# The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE (By Mail or Express.) Itally and Sunday, per year.
Deliy and Sunday, six months.
Italiy and Sunday, six months.
Italiy and Sunday, per month.
Daily without Sunday, per year.
Daily without Sunday, six months.
Daily without Sunday, six months.
Daily without Sunday, per month.
Sunday, per year. THEN WIthout Sunday, per wee per week, Sunday Included..... THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (Issued Every Thursday.)

HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice mot order, express order or personal check on y-local back. Stamps, coin or currency are the sender's risk. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. S. C. Beckwith Special Agency New rooms 41-50 Tribune building. Chicago, 510-512 Tribune building.

Ceekly, six months.

KEPT ON SALE, cago — Auditorium Annes, Postoffice Co. 178 Dearborn street. ver Hamilton & Kendrick, 806-912 teemth street. Pratt Book Store, 1214-pith street.

reland, O .- James Pushaw, 207 Superior New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

inkland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth nd Franklin streets

Ogden-Goddard & Harrop; D. L. Boyle.

Omaha-Pasitatow Bros. 1612 Farnam;

Lageath Stationery Co., 1305 Farnam; 246

cuth 1866.

Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.,

10 K streets

the K etreet.
Salt Lake Salt Lake News Co., 77 West
Scound street Spoth; Levin, Miss L., 24 Church street
San Francisco J. K. Cooper & Co., 748
Merket street; Goldrunth Bros., 236 Sutter
and Hotel St. Francis News Stand; L. E.
Lee Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts,
thos Market; Finnt Scott, 85 Ellis; N.
Whenley Housbie News Stand, corner Market and Keurney streats, Faster & Orear,
Feirs, News Stand. Washington, D. C.—Ehbitt House, Pennsyl-

TORTLAND, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1963.

#### AN EFFORT OF ALL FOR ALL.

paper published at North Bend, pursues its accusation that The Oregonian. Senator Fulton and Portland are serly Cons Bay region. To this end these parties are engaged in a "conspiracy. dark and foul." One burdly knows how to deal with such unreasonable Perhaps the best way to deal with a carping spirit is to let it alone. And yet the Coos Bay country, destimed now to development, after so long | drink, and Harrington attempted his a period of isolation, is a most interesting part of Oregon, to which it is impossible that any clitzen of the state; should be indifferent, and all Oregon and its representatives in Congress will do all that is possible to assist the mindless of the carping and pecvish spirit of the North Bend paper, which certainly cannot reflect the sentiment in this particular of any considerable number of the people of Southwestern Oregon.

What is that paper's special grievame down here," it eays, "to announce a project (for a channel) of thirty feet. which he thought would keep out any new rallroad projects for Coos Bay. He must have done this in the interest of Portland, for who else was to be benefited? It was a conspiracy, dark and foul, that should consign its author to oblivion for treason to the state. Fresh from his betrayal of Coos Bay in the last Congress, he comes down here and attempts to stiffe our own consist? Why, "Coos Bay wants forty feet on the bar and thirty-five feet to Marshfield"; and Senator Fullon ought to get it at once. Instead of doing so, or telling the people he will, he states the more moderate propemplished soon. The greater underhas been struggling more than forty years for thirty feet at low water and hasn't got that depth yet-though she has juit prodigious sums of her own to those supplied by the Government. We keep forty feet in view, but thirty must be had first-as well at Coos Bay as at the Columbia River.

The money we want for these undertakings, or for either of them, is not to be had merely for the asking. Were it so to be had, achievement of both objects would have been attained long, long ugo. Even the harbor of New York has not yet got a depth, at entrance, of forty feet, nor the harbor of live in Prineville. Boston, nor the harbor of San Francisco, nor the harbor of Baltimore, a of Galveston, nor of New Orleans. All Oregon wants Coos Bay harbor made deep and commodious; but all persons tural College arraigns the public schools of practical judgment know that it is as wicked and murderous in that they channel of forty feet there; and after freedom, cramp them up in school-that, continual and heavy expense to houses when they ought to be out of maintain it. Senator Fulton undoubtedly will do his utmost, and all Oregon that practically "ruing their eyes." will help; but it is useless for us to en. Now it must be admitted, that, in orunreasonable expectations. either for Coos Bay or for the Colum-bia River. If Coos Bay had the entire in schoolhouses and deprived, during bia River. If Coos Bay had the entire delegation in Congress, selected from its own citizenship expressly for the purpose of getting forty feet of depth further, that during these hours they time, along with others on both coasts of the United States, from Maine to liberty of children is wicked and mur-Texas and from San Diego to Belling-

ham, and even to Nome. "We may as well understand now later that not only Senator Fulton but all Portland is against us, and that but all Portland is against us, and that knowledge. Humanity, experience and their weak support is worse than their sanitation have gone hand in hand in nerive opposition." This is puerite, weak, triffing childish, to the last dewish to have everything done for Coos Bay that possibly can be done; only Portland and Senator Fulton chase shantoms no more at Coos Bay than more healthful as regards light, temperature and the Columbia River. None of us can get all we want, nor one-half of all we want. Coos Bay will find this later, as the Columbia River has found it hereafted to the columbia River has found it here things the columbia River has found it here the columbia River has found it here the columbia River has found it here time as they are not out of doors, and fluxer and such other time as they are not out of doors. The children are with us. They want has convenience by daily is the Columbia River has found it here. Free. Portland and Senator Fulton afore, and finds it now. The motto at Washington, over the door of the comtee on rivers and harbors, is not-"Ask and ye shall receive." They will tell you, as they have told us who have ng experience in this effort, that the Treasury of the United States is

the sea. The imports and exports have given Coos Bay but a coast trade. Volume of the products of the countrythough considerable-has not been heavy enough to demand traffic oversess; nor has the harbor been a fit one for deep and heavy vessels. But within of Oregon is to reach Coos Bay, We hope and believe that other rattroads will soon follow. Use of Coon Buy as a port will then become important,-in anticipation important now. To deepen the entrance and the harbor therefore becomes an important demand. All Oregon is pledged to it. And yet we know, from our own experience during many years, that the work of the Gov-ernment will be slow. Do our best and timost, it will be slow. But as the railroads draw into Coos Bay their influence at Washington will be belpfulgreatly helpful-for opening the harbor,

Portland wishes to reach Coos Bay by est to Portland; it is the bond that is to mite all Western Oregon. It will add force to the effort to improve Coos Bay harbor; it will draw a population into Southwestern Oregon that will establish industries, create wealth and develop the country. The assumption that any other part of Oregon wishes to hold Goldfield, New.—Guy Marsh.
Goldfield, New.—Guy Marsh.
Kanass City, Me.—Rickrecker Cigar Co.,
Ninth and Walnut.
Les Angeles—R. E. Amos. manager seven street wagons.
Minnespells—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South
Minnespells—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South
The Oregonian may be permitted to say back the development of that part of or not-that what they want at Coos Bay, and what we want at Portland and at Asteria, is not to be had all at once, nor for many years to come, if ever, Ports so old an Boston and Baltimore-great cities-are still exerting all their power, all their influence. their effort, to get appropriations from the Government to deepen their harbors; and they complain, for want of success. On this coast, with our tle power at Washington, we shall still do the best we can. We believe Coos Bay may be made a deep harbor. That, owever, is not yet fully settled. But the effort will continue. It will advance from stage to stage, we believe, to a demonstration or fulfillment. But it will take time. The effort must, however, be urged and pressed to the utmost. And it will be. There will be no relaxation of the effort for Northwestern Oregon and for the Columbia In a spirit exceedingly captions and River, but it will not be an effort preasonable the Coos Bay Harbor, a against Southwestern Oregon and Coos Bay. It is an effort of all for all.

#### THE CRAIN AFFAIR AGAIN.

The Princyllie Press Bureau, organized to justify the wanton and criminal burning of Wilford Crain's barn, pursues its inspired tank to a printed defense of the murderous assault on Wilford Crain by City Marshal Harrington. arrest. A fight ensued, and Harrington struck Crain with his billy. Crain fell and the Marshal (being in Imminent fear of his valuable life at the hands of the drunken and prostrate Crain) struck bim as he attempted to arise "The latter blow across the ear," says the Princyllie version of this trifling affair, "brought about unconscious

We give the Princellie Press Bureau the benefit of its full defense and exculpation, divested of the staggering arce? It is set forth in accusations of adjectives and bunchgrass epithete ap-incredible absurdity. "Senator Fulion plied to The Oregonian, which are of no consequence to The Oregonian or to the public.

It would seem to be necessary to add very little to this confession beyond the fact that Crain is said by other witnesses to have been sober, and to have been attacked without provocation and without warning. Crain is a small man, Harrington a large one Crain had been arrested several times before for the race for immortality. His plots are drunkenness, but, strange to say, without being beaten nearly to death. If language is faulty, but so is the lan-he had been arrested before by Har- guage of the Bible. In the world's litrington, why did Harrington on this era tast occasion only use his billy with and Fielding. such deadly effect; and if it was not by Harrington, why did he at this time seek out his deadly personal enemy and favorable aspect it is clear that a homicidal brawl occurred at Prineville that might easily have been avoided. In any other aspect the affair is a reproach to Princyllie, an outrage on the state, the necessary and usual consemence of range wars, sheep killings, felonious confiscation of public lands, of the wholesale practice of perjury that has been common in Crook County, and of the conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice that was entered into by many erament for their unwomanly little citizens there.

The Oregonian's information has sources. It has made its own investigation of the attack on Crain, for the sake of the truth, and for no other reainformants, but for obvious reasons it asset in life is the well-carned shelter cannot disclose their identity. They afforded by a Soldiers' Home. It has

#### SHALL CHILDREN BE TAUGHT! A professor in the Corvallis Agricul

ing to take many a day to get a deprive the children of the land of their

der to teach children anything out of certain hours each day, of the liberty to come and go at their pleasure; and, Coos Bay, the project still would must use their eyes more or less constantly. Opinions differ, however, as to whether this restriction placed upon the derous, or proper and wholesome. As to eyes, they were made to use, and if able to stand the strain to which they are subjected in the simple pursuit of providing facilities for education in connection with our public school sys-

cannot acquire in the open fields and This last paragraph proves that Will-without the use of their eyes, except as lam S. Elliott, late of Company H. the Treasury of the United States is not to be emptied, on demand, into the rivers and harbors of the country.

Hitherto the Coos Bay country has do must study the husiness as a bi-

ful to it. It is one thing to arraign an educa tional system as wicked and murder-ous, and quite another to provide a substitute for it that will apply to all classes. That there are defects in our public school system all must admit; but certainly no one will assert that the remedy lies in turning the children of

the state out to grass.

MARK TWAIN. . Samuel L. Clemens is an unknow writer. Mark Twain is read wherever books are loved. He is more American than any other author in his life, in his subject-matter and in his style. His life, more adventusous than old Ulysses richer in turns of fortune and the taste of human experience, has grown from the lot of a village boy in Missouri be fore the war to a peerage in the nobliheart of the human race. His career embodies the ideal of his country. The American ideal is that the best and greatest things belong to every man every man to seize upon his birthright at whatever cost. Lincoln's career was not more typical of this ideal and spirit than Mark Twain's. The difficulties be overcame were not sterner, nor did the great President meet failure and success with a more serene philosophy than the great humorist.

There are few folbles of mankind which Mark Twain has not laughed at. There are few reverend lies which he has not ridiculed. He has wept over the grave of Adam and made fun of the German sentence; but nobody can find in all that he has said or written one word on the side of persecution or injustice. Whatever he has ridiculed deridicule: whatever he has merved praised deserved praise because it was manly, beautiful or true. He has lived as he has written, always sanely, simply and for the better side against the worse. Mark Twain has been a printer. steamboat man, editor, miner, traveler publisher, lecturer and author. Whether in all or any of these callings he made money or not is of no consequence. In one of them he lost money, a great deal of it, and incurred debts which he was not required by law to pay, but he did pay them to the last cent. Such things are mere triffes. Men ought to pay their debts, whether the law compels it or not, and our wondering admiration for one who does so simply shows how near the rest of us come to being dis-honest. The important fact about Mark Twain's rich experience of life is that it has all gone into his writings. And because his life is applically American spirit and achievement, so therefore is his subject-matter. No other of our writers has so much of the United States in his books. Cooper has indians, Hawthorne has New England, Howells has middle-class saints and but Mark Twain has the United States, with all its humor, its greed, its cynicism, its reckless trust in

uck and its saving idealism. His style is shiftless and unprincipled. It loaf on drygoods boxes, lingers to swap horses and sometimes drops into the saloon; but it carries a gun and kills always at the first shot. Faulty by all rules and models, his style has vertheless, the supreme excellence of being ulive. He weaves no delicate tace work of language; he shows no subtle preciosity in choosing words. Current American literature makes much of those things, cultivating a bloodless chimera which it calls "style" to the neglect of substance. But true style is something deeper than the choice of words; it is the power to make wordelive, and Mark Twain has it. We, his contemporaries, probably do not appreciate how great he is. No American fiving or dead has such a hold on the reading world, none has such chances as he in If language is faulty, but so is the lanture his piace is beside Cervantes

PATRIOT AND PHILOSOPHER The United States Penison Bureau has had dealings with men of all ports. Veterans (alleged) who never smelled powder and veterans (real) who were maimed while pressing forward on the rough edge of battle; widows of veter-ans, old and faded, who bore the stress and strain at home during the war; and widows young and blooming, who tickled the vanity of decrepit veterans with a tale of love, married and in due time claimed pensions from the Govventure. There have been men backing their claim for pensions by displaying come from unbiased and independent crippled hands or armiess sleeves which were the legacy of barroom brolls and not of the rebel sharpshooters' unerring aim; men with fortunes invested in son. It vouches for the reliability of its Government honds and men whose only even known a few men who refused to accept pensions on the ground that they were well able to live without the bounty of the Government and were satisfied in that they did their duty as patriots on a soldier's pay and asked no greater remuneration for their services than the approval of a patriotic conscience.

One of this latter class, William 8. Elliott by name, a farmer by occupation, lives, it is said, at Kokomo, Ind. He was a private in Company H. One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was six months with that gallant regiment in the field. He grew desperately ill and was for several weeks in the hospital at Harper's Ferry. The disability which resulted from this iliness become permanent, and the busy pension agent succeeded in securing for him a pension of \$30 a month. This allowance he has steadily refused to receive, on the ground that his conscience will not permit him to accept it. Being pressed for particulars, he said: "What cisim have I on the Government? I did only my plain duty, and am not en titled to a reward for that." His disability, he said, further, might have happened to him at home as well as in the Army, and added:

The children are with us. They must have at least the rudiments of an education, if we are not to become a Nation of illiterates. This education they cannot acquire in the care of the care of a blessing.

been scarcely approachable, but from sence, with books and papers as auxil- country in her hour of peril was but an man

neident and not a controlling factor Patriotism of this type is the Nation's sure support in peace and defense in war, and it is, perhaps, not as rare as we are wont to think.

THEORY VS. CONDITIONS.

Miss Snell, professor of domestic science in the Oregon Agricultural College. her work, is an enthusiast in regard to its possibilities and benefits. the strong opinions with which her address before Evening Star Grange, Friday afternoon, literally bristled, may be set down to this very natural cause. Her pity for the palefaced women who crowd the street-cars in the early morn-ing hours is shared by many who see in the spectacle a condition for which they have no suggestion of a remedy to offer. Still, these palefaced workers in shops and offices could not all go into poultry-raising if each ardently desired to do so. Nor is there any reason to suppose that one out of a dozen or a hundred would exchange her position as stenographer and typewriter, or as shopgiri, as the case might be, for that of mistrees of a poultry yard, well stocked and equipped. The suggestion, therefore, and the pity that inspired it, are alike wasted upon a majority of these workers. Most of them consider themselves rather fortunate than other wise, in that they have work to do even though the hours are long and the wages small. Very few of them see any attraction whatever in country life. From the standpoint of a school of philosophers, of which Miss Snell is a mem ber, they pught to prefer the freedom and beauty and healthfulness of the country to the restrictions and cramped ndustries of the city. But, as a matter of fact, they do not

In this as in everything else, all depends upon the individual point of view. The theory elaborated by this energetic country-lover was attractively presented. But, confronted by the condition of which the palefaced women who crowd the street-cars in the early morning hours are exponents, its im practicability becomes at once manifeet. The extreme effort of the theories and the reformer generally is put forth in the attempt to give people something that they do not want. This is true all along the line of endeavor. It is witnessed in the zeal, energy and pity that are stitched by the missionary sewing society into garments for the natives of the Fiji Islands, who prefer o go naked; in the earnest effort to give ten, coffee and soup to men who want whisky; in the advice to young women to study housekeeping instead of stenography; in the vehement exhortation of cardinal, priest and president to women who think-they know their own circumstances best to bear all the children that they can; and in the effort of overs of all growing things, with their beautiful setting of country landscape, to induce those who prefer the city to take up their residence in the country and devote themselves to bookkeeping, poultry-ruising, fruitgrowing and the like. Effort along these lines, or most of them, is grounded in benevolent purpose and urged on by enthusiasm de veloped from a special point of view, Very logically, most of it is wasted.

# GARRISON'S CENTENARY.

William Lloyd Garrison belongs to the noble army of saints and martyrs, but he had the felicity, denied to most mar tyrs, of seeing the cause he suffered for rlumph while he still lived. Up to the end of the War of the Rebellion his life from the time when he met Benjamin Lundy, the Quaker abolitionist, in Borton, was one continuous fight against human slavery. He professed, like the Quakers, the doctrine of non-resistance to evil, but, short of bloodshed, there were no lengths he did not go in antagonism to slavery. His denunciations lack nothing of the sublime frenzy of "domestic piracy," and he "would cover those who had a hand in it with thick infamy." These were his words, printed in The Genius of Universal Emancipation, the abolitionist paper he and Lundy were publishing in Baltimore in 1829. Baltimore was then and is now an ultra-Southern city. It was the center of the trade in human fiesh, and Garrison's mob to fury; but even Southern mobs had not in those days learned to burn men at the stake. As a matter of fact, and intellectual gentlemen who stripped streets with a rope to hang him tied round his body. That incident took place long after he had parted with

Lundy and left Baltimore. A Yankee skipper who was in the business of shipping negroes from Baltimore to New Orleans disliked being called a pirate, and sued Garrison for libel. He was naturally convicted in the city where the seated statue of Judge Tancy still dominates the Washington monument and the Peabody Institute. and he was sentenced to pay \$50 fine and costs. Garrison never had any ney, but he always had plenty of spunk. If he had been rolling in gold he would not have paid the fine, but he was almost penniless; so on the 17th day of April, 1830, a day memorable in the annals of the perennial warfare for human rights, William Lloyd Garrison, the peer of any commander who ever fought in that warfare, went to John Greenlest Whittier, then just hitching his wagon to a star and almost penniless himself, besought Henry Clay to pay Garrison's fine. Clay believed like Jefferson concerning slavery, that it was an evil, and he had no love for it, though he did not see his way to advocate abolition and bimself owned negroes, as everybody knows. He promised to pay the fine, but Arthur him to buil Tappan, of New York, famous in the themselves. records of the anti-slavery struggle. moved in the matter sooner, and to him belongs the honor.

Released from jall in Baltimore, Gar-ison dropped The Genta of Universal Emancipation, went to Boston and began the publication of The Liberator, in many ways the most famous of newspapers. It was started January 1. 1831, and discontinued in 1865, after running thirty-five years. During all that time it systematically, fearlessly, uncompromisingly and with constantly growing influence preached abolitio ism. Preparatory to founding his paper Garrison tried to interest respectable Boston in his project by two or three lectures. His subject was human slavery. He sought a church to lecture in. No church was open to him, for the fashionable god of those days approved of slavery and his word recked with texts justifying it. Garrison then would upen unto him, for the owners were afraid of the merchants and the

kings of the South. But Garrison was not a man to be discouraged by obsta-cles, and he finally did get a place to lecture in, but it was the little chapel of some so-called infidels who met there to worship a god strange to the New England of the 1830's-a god who did not approve of the slave market and

Garrison started his Liberator without knowing any day how the next day's expenses were to be paid. He money at all, but he trusted to the Almighty, who can do what money cannot. "I shall print my paper." he said, "as long as I can live on bread and water." He lived on prayer and and water." love beyond all measure, and the strength of his tremendous batred for wrong. He lived as the hermits of the desert lived, and he fought as Luther fought, and Bruno and Savonarols, and all who have counted starvation and death as nothing and less than nothing. He slept on his office floor. Fo years the daily bread for his family came as the ashen cake to Etijah. am in earnest," he said in his first issue, "I will not equivocate, I will no excuse, I will not retreat a single inch,

and I will be heard."

ter. His courage was inflexible, his plain dealing terrible. The Constitution compromised on slavery. Garrison denounced it. He called it a "covenant with the devil and a league with Since voting must be under the authority of the Constitution, he de cided that voting was iniquitous. Perhaps he was extravagant. Perhaps the fury of his zeal had its part in kindling the conflagration of civil war. civil war, with all its wee, made us Nation. It made democracy the dom! nant influence in the world. It made labor the occupation of freemen instead of slaves. It cleared the arena for the protagonist of the next period of human istory-the proleturiat. The lesson of Garrison's life is the one that Roosevelt and all his school of public men are teaching us again. Righteousness pays. Courage pays. Faith in man and God pays. They pay in business and they pay in politics. He was a strenuous teacher, but his times needed his lessons, just as our times need it again.

All these promises he kept to the let-

A conference of thirteen football col leges has passed some resolutions looking to the reform of this important educational exercise. The annual refor-mation of football gives pleasant and harmless occupation to the professorial intellect between Thanksgiving day and Christmas. Nebody, least of all the professors playing parts in the farce, takes these resolutions seriously. Like the drunkard's annual "swearing off" on New Year's day, they injure nobody, they give grounds for compla cent self-satisfaction to college facul-ties, and they afford the comic papers subjects for gently amusing paragraphs. By all means let this annual reformation of football become one our National institutions and let us entinue to fix its date after the evil has been accomplished, never before Otherwise it might be taken seriously and possibly interfere with the financia or advertising returns from the game Morality is very well in its place, but it must never interfere with either education or business.

The vast number of words that it is ossible to use without saving anything the polit is strikingly lilustrated in an editorial criticism in the Catholic Sentinel of an article upon race suicide in The Oregonian last Sunday. matter of fact, any overworked mother of ten or a dozen children, however H literate; any wife of a drunken, abusive man, knows more about this matter than any cardinal, prelate, preacher editor or president who feels called upon to theorize about it, from the simple fact that her knowledge has the Hebrex prophets. He called the been gained in the school of experience, things, he is forever excluded. This is a fact beyond the reach of surcasm, and one upon which it is not necessary

16-year-old horse is a pretty stiff price, but the record of Water Cress as a sire probably warrants the figure. Th denunciations of the traffic excited the horses sent to New York from the Haggin-Tevis ranch in California sold for \$405,275, an average of over \$1000 pe head. So long as horses, even in job the Baltimore mob only vilified Garri- lots, can sell at a higher figure than the son; it was a Boston mob of refined gasoline wagons, it will be premature to talk about the horseless age. Be him and dragged him through the sides, who ever heard of a 16-year-old

> Woman's mode of dress, if we are to believe the theorists, is the cause of all her troubles. Tight corsets, tight shoes, low-necked dresses, siik petticoate de void of warmth, coats cut in the latest mode-all these things tell on the physical and mental health of women. Perhaps this is why so many coolishly and expensively dressed farmers' wives find their way to the insane asglums, or suffer physical collapse, while yet in the

charged from his position at the State Penlientiary for insubordination threatens to fight the management of that institution. Although his reasons for fighting may be good, he would have better standing before the bublic if he had resigned as soon as he discovered that there was something wrong with the management. The president of the Western Pacific

finds it necessary to deny that the Gould system will now build to Seattle. His denial was superfluous. The Seattle boomers never expected or asked him to build it. They are building it

While other amusement caterers have had a rough road this season, the University of Michigan's partment yielded a profit of \$25,000. And yet there are well-informed men who declars that football doesn't pay. Colonel Bob Miller would also take it

The Oregonian forgot to mention the Colonel yesterday; but of course the public took it for granted.

messages have been recitals of National prosperity. Here is one item on which all of us can stand pat. They couldn't call the new battleship

the Oregon, so they did the next best

Singularly enough, the movement to eform football comes from those wi cotton | don't play is

thing and named her the Idaho.

#### SILHOUETTES

We are all entitled to our opinions. I

have mine of people who write it "Xmas." There is a good prospect that Portland will have a hat factory in the near future. If it is in operation by Spring it will be a decided encouragement to the making

The question as to whether a wife can deprive her husband of property is being considered in Judge Cleland's court. Any married man who carries money in his rousers pocket should be able to say whether she can or not.

Miss Suell, of the Agricultural College, is right. If more city young women were ward came late, out in the country raising hens there would be a good deal less raising of another commodity that is spelled with

The similarity in the nomenclature of Pullman cars and saffing vessels leads school girl christens both.

Is the Mayoralty of Portland such an empty honor that Dr. Lane can't make a little raid into an adjoining county or give a friend a job without asking the Civil Service Commission? It's enough to make a perfect gentleman mad.

The Clearwater is so low that Idaho had to launch its battleship in the Delaware.

The United States Senatorship entails many hardships. Judge Gearin should reflect that he will be compelled to miss some of the shows at the Marquam.

The Russian army is moving out of for disinfectants at Harbin and other places.

Thomas F. Ryan may be sent to jail for his part in the insurance scrape. It just occurs to me that it is easy to accou for the fact as announced that New York's 400 has been reduced to 79. So many of the men folks are preparing to get "sent up." . . . .

If the time ever comes when there is no trouble brewing in The Dulles, we may

The case of Labbey, the escaped lunatic, should be a warning to the Salem asylum officials that an ax is a dangerous plaything to give a crazy man.

If Kaiser Bill don't quit monkeying, Brazil is liable to pull his mustaches.

The romantic maiden said: "A man with a mustache does not have a harmonious face. It should be smooth, like a placid lake, pleasing to behold, not a wavelet, not a ripple to be seen. The face which would present to us such pleasure is like a quiet. Spring day—genial-and complaces." "Harmonious faces succeed in capturing the hearts of thousands by their succepters."-Ex Now, wouldn't that make you wear

The rumor that the East Side gulches are going to be filled will probably come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Historical Society.

If the Universalists, and that Berkeley professor who declares that dogs and horses are immortal are both right, the disadvantages of the former condition will be in a measure counterbalanced by the latter. . . .

# If Only We Might.

-Dream on, little sis, That the world is all good How gladly we'd dream, too, If only we could! Go back to the faith, To the hopes and the beams Of fairy moonshine That we saw in our dreams

# Dicky Dingbat's Essays.

NO. 7. XMUS.

up by the department stors. It is There antversery al rite for tures got up to tel about It all show a old Pedlar with whiskers and slay dran by raindeers. Xmus is Observed in meny ways mostly, tho, by bying a lot of junk that pepul woodn by for themselves and giving it to there Friends, I never get what I want at Xmus. Last yere i wanted a Gote an a gun, but they was'nt marked down enuf so the folks got me a card with a church and ground glass on it and a hankerchief. Meny pepul obsurve the day as if it was a commemuration of the discovery Alcohol. yeres ago when I was only Four they ust to call it Chrismus and we hung was fine then for they was a tree at the sundle school and santy clase came and we at sung and had a good time. Evry-thing is changed now and i don't care Be 12 next munth.

Things are never so bad but that they might be worse. We might have a minstrel show band on the streets every ARTHUR A. GREENE day.

# SHOULD HELP OREGON. This, From Scattle, Is a Kind

Expression Seattle Post-Intelligencer

The Chief Engineer of the Army has asked Congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the continuation of work upon the jetty claimed that unless the appropriation is made and the work continued, the money expended on this work in the past will be all wasted.

While there is some reason to question

whether the expenditures in the past on this work have been of very great value in results accomplished, there is a prospect that the engineers may be correct, and that when the full work is completed there will be a substantial and a permanent deepening of the deadly bar of the Columbia. The Congressional delegation "As an ultra-peace man, I am prepared from Washington, in view of the fact to say: Success to every slave insurrection in the South and in every slave countries to the countries of the columbia of th capacitated for the performance of any public duties, should take this matter in hand and do all possible to secure the needed appropriation. The Columbia is as or battleax in the cause of liberty. But much a Washington as an Oregon stream.

There is little prospect that any general river and harbor bill will pass at the present session of Congress. Even when government. In 1821 he wrote: "We canpresent session of Congress. Even when

# WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

Today is the centenary of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abelitionist, non-resistant, and also probably the one man who above all others led with unfaltering step to years before the Civil War began the movement which crystallized try. In his time, Garrison was called a funatie, an infidel, and a traitor to his country, was cost into jail, assaulted and was the recipient of many letters threatening his life-but with unfaltering courage he held to his opinions, and what he believed to be true, until the end. He lived a good deal in advance of his time, and was largely misunderstood. His re-

Garrison marrowly escaped being born in Canada. His parents were natives of that country, and they, shortly before the firth of their eldest son, settled in Newburyport. Mass., where Lloyd first saw the light of day, December 10, 180%. When one to believe that the same romantic Lloyd was I years wid his father, who followed the sea-faring profession, and had latterly become addicted to intemperate habits, deserted his wife and family and was never heard of again. Although the family was left utterly destitute, mother, a noble woman, supported her bubles she had three of them-by nursing the sick and making candy, which her son Lloyd peddled about town. At an early age he was apprenticed to a bootmaker. and afterward to ascabinetmaker, but he had neither the strength nor the mechan. ical skill necessary for these occupations. When he was if years old he found a congenial place in the printing-office of the Newburyport Herald newspaper. He soon became an expert typesetter, a fellow-Manchuria, and there's a great demand printer testifying that young Gargison worked faster than anyone he had ever sen-with one possible exception-and that Garrison was far more accurate than his solitary rival.

When 16 years old Garrison began to write for the newspaper on which he was employed as printer, sending in his contributions anonymously, by post. At 21 Garrison had a newspaper of his own. the Newburyport Free Press, and he distinguished his first six months' interest be prepared to see "the heavens roll up as in the sheet by discovering the poet Whitler. In the columns of a Boston new-paper he started, the National Philan-thropist, Garrison advocated total abstinence, and voiced his opposition to war The year 1828 was the turning point in Garrison's life, and his ultimate conver-sion to the cause of the slave was the work of a Quaker, Benjamin Lundy, who had already devoted 13 years of his life to that project. Garrison at once began in his temperance paper to attack slav-ery, and aunounced as his triple aim the ery, and announced as his triple alm the abolition of slavery, intemperance and war. Going to Baltimore, he took an interest in Lundy's paper, and saw the public auction of negroes often in progress, for many poor wretches were sold there for the New Orleans market. One slave exhibited his back bleeding from II gashes, inflicted with a cowhide thong. In 1839 Garrison returned to Boston, and on the succeeding New Year's began the on the succeeding New Year's began the publication of his famous newspaper, the Liberator, at the head of his columns being the motto: "Our country is the world. Our countrymen are Mankind." He called for immediate and unconditional emancipation. Without capital or sub-scribers, Garrison published the paper weekly, with the help of one assistant and a negro boy.

> Pro-slavery meetings were held in many Northern cities, and pro-slavery. broke out. A great meeting was held in historic Fancoil Hall, Boston, August 21. 1835, to protest against abolition, the prin-cipal men in the city taking part and the Mayor being chairman. In the midst of the storm that ensued Garrison was calm. saying: "Four men are enough to revolu-tionize the world." At last the mob broke into the office of the Anti-Slavery office. where Garrison was writing a letter. He was selzed, a rope was placed around his neck, and his clothes were torn to rib-bons. His friends succeeded in getting him to the Mayor's office, from whence he was taken to the City Jall for safety. The Legislature of Georgia offered a re-ward of \$500 to anyone who would prose-cute and bring him to conviction in an like Columbus, Garrison "went on, and on." On several occasions he visited Great Britain in the furtherance of his anti-slavery opinions, and said that or his first visit there someone remarked: "Why Mr. Garrison, I thought you were a black man."

lanuary 1, 1863, Lincoln's proclamation measure placed the civil struggle on an anti-slavery basis. In 1865, when Garifson's labors against slavery had been er tirely successful, he was presented with the sum of \$30,000 for his services. A

In speaking of the doctrine of non-re-sistance, Garrison said: "We proclaimed to the country and the world that the weapons of our warfare were not carnal but spiritual, and we believe them to be mighty, through God, to the pulling down even of the stronghold of slavery, and for several years great moral power accompanied our cause whenever presented. Ains! We are growing more and more warlike, more and more disposed to repudiate the principles of peace. Just in proportion as this spirit prevails, I feel that our moral power is departing and will depart. . . I do not believe that the weapons of liberty have ever been, or ever can be, the weapons of despotism, I know that those of despotism are the sword, the revolver, the cannon, the bombshell, and therefore the weapons to which tyrants eding. Therefore these are for several years great moral power ac which tyrants cling. Therefore these are not the weapons for me as a friend of "Much as I detest the oppression exer-cised by the Southern slaveholder, he is

cised by the Southern slaxeholder, he is a man sacred before me. He is a man not to be harmed by hand nor with my consent. He is a man who is greviously and wickedly trampling upon the rights of his fellow-man. But all I have to do with him is to rebutke his sin, to call him to repentance, to leave him without excuse for his tyranny. He is a sinner before God—a great sinner. Yet, while [will] God-a great sinner. Yet, while I will not cease reproducting his horrible injustice. I will let him see that in my hear, there is no desire to do him harm—that I wish to bless him here and bless him everlastingly, and that I have no weapon to wield against him but the simple truth of God, which is the great instrument for the overthrow of all iniquity and the salvation of the world.

present session of Congress. Even when there is no general bill of the characterit is the practice to take care of continuing improvements to which the Government have oppose any such government is committed, especially when it is made to appear that appropriations are imperative to prevent detarloration of work already done. This is the case with the Columbia River bar, and with the backing of the War Department the Washington delegation should be able, by united action, to secure the appropriation which means so much to Oregen, and particularly to Portland. We may need help ourselves some time.