

WHICH DO YOU WANT?

It is reasonably assumed that the people of Washington county are intelligent, and that they are in favor of the best possible government for the least money. It is equally certain that they should not be governed by the partisan cries of the political demagogue who would profit by a Republican victory in Washington county. The Argus has watched the people of this county for years. It has found them impervious to the twaddle of the hothouse politician, and ever ready to listen to cold facts. You are soon to vote for the office of governor. Do you want to cast your votes for a man who has no public record which could possibly recommend himself to your consideration? Who ever heard of W. J. Furnish until his money procured him the nomination for the highest office in the state of Oregon? True, he was once on the electoral ticket, but only his money placed him there. It is the testimony of one of the purest men in public life—Hon Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendleton—that the money of W. J. Furnish corrupted the primaries of Umatilla county, and this was the entering wedge that gave the nomination to the man now at the head of the Republican ticket. Mr. Furnish has been in the public service as an officer of the peace, and he made his fortune in this manner, never saving a dollar for the people, but, instead, taking every dollar that came his way, regardless of the public welfare. He made a fortune in a few years public service. He has no idea of public administration and only wants the high office to which he aspires as a means whereby he can add to that fortune. Your state taxes are high. Furnish, in his speech, offers no recourse. Mr. Chamberlain does. He manfully says what he will do. He says he will veto the grafts; cut out burdensome appropriations, and give the public an administration which will be of material benefit. He says that he will take the school lands out of the market, and no longer permit them to be sold to speculators for a song. Geo. E. Chamberlain always makes his promises with the knowledge that he will keep them. He always has kept them. He needs no chaperone to accompany him over the state in his canvass. His friends, regardless of party, have every faith in him. They know that he says what he means and means what he says. Thousands of people who are Republicans are going to vote for Mr. Chamberlain because they know his worth, and know that he will not break his pledges to the people. The question now arises, all these things being facts, what are you going to do about it? Will you vote for your own protection and the lowering of the burdens of taxation? Or will you let some two-by-four "flopper" politician vote you? Will you assert your independence, or are you to be voted by a politician who is too "well" to associate with you except at election time, when he is all smiles? You are the man who must answer. The Argus believes that your answer will be correct, and in line with common sense.

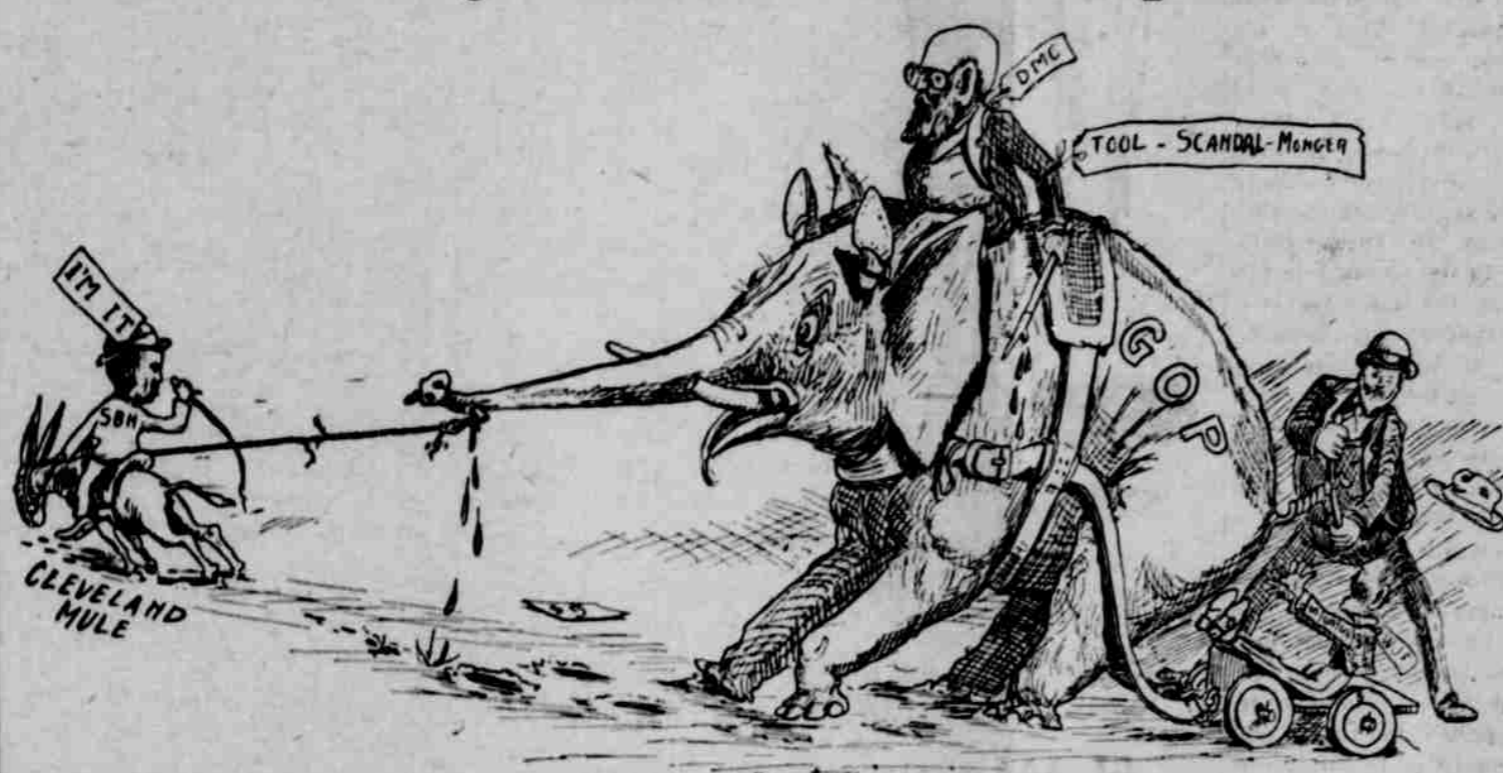
RECORD OF A PUBLIC OFFICER.

When a man essays to serve the people in the capacity of a public official, his record becomes properly subject to scrutiny. His official acts are open to inspection. It is just to predicate upon them prophecies of what he will do in the future. What he did is likely to indicate what he will do. His past course of official conduct is an earnest of what his course will be hereafter. While it is petty always to be unearthing the past, and playing upon the prejudices of people by citing the smaller mistakes that all young men commit, yet if a man offer himself for the suffrages of the voters, he cannot object if his official record be subjected to the severest tests of examination, and he cannot complain if the citizens judge of his promises for better things to come by the extent of his former efforts in behalf of better government.

In the present state campaign there are two men who ask the votes of the people of Oregon for the office of governor. Both have been in public positions. Both have had abundant opportunity to demonstrate the manner in which they conceive the duty of an official. Both have records that may be inspected. It is rational for the voters to make close examination into those records, with the determination to search out the points in favor of each.

Let these tests be applied to the two candidates for governor. And let the tests be applied in a spirit of candor and honesty. Let justice be done to each. "This is the man who has his quarrel just." Keeping in mind this doctrine, let us demand that the two men pass before the voters in review, to ascertain whether or not they have in the past given proof of a disposition to utilize the power of official authority to work for the good of the body politic.

Will They Land the Elephant?



The Elephant.—"I've seen that Cleveland mule before, and we never could pull together. With such a rider, and such a leader, and such a driver—well, who wouldn't balk?"

Huston.—"Twist his tail a little harder, Doctor, or we'll never get the blamed animal up to Salem—and thatariat is about to break, too! My mule ain't shod! Jab him up, D. M. C., with that scandal hook, or we are lost!"

D. M. C.—"Tell me some more to say, Huston. I'm speechless—wordless—and the brute doesn't know that I'm here."

The Doctor.—"Dassen't twist his tail any more, boys, or it will come out by the roots. I'm doing all I can, boys. We'll have to change his diet, as he's getting sulky."

Furnish.—"Oh, would I were back on that mule again! This animal acts very strangely. And money makes him a poor breakfast! My kingdom for a mule!"

George E. Chamberlain has been in various judicial positions, from district attorney to attorney-general. He has been in the legislature. He has served the people in several sections of Oregon. In all of these positions, Mr. Chamberlain has had opportunity to perform the duties of office with large or small expenditure of the public funds. He has had to do with the bills of the taxpayers. He has had the power to swell or diminish the cost of government. It is likely that no one will have the temerity to suggest that he ever secured from the taxpayers one single dollar that could have been saved. The distinguishing mark of Mr. Chamberlain's public career has been an untiring effort to secure to the people who bear the burden of taxation the best government at the least cost. He has been efficient in all respects. He has won a reputation for economy coupled with excellent work. He has been of all things a careful, saving official. He has kept within the limits set by law for the financial support of his offices. He has never taken advantage of the opportunities to swell his official receipts by pushing the legal possibilities to the limit, and extracting from the public pocket-book every dollar that he could secure and yet keep out of trouble. He has honestly striven to save money to the people, and he has succeeded, and this, too, with no policy of parsimony, of littleness, of "penny wise, pound foolish" haggling over the matters entrusted to him.

When he was attorney-general, he ran the office within the constitutional limitation. He has done the same as district attorney of Multnomah county. He has not only done this, but he has always been a positive force in securing the money from delinquent taxpayers, and has instituted actions at law to compel them to pay what was due from them in carrying the burden of government.

This record is open to the public. Mr. Chamberlain's supporters ask that his record be subjected to the closest scrutiny. They urge, indeed, that every one go to the books and satisfy themselves that the allegations herein made are true. Nothing will please them better than careful inspection of the written and sworn record that he has left upon the books.

Contra, let the official record of Mr. Furnish be inspected. Let the people go to the records, and find out whether or not he has striven to reduce the burden of government, or whether or not he has "worked" his offices, securing money to the largest amount possible, and whether or not he has been an official who has saved money rather than made the people pay him every dollar that he possibly could get from them.

Mr. Furnish's official career began when he was United States deputy marshal, in this state. He was stationed at Pendleton. He was connected with the court here in Portland, reporting here with the prisoners that came into his custody. If, as has already been done by some citizens, his record be inspected, it will be found that he made the office just as profitable as he could, and yet keep within the law. He has charged the government \$2 for a round trip between Pendleton and Portland, when the railroad fare was \$9.25 each way. He took every dollar of fees that he possibly could. He saved no dollar that he could take to himself.

But this is not the worst feature of that deputyship. The worst feature was in the "working up" business under the infamous "whiskey to Indian" cases, that later came in for so severe strictures from the federal judge here in the Portland court. The abuse became so flagrant that, in a later year, the court took vigorous steps to eradicate the "worked up" cases from the business of the court, and place those who had worked up the cases in a position to be powerless in the future to continue their shameless siphoning of the public treasury.

These "whiskey to Indian" cases have become part of the history of jurisprudence in this northwest. They were no small part in the causes that

led to the thorough adjudication of the questions pertaining to the status of the Indians who had taken lands in severity, and given up their tribal relations. As a result of the trials, it was established that those Indians were citizens, and as such were entitled to "all the rights, privileges and immunities" pertaining to possession of the citizenship.

The "whiskey to Indian" cases were so much an abuse that the court here assumed an attitude of hostility, and made no secret of that hostility. The court did this in the interest of better government. It was because better government was not being subserved, that the court took that attitude.

DID MR. FURNISH EVER GO UPON RECORD AS A PUBLIC SERVANT WORKING TO SAVE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY AND REDUCE EXPENSES?

This is the just test to apply. This is what the voter is interested in. This is the manner in which the man as an official should be judged, and this is what must be taken as an earnest of what he will do in the future.

He became sheriff of Umatilla county. He served four years in that capacity. The office was worth about \$25,000 annually, under his administration. Let it be said, in justice to him, that so far as concerning the vigilance of an officer, in arresting and detecting crime, Mr. Furnish was worthy of praise. He was strong along those lines. Yet, in all of those four years, there was not placed upon the record one act that manifested a disposition to effect a saving for the taxpayers. Rather, he "worked" the possibilities, and extracted from the taxpayers just so many dollars as he could. He has never been offered to the people as an official who was of an economical turn of mind; who kept in view the interests of the people; who wrought in his official positions to effect savings for the people.

Will anyone say that his services as sheriff were worth \$25,000 or approximately per annum? And, if not worth that or approximately worth that, has his record as an official of Umatilla county and the state of Oregon been such as to recommend him to the further honoring of the people?

Let the attitude of the two be contrasted in this manner:

Mr. Chamberlain's supporters urge everyone to inspect his public record. They take pleasure in printing all of the facts pertaining to the manner in which he has administered office.

The supporters of Mr. Furnish make no reference to the allegations, made now these many days, that their candidate has undeviatingly used public office as a means whereby he made the office the heaviest burden possible under the law.

It is satisfactory to Mr. Chamberlain's supporters that these tests be applied to the two men, and business men are especially asked to inspect them. A business man who desires to employ a man to perform business functions, invariably favors the one who has in the past given proof that he was economical, saving, efficient, thorough, and who has the faculty of securing the largest results for the least cost.

If "by their fruits ye shall know them," then will the verdict of the people be that George E. Chamberlain has proved his desire for better government, and therefore is entitled to recognition in receiving the higher honors to which he and his antagonist aspire.

A Cannibal Tree.

Tropical trees often commit strange freaks, owing to the vigor of their growth under the hot sun and moist air, but we have not heard of a more curious case than that of a mahogany log four feet six inches in diameter which, on being cut up, was found to contain another log, or rather trunk, with the bark on it, eighteen inches in diameter. Not is that all; the second trunk inclosed a third stem, a mere sapling with a diameter of about three-quarters of an inch. Both of the two inner stems ran the whole length of the log.

THE STATE CANDIDATES. WHO THEY ARE.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT.
James K. Weatherford, of Albany.

James K. Weatherford, Congressional nominee in the First District, was born in Missouri in 1850, and came to Oregon in 1864. He attended the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, graduating in 1878, after which he was elected County School Superintendent of Lin county. He has served several times in the Oregon Legislature, and was at one time speaker of the House.

He is now President of the Board of Regents of the Oregon Agricultural College, in which institution he takes a great interest.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
B. F. Bonham, of Salem.

Judge B. F. Bonham, candidate for Supreme Judge, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., October 8, 1828. He studied law, and obtained a good English education, after which he struck out for Oregon, arriving in Marion county in 1853. He served in the territorial and State Legislatures, and in 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Third Judicial District, and ex-officio to the Supreme bench. From 1874 until 1876 he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Upon his retirement from the bench, in 1876, he continued his law practice in Salem until 1885, when he was appointed Counsel-General to Calcutta, where he served until 1889. In 1890 he resumed his law practice in Salem, where he is now in partnership with C. F. Martin.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
D. W. Sears, of Independence.

D. W. Sears, nominated for Secretary of State, was born in Iowa in 1851, and came to Oregon while still a small boy. His family settled in Polk county, where Mr. Sears still lives. He served as County Clerk from 1884 until 1888, and later acted as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is interested in a number of business enterprises in Polk county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Col. James H. Raley, of Pendleton.

Col. James H. Raley was born in Nebraska City, in what was then the Territory of Nebraska, on January 20, 1855, and resided with his parents, Jonathan and Rachel Raley, in Nebraska, until the spring of 1862, when the entire family emigrated to Oregon, crossing the plains by teams and arriving in The Dalles in October of the same year. The following winter was spent in Portland, and in the spring of 1864 the family went to Umatilla county, locating first about one mile below the present site of Pendleton. Mr. Raley's education was obtained from the common schools of Umatilla county, supplemented by a brief course at the State University of Oregon. His boyhood pursuits were chiefly stock-raising and assisting his father on the farm, during all of which time, however, he was a close student of books.

Very soon after attaining his majority he was elected County Surveyor of Umatilla county, and then was elected to a second term. This was his first advent into politics, since which time he has filled many important offices of trust. He was elected one of the first Councilmen of the city of Pendleton, and afterward was elected Mayor of the city, both of which offices he filled with credit to himself and great satisfaction to his constituents. He served eight years in the

ty. There he attended the public schools, continuing his studies at home after working hours on the farm until he had finished the High School work. In 1887 he entered the Willamette University at Salem, where he continued his studies for two years. Was compelled to give up the course on account of a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left him in very poor health. Two years hard work on the farm and in the grain warehouse at Ballston, Polk county, completely restored his health.

In 1890 he entered the Monmouth Normal School as assistant teacher and during the first year took the professional work, passed the state examination and received his degree with the class of 1891. Since that time he has been a regular teacher in the Normal School. He has been in charge of the records as secretary of the faculty since 1894. Last June he asked for and obtained leave of absence to take some work in the State University and in one of the California Universities.

In the position of the secretary of the Monmouth School Mr. Wann has had opportunity to learn the grade of work done by the different schools in Oregon, and to become so dissatisfied with the results of the "rambling system" now in use, that several years ago he began to earnestly protest against the introduction of so much work into the public school course, contending that it was impossible for children to do so much, except at the expense of health, and that the results showed a deplorable lack of thoroughness. That it is a crime to allow and compel children under fourteen years of age to carry so much school work that they are obliged to study at night. That there is as much danger of overtraining in lower grades as there is of undertraining in higher grades.

FOR STATE PRINTER.

James E. Godfrey, of Salem.

James E. Godfrey, the Democratic nominee for state printer, was born August 2, 1856, in Polk county, Oregon, on the donation land claim of his father, Robert Godfrey, a native of Birmingham, England, who settled in the same in the early 50's in the hills northwest of Eola, and about one mile west of Salem. His mother arrived in Oregon with the immigration of 1853, being a daughter of Mordecai Lane, cousin of Gen. Joseph Lane. About the age of seven years, his parents removed to Salem, where he attended the public school until he attained the age of fourteen, when he commenced the printing trade, to assist in the support of a widowed mother and family of three children, of which he was the oldest—his father having died in the meantime.

His first apprenticeship was completed with J. H. Upton, then proprietor of the Weekly Mercury, and at the present time a resident of Curry county for whom he worked two years, when he entered the office of the Willamette Farmer, then published by the late A. L. Stinson, where he remained until he completed his apprenticeship. In 1876 he began work in the state printing office during the administration of Mart V. Brown, and has continued on this work under each successive administration since, and almost continuously, with the exception of one year at Albany, where he was associated with the late C. W. Watts in the book and job printing business, and two years at two different times a member of the firm of Ross E. Moores & Co., of Salem. Mr. Godfrey has occupied every position in the state printing from compositor to acting state printer, and was foreman for Frank C. Baker during that gentleman's first term of office. Upon the organization of Capital Typographical Union No. 219, of Salem, in 1888, he was one of the charter members, elected its first president, and re-elected three times in succession, and has held the office of secretary for many years. Prior to the organization of the Union in Salem, he was a provisional member of Multnomah Union No. 58, and has always been a staunch union man. In 1878 he was married to Miss Ida B. Catterlin, of Yamhill county, the family now consisting of a wife and four children, besides his mother who makes her home with him. He is a member of Pacific Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., Capital Assembly No. 84, United Artisans, and Dan Waldo Cabin No. 3 Oregon Native Sons.

FROM MUTTON TO MONEY.

There is, or rather was, years ago in this city, a gentleman who did a thriving business in mutton in the market district, and was well known to hundreds of people as a bright and original sort of man. Another man, who had not seen him for nearly twenty years, met him a short time ago, and after inquiring as to his health, asked if he was in the same business.

"Oh, no," was the reply. "I'm presiding now."

The man who was inquiring about him was really phased by this answer, and remarked that he presumed it was his ignorance, but he must admit he derived no idea of his business from the statement that the former market man "was presiding."

"Why," he replied, "I mean that I am a president—president of a bank in Cambridge."—Boston Record.

"His William of Exceptions."

"Recently," wrote a Kansas lawyer "you had an article about the lack of dignity upon the bench. It reminded me of a case in point, the judge being on the bench in southern Kansas in the early 70s. He was noted on his record the filing of a bill of exceptions and this is the way he did it: 'And now comes the attorney for the plaintiff rasping his william of exceptions.'

Exploring in Palestine.

The Palestine exploration fund has been for the last two years carrying on excavations in western Judea. Remains extending in time over fifteen centuries have been unearthed, covering two well-defined pre-Israelite periods and also the Jewish Seleucid and Roman periods.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A report comes from the Winterville placer mine, Baker district, announcing the discovery of a \$420 nugget, the largest ever found in this mine.

Articles of incorporation of the Dickson Placer Mine Company, Baker district, have been filed for record. The incorporators are all of Philadelphia.

V. W. Tomlinson, Allen B. Eaton and C. W. Riddell, the University of Oregon debaters, defeated the University of Washington at Seattle last week.

A rich mining claim, discovered 60 years ago and the locator driven away by Indians, has been found. The mine is on Jack Creek, Jump-off-Joe district, Southern Oregon.

The Big Foot mine, three miles west of Gold Hill, has been sold to E. Briggs, a California miner, for \$3,000 cash. The vein on this property, though small, is rich in free gold.

The election of President P. L. Campbell, of the Monmouth Normal School, to the head of the University of Oregon, meets with general favor among faculty, students and patrons of the university. The fact that President Campbell is an Oregon man, and that he is thoroughly familiar with educational conditions in the state, causes the people to place their confidence in his ability to make a success of the position which he has been called upon to occupy.

The continued cold rains and backward spring weather generally, threaten to reduce the fruit crop of the Willamette valley. The prospects for a record breaking crop of all fruits this season were encouraging until within the past week. While fruit men say it is a trifle early to make any statement regarding the true condition of fruit trees concerning probable yield, they admit that a continuation of present unfavorable weather conditions will have a material effect in diminishing the production.

Tillamook is being benefitted by a rate war between two navigation companies.

The settlement of the weavers' strike at Oregon City hinges upon the recognition of the union.

Professor F. S. Dunn, of the Chair of Latin in the University of Oregon, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the college year.

The Geiser Grand Hotel Company has been incorporated at Baker City with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new corporation has acquired the Geiser Grand hotel.

State Senator G. C. Brownell, of Oregon City, fell in trying to catch a train at that place, and narrowly escaped being ground under the wheels of the last car. He was bruised but not seriously injured by the fall.

The Oregon State Grange Patrons of Husbandry will convene its 29th annual session in the senate chamber of the capitol at Salem on Tuesday, May 27. The grange will be in session until the Thursday evening following, when a big banquet will be spread.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65¢@66¢; bluestem, 67¢; valley, 65¢.

Barley—Feed, \$22.25; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25@1.30; gray, \$1.15@1.25.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.80@2.90.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$17@18; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1@1.40 per cental; ordinary, 1¢ per cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 3@3½¢.

Butter—Creamery, 16@17½¢; dairy, 12½@15¢; store, 10@12½¢.

Eggs—15@15½¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13½@14½¢; factory prices, 1@1½¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.00; hens, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; 11½@12¢ per pound; springs, 11@11½¢ per pound, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14¢, dressed, 15@16¢ per pound; geese, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; sheared, 3½¢; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢; dressed, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 6½¢@7¢ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4½¢; steers, 5½¢; dressed, 8@8½¢ per pound.

Hops—12½@15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12@14; Eastern Oregon, 8@12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

The Moorish government has granted to France a contract for the coining of \$3,000,000 worth of Moorish money.

In Colorado last year sugar beets grown on irrigated land averaged \$80 an acre, and on non-irrigated land only \$16 an acre.

Among the band of revolutionists which recently fought with Turkish troops, near Monastir, was a woman dressed as a man. She was killed in the fighting.