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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1904.

OF NAMES IN OREGON.

An interesting subject is the study of Oregon's geographical nomenclature, this we mean the names of the old Oregon Country. The subject is a large one, and a volume would be required to exhaust it. But some of the features of it may be dealt with in a newspaper article, as one bringing samples or specimens from a mine, to show what masses of ore may lie there, awaiting exploration. It is a subject that classifies itself, according to physical conditions and to historical conditions. Civilised men coming into the country have made use largely of Indian names and have perpetuated them; but they have made addition of other names, drawn from a great variety of sources, ne very obscure. Yet nearly all can still be traced to their origin.

Indian names remaining in the Oregon Country are very numerous, and perhaps predominate over others, in the aggregate; yet multitudes of Indian names applied to physical features of the country have perished, and never will be heard of more. Oregon ploneers now grown old, heard Indian or native names here, which they never will hear again, and which nobody will ever hear. They are gone; there is some faint echo of the sound of them, but it is dull and uncertain. Soon this last faint echo will have disappeared.

in the physical features of a country survive; and the leading physical features of a country are its rivers and mountains and valleys and takes. Also, if it borders on the ocean, the peculiarities of its coast line. The Oregon Country is full of water courses which retain, very generally, their native There are exceptions, however, and the greatest exception of all is the Columbia River. At different points our rivers have native names, but there was no common or general name for a long stream throughout its whole course. The natives had various names for various parts of them; but as they didn't know the extent of the great rivers or of the great mountain ranges, they had only local names for mountains and rivers, different here and there, and unintelligible to each other when they were separated only by a few miles. The lower the grade of culture among a people the narrower the range of ideas and the less they know about others. Here, in early times, natives living only a few miles apart couldn't understand each other. Hence there was no common name for physical features and great objects, like rivers and mountain ranges, nor even for wind, air and ocean.

In the names of streams, however, the Indian nomenclature, being wholly local, has been preserved better than in other geographical features. How far the name Wallamet, Frenchified into Willamette, was applied by the natives to river and valley of the name is not known and never can be ascertained; but it is known that the river from the Falls at Oregon City to its junction with the Columbia was called Multnomah. Most of its tributaries bear Indian names, as the Clackamas, Tualatin, Yambill, Luckiamute, Santiam and Molalia. Long Tom is also Indian, being corruption from Lung Tum, or something like that. Mary's River was named by the first settler upon its banks, whose own name now escapes us, for his sister Mary, who never came to Oregon; and Mary's Peak, near by, has the same origin. The Mackennie River bears the name of one of the men of the Astor overland party, who went up the Valley in 1813 on an exploring tour; and Pudding River gets its name from explorers and trappers who, passing that way in the early time, out of provisions and in distress, killed one of their poor old horses and converted the blood into blood puddings to keep themselves

from starvation. Most streams that flow into the ocean along the whole coast of Oregon and Washington bear Indian names. Excluding the Columbia, the conspicuous exception is Rogue River-so called because the early explorers and trappers found on this stream and in its valleys a body of Indians whom they regarded as especially rascally and treacherous. was sometimes called Rascal River; and it is a historical fact that more trouble was found with the Indians there than in any other part of the Ore-

gon Country, in the early times. The Umpous River retains the Indian name. Passing northward along the in Oregon bear Indian names. coast almost every stream bears like designation; as Siuslaw, Alsea, Yaquina, Nehalem, Necanicum. Likewise gon, more than in Washington, names all or nearly all, of the streams that of towns transferred from other states

names; as witness Nasel, Chehalis, Quinault and many m

The streams of considerable size that flow into Puget Sound retain the Indian names, almost without exception, Most of these are on the east side of the Puget Sound, flowing out of the Cascade Mountains. The list includes Nisqually, Puyallup, Duwamish, Snohomish. Skegit and Nooksack. East of the Cascade Range, in Washington, the Indian names are more generally preerved than in Eastern Oregon whether for physical features, like rivers, or for political and municipal divisions for counties and towns, which the whites have established.

If the Indians had names for the great mountain peaks—as certainly they had not for the continuous and extended mountain ranges-we have not preserved them. All the great peaks are known by special modern additions. Local effort has been made to change the name of Mount Rainler to Mount Tacoma; but it has met with no success., Tacoma is a beautiful and euphonious form. But it is not an Indian name, as has often been asserted. It owes its existence to the imagination of Theodore Winthrop, who passed through the Puget Sound country and over the mountains to the Columbia River in 1853, and wrote the breezy book of adventures called "The Canon and the Saddle," which was published after he was killed at Great Bethel, Vs., in the early part of the Civil War. In that book the name Tacoma first appeared, as the name Oregon first appeared in Jonathan Carver's book in 1768.

Captain Gray, who discovered the Co umbia River, gave it the name of his ressel and his own name to Gray's Harbor; but he added nothing more to names of the country. Much more was done by Vancouver. All the principal bays, tideways and channels of the Puget Sound were named by him or his men. Beilingham, now an important city, bears the name of one of his Lieutenants, and Port Townsend-it should be written Townshend-was called by him for the celebrated English politician of the name. The upper regions of the Puget Sound-Dana's Passage, Totten's Inlet, Budd's Inlet, Pickering's Passage, Eld's Inlet, etc.-were given their names by the Wilkes exploring expedition of 1840-the same Wilkes who took Mason and Slideli, Confeder ate Ambassadors, from a British vessel, in the early part of the Civil War-and by that act came perilously near plunging us into war with Great Britain. Th Wilkes expedition made a more minute survey of the Puget Sound waters than had been made by Vancouver nearly fifty years earlier, and names he gave are permanent there. For each of these localities the Indians had a special name, which the early settlers in the Sound country became well acquainted with, but these names have almost all disappeared and in many cases have even faded from recollect

On the nomenclature of the Lower Coiumbia River strong impress was left by the Vancouver expedition. Broughton, Vancouver's Lieutenant, ascended as far as the site of the present town of Vancouver, to which incident that town owes its name. Broughton also named Young's Bay, Baker's Bay, and Gray's Bay, the latter in honor of Captain Gray, whose visit to the river had but a few months preceded his own. Walker's Island, the town of Rainier and other points on the river also owe their names to Broughton.

Lewis and Clark themselves affixed no names here. It was many years fore, with the British in the role of the after their expedition had returned that aggressor. Oom Paul was in many retheir own names were established in so

The Cascade Mountain Range takes its name from the Cascades of the Columbia-so called from the days of early exploration. By this name the continuous range is known, throughout Oregon and Washington. Its great peaks in Washington-with the exception of Mount Adams-bear the names given them by Vancouver's party. So does Mount Hood. Mount Agams was probably not observed by Broughton. though Mount St. Helens was. Americans who came later proposed to change the name of the Cascade Range to President's Range. They attempted to substitute the name of Washington for that of Hood, but failed. But the names they gave to Mount Adams and to Mount Jefferson remained. It has been shown recently through the columns of The Oregonian that the proper designation of the peak often called Mount Pitt is Mount McLoughlinwhich should be insisted upon and adhered to by the people of Oregon.

Nearly one-third of the counties of

Oregon bear names of Indian origin; in Washington a still greater proportion. The name itself in most cases discloses this fact. In some, however, not so. "Coos" is the result of an effort to pronounce an Indian appellation, conjoined, with the fact that in this form the word is the name of a county in New Hampshire; and "Yamhill" is a corruption of the Indian name first written by the whites "Yamil." Such names as Clackamas, Clatsop, Multnomah, Umatilia, etc., show their origin at a glance. So with all, or nearly all, the counties of Washington that bear Indian names. Of the names drawn from our own history used to designate counties and towns in the two states not much can be said in so slight a sketch. Washington, while still a part of Oregon, got from the Legislature of Oregon the names of Lewis, of Clark, of Jefferson, of Thurston, of Pierce, of King, for her countles that bear those names. In Oregon, Josephine County was named for Josephine Rollins, the young daughter of an early settler or miner; Morrow County, for Jackson L. Morrow, who lived in early times in the steamship in their highest develop-Mason County, Washington, then settled in Eastern Oregon, where a community grew up around him; Union County received its name from the spirit of loyalty to the Union, strongly asserted in the days of the Civil War; Grant County was named just at the time when Grant began to rise in fame; Baker immediately after Senator Baker had fallen at Ball's Bluff. The entire list might be gone through in this way, the United States, and set about in a but it cannot be done here. One further remark only: Weems's "Life of Marion" had been read almost universally throughout the West; and to this fact is due the naming of counties for it to all readers, old and young, for Marion in so many states, including

No towns of considerable importance It 18 otherwise in Washington-though why the difference is not apparent. In Oreocean in the State of were applied. Hence we have Portland.

Oregon.

McMinnville was named by William T. Newby, who laid out the town in 1883. He had come from McMinnville, Tenn. Ashland was named by the proprietor, who had come from Ashland County, Ohio; Salem got its name from the religious devotion of the missionary settlers; Pendleton was named for George H. Pendleton, whose Democratic admirers were at that time in the ascendant in the Oregon Legislature; Eugene for Eugene Skinner, who "took claim" on that site. His name is further honored in Skinner's Butte, hard by the town. Corvallis was first called Marysville, by the same man who named Mary's River and Mary's Peak, as already stated, and for the same reain honor of his sister. About the year 1857 the Legislature changed the name to Corvallis. Effort was made at the same time to change the name of Albany to Tekenah-supposed to be an Indian name-and the Legislature actually passed the bill, but subsequently rescinded it. Roseburg owes its name to Aaron Rose, its founder.

Facts like these in the underlying history of the Oregon country are known, of course, to special students; but these perhaps are not very numerous. The only purpose of The Oregonian at this time is to indicate the nature and extent of an interesting subject, which some writer may at some time deal with fully. There is material for an attractive volume.

OOM PAUL'S LAST MESSAGE.

The last words addressed by the late President Kruger to his Boer countrymen are pathetic, but between the lines of pathos can be traced touches of that old spirit of intolerance which was the primary cause of so much unhappiness in the final days of the old Boer leader's life. "Death," said Colton. "Is the liberator of him whom freedom cannot release, the physician of him whom medicine cannot cure, and the comforter of him whom time cannot console." There is much truth in this statement and it applies with considerable force to the departed president of the Boer nation. "Krugerism" was his religion and business policy, and when the British by force of arms climinated that religion and policy and rendered void the lifework of Oom Paul, death

undoubtedly was a welcome visitor. Kruger speaks in his parting message "the land to which I devoted my life to open it for civilization, where I also saw the development of my nation." The inference naturally drawn from this allusion would be that Kruger's sacrifices in opening this land to civilization were greater than those of others, and yet it is matter of history that the British most generously divided honors with the Boers in reclaiming the land of the Afrikanders from the savages. It was when this reclamation had been effected that Oom Paul and his followers departed from the precepts which he has laid down in his final message. In what might be termed a voice from the grave, he says: "He who wishes to create a future must not lose sight of the past. There fore seek in the past all that was good and beautiful therein; shape your ideal accordingly, and try for the future to realize that ideal." The sentiments here expressed are noble, but they do not conform to the policy of the past so far as it was shaped by Kruger. There was nothing "good and beauti-

ful" in the policy which withheld from the British in South Africa the privileges that were enjoyed by the Boers. It was a policy of taxation without repreesntation, against which the Americans had rebelled a hundred years bemany places in the old Oregon Coun-try. hold a place in history for centuries to come. Sorrow will be felt for the tragedy that embittered his later life, but among fair-minded people who can view the matter dispassionately, this sorrow will be more in the nature of a regret at shortcomings that made possible his downfall than a lament over seemingly unrewarded merit. He speaks of the bitterness of the thought that he must close his eyes in a strange land of exile, but throughout his final message there is not a hint of regret at any action of his own which might have contributed to that bitterness.

All of the agony which is reflected in this last message undoubtedly made death preferable to life for Oom Paul but, while tears of genuine sorrow may fall over his bier in Pretoria, there are vacant seats at thousands of firesides all over the civilized world that would be filled today, had Kruger practiced -as he preached-a policy of the "good and beautiful" in life. And the pity of it all is that naught but sorrow for al concerned has come out of it. Kruge and his greatest enemy, Cecil Rhodes like "all the mighty troublers of the earth who swam to sovereign rule through seas of blood," are today but a part of the dust over which they fought. Their thirst for power and conques has been quenched forever. The British, of course, succeeded in establishing the principle for which they fought, but at a cost that has made humanity shudder. Kruger's last words wer tragic and pathetic in a way, but they will awaken only resentment among those outside of Boerland, who suffered by his stubbornness and narrow view,

OREGON AS SEEN 75 YEARS AGO. Within the limits of the old "Oregon Territory," out of which the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and a part of Montana have been carved, there reside a million and a half prosperous and happy people. In the next twenty years their number is likely to be doubled. It is not extravagant to hazard the prediction that this territory by the end of the century will be the home of ten millions-the flower of American civilization. The railroad and ment and the sailing vessels of the world are and will continue to be its

efficient servants. While the vision of Oregon's earliest friends did not see modern means of transportation, it beheld clearly the wealth of the great natural resources of the country. As early as 1829 the American Society, of Boston, earnestly urged the settlement of Oregon by citizens of ommendations. Its circular printed in 1831 is published on page 42 of this issue of The Oregonian. We commend the keen foresight and the practical advice offered.

Note what is set forth concerning the soil and the climate, the right of settling and the probable reward of the industrious man. Read the memorial to Congress, a remarkable document when we consider the date of its pre sentation. Observe the policy proposed for the Indians. Note how these shrewd

near the mouth of the Columbia and a important city near the junction of the Willamette with the Columbia, They laid stress on education and religion, and offered a code of land laws

based on equity. It is not easy to measure the influnce of the American Society toward Americanizing the disputed territory. The circular sounds no uncertain note British encroachment. Whatever opinion one may hold as to its practical value in the actual early settlement of Oregon ten years later, one cannot help but admire its straightforwardness. After the lapse of threequarters of a century and 100 years after the Lewis and Clark expedition, the document is more than interesting and has no insignificant place in Oregon bibliography.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The progress which has been made in this state by intelligent official effort in the control of the common diseases that have long been the scourge of mankind is succinctly set forth in the first annual report of the Oregon State Board of Health, published in The Oregonian yesterday. Every intelligent perwho reads this report must congratulate himself and the community upon the mraked decrease in the number and virulence of cases of contagious and communicable diseases, as shown by this report during the period covered by the activities of the State Board of In view of the great import-Health ance of the work, and the marked success that has attended it, this report is entitled to more than passing men-

It is not too much to say that this document is one of the most interesting and valuable state papers that has in many years been compiled for the in formation of the Legislature, and of the people. Dealing with contagious diseases and its success in checking their spread; with the question of water supply and its availability and menace as a germ-carrier; with school hygiene, and the sanitary measures required to promote it; with the possibility and necessity of procuring a pure milk supply. and with important bacteriological investigations, it covers a wide range of human interests of a distinctively vital

type. In each of these special lines of effort and of some others the Board has la bored with patience, vigilance and efficiency, and with a gratifying measure of success. It has demonstrated in the brief period of eighteen months covered by its work the potency of vigilance, of intelligence, of hygiene, of sanitary science and of official authority in preventing epidemics of the most actively contagious diseases and in reducing fatalities as the result of such diseases to the minimum.

The only distinct note of alarm that is sounded is that which dwells upon the unchecked prevalence and fatality of typhoid fever. Distinctly a filth disease, its water-borne germs find access to hygienic homes, perhaps far from their source of culture, and suffering, fatality, anxiety and large waste in resources, both of vitality and money, result.

This disease may indeed well be regarded as the scourge of scourges, since the mortality that resulted from it during the period under observation in this state was eight times as great as that from smallpox, more than double that of diphtheria, and four times that of scarlet fever. It has been found, however, that purification of the water supply at some points, notably at Eugene and Ashland, has caused a marked decrease in typhoid cases.

Another gratifying feature of this report is that which treats of the Open-Air Sanitarium for persons suffering from tuberculosis. A suitable site convenient to this city has been secured and in a few months a colony of pale tentdwellers will be found there, battling the insidious foe that has stolen in upon them unawares, with the reme dial forces of great Nature, that can alone be depended upon to give them

victory. From the showing made through this report it will be seen that the more actively contagious diseases are more readily controlled and more certainly eradicated than are those that are classed as communicable diseases. Typhoid fever is not classed as a quarantinable disease, and consumption only partially so. The fight against them is therefore an open one, waged in the home and in special wards of hospitals. Yet the mortality from either is greater than that from any one of the more actively contagious diseases, contact

with which all prudent people shun. As an educational force, disbursing knowledge upon the cause and prevention of disease, insisting upon hygienas a preventive, isolation as a remedial agency, and prudence as a guide in the great realm of physical conditions, the value of the State Board of Health is inestimable. Such recommendations as it makes to the State Legislature looking to an increase in its power and usefulness may well receive the cheer ful and unanimous indorsement of that body. And thoughtful people, to whose prudence and plain common sense direct appeal is made upon the importance of sanitation, school hygiene, the purity of the water and milk supply, the common and filthy habit of expectoration in public places, etc., will be wise if they follow with all diligence these suggestions for the promotion of health by barring out disease

> ALL ROADS LEAD TO HOME. "Mother, may I go out to work?"

"Yes, my darling daughter; Wear your prettlest frocks, and strive To marry as you oughter." Of late there has been a great outcry against the evils that have been con jured as bogies around the employment of women in various professions and industries. The President even felt called upon to assist with dogmatic emphasis in his message to Congress that "the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife," showing thereby how prevalent is the belief that the woman who works outside the kitchen has abandoned the cook-stove forever. It does not require much consideration to see the fallacious character of this idea. Lovely woman works with one eye open for the coming of Prince Charming. Shes adopts a caree in the full knowledge that it can easily be disowned at the right time. The brush of the artist is abandoned for the scrubbing-brush, the flying fingers that made the typewriter click are busy mixing dough, and the songs of the concert-room give place to "Hush-a-by

baby." For lack of space it is impossible to be specific concerning all the trades and professions in which woman is to be found. Take the stage alone. Here is a profession that offers a Career with Washington bear the native Indian Albany, Harrisburg, and many more. Yankees saw the building of a city a big C, they say. The actress is wed-

ded to her art, they say. Yes, but she can obtain a divorce from it very read-Think of the number of actresses ily. who are married-we do not count those whose husbands are humdrum men of toil, but actresses who have married men of millions or of titles. Only yesterday the dispatches told of the wedding of a fascinating member of the "San Toy" company to a millionaire. The case of young Thaw is fresh in the Viola Clemmons married memory. Howard Gould. From the sweet Nellie Farren, the eighteenth century darling of the stage, who married the Earl of Derby, to Belle Bilton-now the Countess of Clancarty-a music-hall singer of more weight than voice, men of title have fallen victims to bright eyes across the footlights. Now bread and cheese and kisses is a romantic diet in a novel but a more elaborate menu is held in higher favor today. If marriage is the duty of woman, marriage with an Earl or a millionaire is at once duty fulfilled and triumph gained. This is a self-evident truth, and is backed up by the rush of good American girls when

coin or a coronet is put on the counter. Far from keeping girls at home, therefore, they should be encouraged to enter a profession, which is the first stepping-stone to marriage. There is no need for outery about an imaginary lack of housewives; the professions are merely clearing-houses for matrimony.

RAILEOADS AND THE CANAL.

It may be only a coincidence, but it is noticeable that almost simultaneously with the announcement that there will be two or three new transcontinental railroads comes a renewed agitation in the East for a water-level canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun states that all of the members of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce are "im pressed with the sea-level project." No particular explanation is offered as to why they are impressed, but there are certainly advantages in the water-level project that could not fail to interest the transcontinental railroad men. None of these captains of industry are on record as favoring any kind of a canal across the isthmus, but, if they had any choice in the matter, the water-level plan would undoubtedly be selected by them.

This is due to the fact that the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1901 reported that the construction of a waterlevel canal would take at least twenty years and would cost \$240,000,000. The development of our own country, to say nothing of that of our Oriental neigh bors, will be so great in the next twenty years that long before the water-level canal is completed the new railroads of the Gould system, the Grand Trunk and the latest proposed line by J. Pierpont Morgan will have paid for their construction and built up a trade of which even the canal will be unable entirely to relieve them. The railroads have never displayed the same hostility for the Panama canal that they have ex hibited for certain internal waterway improvements, which on completion threatened to reduce the available supply of traffic on which the railroads uld levy.

At the same time this lack of opposi tion may have been largely due to the belief that the completion of the canal was so far in the future that it was unnecessary to regard it seriously. Now that it has become something more than a faint possibility, the roads which will be affected by its completion, recognizing the futility of open opposition to the project, would gracefully and with a clear conscience advocate the to be completed twenty years hence in preference to the lock canal, which would be ready for business in about one-fourth the time. The interest of the Pacific Coast in the canal has been on the wane since such wholesale reductions have been made in ocean freights around the Horn.

So long as the transcontinental railroads have plenty of Eastern freight to form the nucleus for cargoes for their Oriental liners, Pacific Coast shippers will enjoy a good service and can get along much better without the can'al than was the case several years ago, before the Oriental trade began to divide honors with that which we carried on with Europe. In the East and South, however, the canal is a vital question, and not until its completion will the merchants of the Atlantic seaboard be on anything like even terms with Pacific Coast operators in the same lines. For this reason there will probably be plenty of opposition to the water-level canal, or any other plan that will tend in the slightest degree to lengthen the time of completion of the work which is to join the two oceans and the two "Easts."

SHOCKING THE PUBLIC. Henry Walcott Boynton, one of the younger American critics, published re-

cently a volume of essays entitled "Journalism and Literature." In the essay which gives its name to the collection Mr. Boynton makes an attempt to define journalism and literature and to explain the essential difference between them. So far as a careful reading of the essay shows, the critic's explanation of the difference between the forms of expression amounts to saying that one is journalism and the other literature. Journalism is journalism, lit erature is literature, and there you are There is prevalent a general impression that in the monthly magazines one is more likely to find literature than in the columns of the daily press, and this impression, like any other firmly made upon the public mind, is not without basis. Blackwood's and the Atlantic Monthly are magazines in which one finds, if not literature, at least the literary flavor. Yet the casual reader is less and less likely to "breathe the pure serene" of literature in the periodical press today, and increasingly likely to breathe the dusty air of journalism. For some reason or another-dollars, probably-magazine editors are at present striving for the leadership in journalistic exploits. Their ambition is above all to be topical, to be "down to date." Not that this is an undestrable manifestation. The reason for "pointing with regret" is rather in the lengths to which this desire leads. It is not enough now for a magazine to be topical; it must needs be sensational, and we may yet have the monthlies getting out flaring extras.

There is no lack of illustrations: The latest is to be seen in the December Bookman-of all places. Therein one Richard W. Kemp writes as follows: A rather startling instance of editors and owners combining to deceive the public was seen when President McKinley was shot. It was known at once to many that he could not live; yet the newspapers of the country suppressed the truth and kept the Nation is suspense and groundless hope until editors and owners alike could protect themselves against the inevitable slump in stocks.

This is the apothesis of balderdash.

As the New York World remarks, Mr. Kemp "should never have been allowed to escape from his keepers to impos upon a too credulous editor." It will be observed that these magazine articles are usually attacks upon some person or thing. The public will crowd to see a man horsewhipped, but show little interest in the dressing of his wounds. McClure's belabors various political organizations and occasionally the whole American people, as in the article on "The Increase of Lawlessness in the United States." Leslie's thwacks the "Theatrical Trust." pounds the "System," that nebulous punching-bag upon which Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, takes his dally exercise. In short there is a very whirlwind of blows from bludgeons, stuffed clubs and foois' bladders. All these attacks may be justified. It is the "yellow" treatment of them that is obnoxious. Too much sarcasm deadens the public's sense of hearing. Such a staid newspaper as the Chicago Post says of "Frenzied Finance":

What is Mr. Lawson's real object? Must it be inferred from the results of his warning and advice, by the fleecing of the lambs wh have been driven into Wall street by his ap-parent frankness? Is he simply acting as a tipster for Wall street and "the system," or is he merely a quack doctor of the financial body who is using printer's ink as many quacks have done since this ink was invented? Another sign: When the editor of a magazine has obtained a sensational article he must advertise it in a sensational way. He must cry his wares in an elaboration of the newsboy's "here

y' are-horrible murder and socicide. The ordinary make-up will not do, and only limitations of space exclude the box-car type of the yellow daily. The upper-case supplies the emphasis that words themselves lack. Frank A. Munsey prefaces his remarks on President Roosevelt-in the November issue of his magazine-with the statement that "just now Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker furnish a theme of TREMEN-DOUS NEWS VALUE for a magazine or newspaper article," and adds that "our editors asked me to write something about Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Par ker, or both, urging that MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE OUGHT TO BE IN ON THIS GREAT CIRCULATION MAK-ING PUBLIC PLUNDER."

But it is hardly fair to pay too strict attention to what a man says IN HIS OWN MAGAZINE (how easily the skyscraper style might grow upon one) for then that great word-producer, J. B. Walker, of the Cosmopolitan, might lose his circulation.

Complete figures on the Presidential election, from all the states, printed today, show that Roosevelt received 56.5 of the total vote. The records from 1824 on show that this is a new record. Andrew Jackson in 1828 received almost exactly 56 per cent of the total vote, and in 1832 almost exactly 55 per cent. Lincoln in 1864 fell a bare trifle short of 56 per cent, and Grant in 1873 had 55.6 per cent. They are Roosevelt's nearest rivals. As for more recent Presidents, Hayes won with 48 per cent. Garfield with 48. Cleveland with 49, Harrison with 48, Cleveland with 46 and McKinley with 51 both times. Parker received but 37.6 per cent of the total, and he makes a low record, as Roosevelt does a high one. Even Greeley had 44 per cent of the popular vote,

If Governor Douglas of Massachusetts, wants Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, retired, for his Adjutant-General, he will not be prevented. The War Department has intimated that I will not interfere. Governor Douglas says he will make the request "after construction of the water-level canal his inauguration." Douglas evidently wants to cut some small figure himsel at his own inaugural parade. As a retired Lieutenant-General, Miles gets \$8250 per year. Now, having been assigned to duty by the War Department ("by direction of the President"), h vill get the full pay of his rank, \$11,000. Besides, Massachusetts will pay him \$3600. That's better than running for President on the Prohibition ticket.

Because the constitution provides that a bill must pass both houses of the Legislature, some of the new mem bers at each session get the idea that a bill must be introduced in both houses. At the last regular session a number of bills were prepared in duplicate and one copy introduced as a Senate bill and the other as a House bill. In one or two instances serious trouble resulted, and in every instance there was needless expense for printing and unnecessary encumbering of the records. Confusion will be avoided if legislators remember that a bill need be introduced in but one house, and that time is lost rather than saved by introducing it in both houses.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals by vote of four to three has granted Caleb Powers a new trial-his fourth. Three resulted in his conviction. Twice he was sentenced to imprisonment for life: the third time to death. It is nearly five years since Goebel was shot (Feb ruary 3, 1900), and Kentucky has had time to recover its equilibrium. It appears to be a fact that most people in Kentucky believe Powers guilty; but most people outside think he has been convicted mainly by the Democratic

Madison Welch, expert engineer, em ployed by the special committee of the Executive Board to report on the Morrison-street bridge, says that "the contractors have fully complied with the requirements of the plans and specifications for said bridge, so far as the size of material is used." It is a relief to know that there is one great public work in Portland that is to be as sound in fact as it appears on paper.

The purpose of the mass meeting at the Marquam Grand today is to emphasize the demand for honesty in municipal government and for enforcement of the law. No good citizen can fall to sympathize with that object, and, as there are a great many good citizens in Portland, no doubt the meeting will be well attended.

The Mormons in Idaho all voted for Gooding for Governor, but all did not vote for Roosevelt. So we have it on unimpeachable Democratic testimony at the Smoot inquiry. Can it be possible that race suicide as a campaign principle is not all it is cracked up

The Sir Edward Clarke who is appearing for America in the Greene-Gaynor case at London is the same Sir Edward Clarke of Usonia fame. That shows how forgiving we are.

The total tax fevy a year ago was 40 mills, and for 1905 it will be about 19. It isn't much difference, but it's in the NOTE AND COMMENT

A Spokane editor had an attack of typhoid having it saved at such a cost.-Sentile Argua,

There's an old saying about not hitting a man when he's down, but women apparently pay no heed to it. These trained nurses have added a new terror to sickness. The unfortunate bachelor doesn't know whether he will be carried from his bed to the grave or to the altar.

Portland's discussion on the question of the preacher's being worthy of what he can get has attracted the attention of the Seattle Argus, which says: "A Portland minister made a charge of \$5 for delivering a funeral address. He hasn't been paid, and threatens suit. If his remarks were on the same lines as a majority of such addresses the defense will doubtless be that he didn't speak the truth."

Glasgow is considering the advisabillty of marooning all her chronic drunkards on a lonely islet in the Hebrides. Just think of the feelings of a lot of thirsty Kilties when they wake up the morning after on a blooming island surrounded by salt water, Such punishment is too severe to suit the humanitarian spirit of the age

With democratic interest in Grand Dukes-how superior they must feel to mere Dukes-we are always glad to run across scraps of information concerning grand-ducal peculiarities. A foreign letter conveys the exciting news that the Grand Duke of Hesse is devoted to needlework. When the G. D. has begun a good piece of work he frequently breakfasts in bed-says the letterand stays between the blankets until he has put in the last stitch. How perfectly sweet! And this exemplary G. D. had the misfortune to marry a boisterous woman who was fond of prancing about on horseback. No wonder he got a divorce. We have only one suggestion to offer the G. D. Why not give up fancy work, which is frivolous at best, and take to something useful such as darning sucks? A new order of nobility ought to be formed, the Knights of the Darned Socks or something of that kind, and it might become highly fashionable to knit-nit?

Missouri is to have a big exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair. Missouri is going to show us.

Algiers has just had a \$40,000 fire. That's a good way of letting the world know that there was \$40,000 worth of property there.

The Russian sailor from the Askold, who killed a Chinaman in Shanghai is to be court-martialed. This looks as if the Russians were straining international courtesy to an excessive degree.

Hall Caine, in a recent speech, said: "I am a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist and a Monarchist." As he didn't add novelist, we won't dispute his assertion

A Dayton farmer kept \$6000 in a trunk. As usual there was a run on the bank. The robbers have not been

Henry J. Lawson, a frenzied financier, has been sentenced to one year's hard labor by a London court. It's one of the strangest things in the world, how Judges are unable to appreciate the "fine frenzy" of a promoter. They won't even accept a plea of insanity.

It's utterly inconceivable, of course, that Greene and Lawson had a secret understanding all along.

William L. Elkins left a beggarly \$31,000,000. And yet he bluffed the world into thinking that he never knew what it was to find the cupboard empty when he came home from work,

"Nan is just the same either way." remarks the Boston Herald. Can't tell whether she's coming or going, in other With a little care one can always be

sure of getting a rise out of Bosto Here is a paragraph from the Herald: The latest foreign critic of Americanisms why we say plurality, when we mean majority. Well, one reason is, we don't, In the current number of the National

Review is an article on "The German Press by * * * " To be in line with the best publications, The Oregonian has spared no expense in arranging for important articles by 1 1 1; ? ? ?; & & &; \$ \$ \$ and @ @ @. Precisely because it is none of our

business, we wish that Miss Alice Roosevelt were married. Then we shouldn't have to read a lot of trash about her suitors and her intentions, which, as we have remarked, are none of our business and therefore uninteresting. Let it be plain American citizen or let it be embroidered Crown Prince, but for heaven's sake let it be somebody soon.

Raisuli has been banditing again. His lack of civilization is shown by the fact that he didn't insert telegraphic advertisements of his intended raid in all the

Three persons were killed by a fire in a New York house because of the absence of fire-escapes. If only the owners of the building could find no fire-escapes from the brunt of justice, there would be less cause for regret.

The Baltic fleet has apparently gone into retirement. Taking the Keeley cure, may be.

In all the zeal of a first annual report. the State Board of Health goes after the persons that spit upon the sidewalks. It is to be feared that persons will still be spitting upon the sidewalks when the members of the State Board of health are pacing the golden streets.

A Monastir wedding party resulted in he massacre of 13 persons by the Greeks. Evidently America is not the only country in which the charivari is carried to

Bad news from St. Louis. The only Jahour says that the concession-holders on the Pike nearly all lost money. The owner of Jerusalem couldn't bamboozie em into pungling up enough to pay expenses. The Boer War staggered its promoters, and how Mysterious Asia managed to exist remains a mystery. The Galveston Flood submerged its owner, and Creation created nothing but a deficit. But all will be different on the Trail, says

It's an awkward girl that stubs her WEXFORD JONES.