pocatello Tribune.
The old-time Democratic smile is sadly wanting in this campaign. There is an utter lack of gladness among the leaders Their expression is most lugubricus, for, like Belshazzar of old, they read the handwriting on the wall.

People Will Indorse the Exposition

Albany Democrat.

One of the biggest things the next state legislature will have to settle will state legislature will have to settle will be that of an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1966. The people of Oregon generally in a patriotic spirit or oregon generally in a patriotic spirit indorse the proposed exposition, but how large an appropriate large an appropriation they will indorse is a matter yet to be learned. It is a grave question for settlement, that of the use of the money of a state for any other than running expenses. There are plenty of precedents, though, it being a genera custom among both states and nations, and Oregon will do something.

Chance for Good Example.

Walla Walla Statesman, Now that it has been decided that colored troops of the Ninth Cavalry with a colored captain will soon be located at Fort Walla Walla, some of our good Re publican friends who are wont to deplore the drawing of the color line by the Southern whites will practice what they preach by receiving the colored soldiers on terms of social equality. As it has always been deemed proof of high social standing here to be on terms of intimacy with the commissioned officers of the garrison, there will no doubt be great rivalry among the swells in showering social honors upon his military highness Captain Coon, and the lesser lights wearing shoulder-straps.

Roosevelt Is a Soldier. Astorian.

If Theodore Roosevelt be anything be is a soldier. All these days he has been continuing a round of speech-making in addition to the arduous labors of his exalted office. The fact that the Presiden and suffering until nature called him to a halt will endear him to the people-the people who elected him. It is strange that so recently a similar sacrifice of self was shown in England when the suffering King Edward waited until the last moment before disclosing his distress. To add fulsome or sentimental praise to the name of Roosevelt would be obnox-His patient endurance is what might be expected of a good soldier and can only add one more feather to one of the best men that ever filled a Presidential chair.

At Underwood's Trial.

Tacoma Ledger.
It is a lamentable fact that the mar guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of a hideous crime attracts attention from others than the police. There is a mor from bid desire to see him, and after a time the gazer discerns in him a hero. Paul Underwood is on trial at Seattle for the murder of an infant. There is nothing heroic in the slaying of a helpless babe. There is nothing in the suspicion of hav ing done this to raise a man in the esteem of normal people. Nevertheless, the courtroom is said to be crowded during the process of selecting a jury, and the majority of the spectators to be women. What are they there for? They crane their rubbery necks to catch a sight of the prisoner, and they will be sending him flowers before the trial is over, particularly if the developments be opposed to the theory of innocence. When women learn to love a criminal, they want the type that reeks. If Underwood had been the father of twine and thrown the pair, sacked and weighted, into the water, he would have been exalted. There is no vio-lation of confidence to say that the women who crowd to the Underwood trial dis-grace one sex and disgust another. They have no business there and no shadow of legitimate excuse for being there. Neither ave the masculine loafers; but as to the latter, it may be taken for granted that

Purpose in Education. Eugene Guard If today the Willamette University, the Pacific University or the State Universi-

ty could be transplanted to Portland and

re-established upon an independent basis it would within a year multiply its student body and its general resources and gain for itself the assurance of a large future. As a rule, those who go from nome to college want not merely what may be got in the classroom, but such contact with general life as can be found only in a city.-Oregonian,
"As a rule those who go from he oliege," or perhaps those who send them, prefer that they shall not be exposed to the numerus temptations of metroto the numerus temptations of metro-politan life. If either of the universities named could be transplanted b Portland we doubt if the attendance of students, apart from Portland, would be materialy increased. As for the State University Eugene offers students splendid social, church and home advantages, con venience of railroad, postal, telephone and telegraph facilities, without the temptations of a city. We have all the advantages that Portland may offer, and practically none of the objectionable features that attach to that piace and of which, strive as it may, it cannot rid itself. People sending their sons and daughters to college do not desire that they shall be put in "contact with ge life," such "as can be found only city." They want them kept from it.

Something Handsom

Salem Statesman Oregon must not content herself in the matter of the Lewis and Clark Exposition with merely a disposition to "do something." She must do something When the great exposition was held in Chicago the Oregon Legisla-ture appropriated something like \$50,000 for the share of this state. Liberal aprepresentation at Buffalo and at Charles-

1905 Exposition at Portland may b

to attract the attention of the whole world to the advantages of this state for investment and settlement. It can be made worth hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of dollars to Oregon. It will take money to do the work properly, and a lot of money. There is no part of Oregon that will not receive benefit from the enterprise. There is no interest worthy of mention in this state that will not profit, temporarily or permanently. The Legis-lature this Winter can afford to be liber-al. It can afford to consider the largest possible amount that can be spared, and then double the amount. The Statesman expects to be criticised for making such a statement, but we are willing to abide the decision of events, in case as large an appropriation as is indicated is made. There will be no complaining after the benefits shall have been fully shown.

Oregon has been taking a back seat, allowing both Washington and California to forge ahead. This is the time and the opportunity to turn the tide this way. We have the room and the opportunities for hundreds of thousands of new people and millions of new capital.

Judge.
"I wan' shay ri' here zhat my wife's s charmer," declared the obviously intoxi-cated gentleman. No person contradicting him, he continued, "I wan' shay again, gemmen, my wife's a charmer, me?-a charmer! Wow!" Here a small, clear voice from the edge of the crowd was heard to inquire. "A snake charmer?"

FIVE-MINUTE BOOK TALKS.

No. 1 .- DR. JOHNSON'S RAMBLER.

The literary giant of the 18th century-that is, of the English-speaking countrie -is more talked about than read. This would seem not to have been the case in his own time and a few years later. take from my shelves three volumes dated 1794, the 13th edition, as the title-page informs me, of "The Rambler," essays published first in serial form on and between the dates March 20, 1750, and March 14 1752. They consist of 208 papers of meaty matter for persons who take a thoughtful view of life. To describe them as wise and learned is not to forget that Garrick said of the women who were supposed to have addressed the editor that they were "Johnson in petticoate"; but Dr. Samuel Johnson was a great personality under whatever guise he wrote. Even when he affected to be somebody else, he gave graphic pictures of town and country life 150 years ago. As a literary critic, moralist and devout Christian, writing with characteristic strength and exactness of expression upon subjects which he never failed to illuminate with vast learning and massive force of understanding, he is himself alone, an august object assured of literary immortality had he written nothing besides "The Rambler."

I think that were these essays better known they would be among the companionable books of many who now don't know them at all. Oliver Goldsmith said of them that a system of morals might be drawn from them, which declaration gives suggestion of their wide scope while it is by no means exhaustive. Johnson's readers are sure to find his critical judgments supported by learned reasons forcibly expressed, even when deformed by limitations and prejudices. Moreover the "Tale of Anningait and Ayut" might well afford a model of the narrative style of writing to lazy and slovenly pens of the present age-if there are any such. And "The Rambler" is incontestably a rich mine of religious reflection.

Turning over my three octaves and enjoying their spacious type-long e's and all-my eye lights here and there on gems which I can detach from their setting and place to shine by their native light alone. There are many such for which the reader might be thankful, that is, if he is of the class described by the learned author himself, as those only whom he expected to read his papers, "whose passions left them lelsure for abstracted truth, and whom virtue could please by its naked dignity."

The doctor calls upon the younger part

of his readers "to remember that a

blighted Spring makes a barren year, and that the vernal flowers, however beautiful and gay, are only intended by nature as preparatives to Autumnal fruits." Nascent authors will do well to bear in mind what follows: "Let the next friendly contributor, whoever he be, observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber, without communicating his design to his nearest friend, for the nearest friend will be pleased with an opportunity of laughing. Let him carry it to the post himself, and wait in silence for the event. If it is published and praised, he may then declare himself the author; if it be suppressed, he may wonder in private without much vexation; and if it be censured, he may join in the cry, and lament the duliness of the present generation. If ambitious of epistolary immortality, read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this sage counsel: "The purpose for which letters are written when no intelligence is communicated or business transacted is to preserve in the minds of the absent either love or esteem; to excite love we must impart pleasure, and to raise esteem generally be given, as abilities are displayed by scenes of imagery, points of conceit, unexpected sailles and artful compliments. Triffes always require exuberance of ornament; the building which has no strength can be valued only for the grace of its decorations. The pebble must be polished with care which hopes to be valued as a diamond; and words ought surely to be labored when they are intended to stand for things."

Microscopic critics are unfortunately not an extinct race. They still answer to the Johnsonian description: "Some seem always to read with the microscope of critleism, and employ their whole attention upon minute elegance or faults scarcely visible to common observation. The dissonance of a syllable, the recurrence of the same sound, the repetition of a par ticle, the smallest deviation from propriety, the elightest defect in construction or arrangement, swell before their eyes into enormities. As they discern with great exactness, they comprehend but a narrow compass, and know nothing of the justness of the design, the general spirit of the performance, the artifice of connection, or the harmony of the parts; they never conceive how small a proportion that which they are busy in contemplating bears to the whole, or how the petty inaccuracies with which they are offended are absorbed and lost in general excellence." A glimpse of the horrors of 18th century

"justice" accompanies reflections of the most heart-searching sort: "The learned, the judicious, the plous Boerhaave relates that he never saw a criminal dragged to execution without asking himself. Who knows whether this men is not less culpable than we?' On the days when the prisons of this city (London) are empti-d into the grave, let every spectator of the dreadful procession put the same question to his own heart. Few among those that crowd in thousands to the legal massacre and look with care lessness, perhaps with triumph, on the utmost exacerbations of human misery, would then be able to return without horror and dejection. For, who can con gratulate himself upon a life passed without some act more mischievous to the peace or prosperity of others than the The present age may not need less than

that of Johnson this sapient reminder that mere wealth is not the true riches: "When the desire of wealth is taking hold of the heart, let us look round and see how it operates upon those whose industry or fortune has obtained it. When we find them oppressed with their own abundance, luxurious without pleasure, idle without ease, impatient and querulous in themselves, and despined or hated by the rest of mankind, we shall soon be convinced that if the real wants of our condition are satisfied, there remains little to be sought with solicitude, or desired with eagerness." I may conclude antly by quoting a sermon in a sentence: great art of piety, and the end for which all the rites of religion seem to be instituted, is the perpetual renovation of the motives to virtue, by a voluntary employ-ment of our mind in the contemplation of its excellence, its importance, and its necessity, which, in proportion as they are more frequently and more willingly revolved, gain a more forcible and per nament influence, till in time they become the reigning ideas, the standing princi-ples of action, and the test by which everything proposed to the judgment is rejected or approved. HENRY G. TAYLOR.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Autumn of the Heart.

Across the wood-grown western hills The serried clouds advance; And soon on Autumn's crumpled leaves The first few raindreps dance, East drooping tree, each fading flower, Rejoices at the sound, As cooling breeze and generous flood Refresh the thirsty ground. Upon a withered waste of life The clouds of healing rise; And teardrops course in serried ranks From long unweeping eyes. The shadows of contrition fa On conscience, seared and dry; And sunset's rainbow hangs its arch Of promise in the sky. O, passing sweet is hearthstone fire When gained from Winter's night; And vision is most dear to eyes Long hidden from the light. None knows the worth of liberty But one that has been bound; And showers fall most graciously Upon the famished ground. Kind mother Nature brings to each The boon that famine craves; To burning woods the floods that quench To hearts the tear that saves. Down the long halls of memory Where blew sin's burning blas Soft zephyrs steal and fountains play-The Summer drouth is past!

There are gentlemen in Seattle, we opine, who might not have mourned if Mayor Humes had never been found.

Mr. Bryan bobs up occasionally to remind the President that there is still one Nebraska trouble that has not been settled.

Father Bardwin and Son Baldwin do not seem to be enjoying the judicial round of the little pugilistic contest they started last Summer.

The Washington railroads get into print occasionally, just to remind Governor Mc-Bride that one little plank in a Republican state platform does not necessarily stand for their epitaph.

Angelina-Your friend is right. It is the stuffing of the turkey, not the dressing, Think how it would sound for Willie to remark to his little brother that he was about to knock the dressing out of him.

A Swede in the Bad Lands broke a policeman's nose with a beer bottle the other night, in hopes of escaping arrest, It will now devolve upon some ambitious attorney to prosecute the officer before the police commission and try to have him discharged. What are these policemen thinking of, anyhow, that they dare to molest gentlemen of the North End from pursuing their happiness in their own way?

After waiting 10 years, a man in Detroit received a visit from the stork the other day. Now it is customary at christenings to hand the priest a fee of \$1 for each youngster. But when this infant had passed through the ceremony the happy but economical parent tendered his spiritual adviser 25 cents. The clergyman handed it back and whispered: "Keep it until you have twing in your house and I will baptize them at the rate of two for a quarter."

Joseph K. Hare, an artist attached to the scientific staff of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, has reached his home, 52 Macon street, Brooklyn, and expresses himself disgusted with the management, so far as Mr. Baldwin was concerned. He said that Mr. Baldwin made no distinction between the Swedish sailors and the Americans who had enlisted as members of the scientific staff. Mr. Baldwin, he asserted, enforced severe discipline and compelled members of the we must discover abilities. Pleasure will scientific staff to perform menial services.

> a firm of lawyers and by way of filling in his time and testing his worth on his first day he was told to write a letter demanding payment of a debt from a client who was long in arrears. To the great surprise of his employers, a check for the amount arrived the next day. They sent for the young clerk and asked him to pro duce a copy of the letter which had had such an astonishing result. The letter ran as follows: "Dear Sir: If you do not at once remit payment of the amount which you owe use, we will take steps that will amaze you."

Since ascending the throne vacated by the assassination of his predecessor, Nass red Din, six years ago, the Shah of Persia has shown himself to be a man of progressive ideas. He has greatly reduced taxation, organized a postal and customs service, equipped telegraph lines, and, more important still, has made it possible for his subjects to obtain justice in the courts. He shows no taint of the cruelty which so often characterizes Oriental rulers, and altogether has won from his people a measure of personal loyalty and affection never accorded to any of his pred ecessors on the throne.

Mr. Baldwin, on trial for murder, exemplifies a familiar type of excrescences upon our civilization, and that without regard to his guilt or innocence of Mr. Carlson's death. Carlson complained to Baldwin that he was following him around. He knew well enough that if he had been following Baldwin around, Baldwin would have resented it. Yet because he said as much to Baldwin, that worthy replied: "I believe I'll just take a poke at you, if you are going to call me down like that." Baldwin would call Carlson down all he liked, but Carlson should not call him down. The savage injustice of this principle of action, so popular with our builles, is just what we have laws to suppress. It is some hundreds of years now since this country recognized government by individual prowess,

The respect of the late Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, for the ancient dignity of the court was great, and in small things as in large he sought with strict purpose to maintain it. When Chief Justice of Mansachusetts, all through the county seats of the state he sought to continue what he called "the old regime," the solemn state of court. Now and then he encountered members of the bar able to turn the tables on him. but not often. Henry W. Payne was one, and Sidney Bartlett, both leaders at the Suffolk bar. "Mr. Bartlett," said Chief Justice Gray, leaning back in his chair, "that is not law end it never was law." To this the lawyer promptly and pleasingly replied: "It was law, Your Honor, until Your Honor just spoke." "If Your Honor please," said Payne one day, beginning a motion. "Sit down, sir; don't you see I am talking with another Justice?" thundered the then Chief Justice. Mr. Payne took his hat and walked out of the courtroom. A half-hour afterward a messenger reached his office with a note saying that Justice Gray was willing to hear him. "I am not willing to be heard," answered the old lawyer, "until Judge Gray apologizes." The apology fol-