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SHALL OREGON EXHIBIT.

It is time that Oregon were making a lively move in the way of doing something toward having the state properly represented at the world's fair. The commissioners appointed to look after Oregon's interests in the fair will doubtless strive to do their duty and did they possess every qualification for their positions, they could still do but little compared with the amount of labor necessary to make this state's display what it ought to be. If we can not arouse the people to a realization of the magnitude of the world's fair and of Oregon's capabilities, it would be better that we do nothing. A poor representation would absolutely defeat the object for which it was intended. The possible attractiveness and excellence of Oregon's display can not be exaggerated, although it will require time, energy, brains, and money for their accomplishment. Have we these requisites? Can we obtain them? We have the time—let us begin at once; we have the energy and brains—let us enlist them; we can obtain the money—let us do so.

The prevalent idea is that local boards of trade take the initial steps in the matter, but their efforts must be backed by the enthusiasm of the people. Let us insist that it be not necessary to hammer this world's fair idea into the conception of individuals. The possibility of making a display that will command the attention of thousands day after day, during the progress of the fair, is clear, although it is saying much in consideration of the efforts which are now being made by other states and countries. It is true that we have mossbacks; they entertain a patriotic feeling for their state; they want to see Oregon prosper in the highest degree, but now, as in the early days, they have so much faith in the beneficence of Oregon soil that they are content to allow nature to take its course. True, nature has been almost the sole factor in the advancement of our state, but let us hereafter direct her energies by intelligent effort, and by a proper representation of Oregon's resources and institutions at the world's fair place our commonwealth in the position to which she is entitled among the states which are now claiming the attention of capitalists and home-seekers.

The first case under the new anti-lottery law of refusal of admission of a newspaper to the mails because it contained a lottery advertisement, occurred at the Washington city postoffice. The anti-lottery act was signed by the President on Friday, and the postoffice department on Saturday sent to the city postoffice instructions with respect to the execution of the law. When the usual sacks of papers to be sent out of town arrived at the postoffice, early in the morning, a few copies of each paper were examined by one of the clerks. The clerk found that the Sunday Chronicle, a paper of very limited circulation, contained the lottery advertisement as usual, and notified the boy who brought the copies that they could not be received.

JOHN L. WILSON has been nominated for the second time for congress by the republicans of Washington. There were no other names brought before the convention, and had there been the result would have been the same.

The only issues raised during the campaign in Reed's district were national ones.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill reached its last stages in congress and has been passed. The basis upon which the bill was constructed and the theory upon which it was voted for by the republicans in both houses of congress is the pledge made in its platform of 1888, viz., "such revision of the tariff law as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor; and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home."

The bill is undoubtedly the best that could be made in consideration of the opposing interests which it was necessary to deal with. Perhaps the leading feature of the tariff legislation was the reduction of \$66,000,000 of the revenue which was accomplished largely in the abolition of the duties on sugar. Home producers of sugar receive a bounty of 1½ and 2 cents per pound upon their productions, and the result of the sugar legislation ought to materially cheapen the staple in question. There was a heavy clash of interests on the schedule of binding twine but it was finally compromised by a reduction of the duty from 1½ cents to 7-10 cents. The tariff on wool was materially increased. Tin plate is more than doubled with the expectation that this industry will at once begin to thrive in the United States. By the passage of the bill the reduction in the internal revenue receipts amounts to about \$6,000,000. This sum is included in the total reduction mentioned above.

A NEW LOTTERY LAW.

The anti-lottery bill passed by Congress and signed by the president is now in operation. Its provisions are stringent and have only to be enforced to suppress the demoralizing traffic at which it is aimed, striking as it does both at the agents and patrons in any lottery concern. It is made criminal for any officer or agent of the company, or any persons in any part of the United States to mail any lottery communication, letter, postal, circular, ticket, money order, check or draft, and closes the mails to every newspaper publishing advertisements of a lottery or announcements of its drawings. The bill also aims an effective blow at any bank or other concern under whose cover a company may seek to do its business—the postmaster-general being empowered to direct any local postmaster not to deliver registered letters to any person or company engaged in the lottery business, or the agent of such person or company. The old lottery law was rendered worthless by the indisposition of the courts in Louisiana to enforce it, but the operation of this new law cannot be baffled in this way, as its enforcement is not left solely to the courts.—Sunday Welcome.

"Which Jockey Shall Ride," is the title of a timely representation of an important local question in a late number of the West Shore. The scene is a race course; the bulletin board upon the judge's stand announces the "Great Free for all, 1890-1900." Oregon is represented by an ambitious racer and there are two candidates for his mount. One is an intelligent-looking young jockey with "Enterprise" imprinted upon his colors. The other is a decrepit old man whose rounded shoulders bear a heavy weight of moss. One eye is blinded by the "Usury Law," his arm has been badly crippled by the "Mortgage Tax Law;" "False Economy" has given him rheumatism in the knee joint, and his progress has been further impeded by a large bundle of unequal assessments attached to his left foot. Each is to be weighed upon the scales of "Public Opinion" when a decision will be rendered as to "Which Jockey Shall Ride."

IT WILL STAY.

There has been considerable speculation recently regarding the removal of the Willamette University from Salem. The Salem Statesman prints the deed of land made in 1854 by Wm. A. Willson and wife to the trustees of the Willamette University, of which the following is an extract:

"And it is hereby specially covenanted by and between the parties to these presents that the lands hereinbefore described shall be forever set apart held and used for educational purposes only in connection with said Willamette university as contemplated in the act of its incorporation. But nothing in this deed contained shall be so construed as to restrain the application of said land hereinbefore described to the use and benefit of said university should the location of the same be changed to any point within the corporate limits of said town of Salem; and, further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrict the rights of said trustees or their successors in office to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any of said lands, hereinbefore described, for the purposes mentioned in the premises and, further, that the terms 'Salem;' whenever used in this deed, shall be construed to mean the corporate limits, the city of Salem or any city by whatsoever name known which shall or maybe hereinafter incorporated including the present locations of the town of Salem."

The effect of this will very likely be to quiet all talk and put an end to any negotiations looking to the removal of Willamette university from Salem. That institution can hardly afford to forfeit its claims to the now very valuable acres donated to it by Mr. Willson for university purposes. This property, together with its improvements, must now be worth near a million dollars, and it is quite unlikely Portland or Astoria will raise bonuses sufficient to make it to the interest of the school to be located elsewhere.

A CURIOUS mistake occurred recently in Justice Oberlander's court, New York, which is without precedent in the annals of jurisprudence and which illustrates how absurd technicalities may be at times. Mrs. Carrie Darr brought an action for an accounting against J. McCullough, of that city. The jury agreed in their private room on a verdict in favor of the defendant, but when they returned to the court the foreman blunderingly announced a verdict for the plaintiff. The court accordingly recorded the decision as announced, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. After the jury had been discharged and the lawyers separated the mistake was discovered, but the justice said that he could not change the records and that the verdict must stand as announced. It would be against public policy to allow the jury to discredit its own verdict, and it has been repeatedly held that jurymen cannot make affidavits with reference to what may have taken place in the jury room.

An example of well-watered real estate in Michigan is noted which evinces "enterprise" on the part of real estate men in the east unequalled in the Pacific land of booms. It may serve as a pointer. Harry J. Dewey, a real estate broker of Detroit, recently traded \$18,000 in mining stock with James Hath, of Philadelphia, for 5,500 acres of land in the northern peninsula of Michigan. Without looking up his property Dewey disposed of the entire block to different parties, and a few days since on a deed being sent to Sault Ste Marie for registration it was discovered that the land in question lay miles off the shore of Lake Superior under about 600 feet of water.

The population of the world doubles itself in 260 years.

LIEUT. FREMONT, son of the late Gen. Fremont, now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., says published reports concerning the financial condition of his mother and sister in California are greatly exaggerated. While they have no means of their own, yet they have a regular income out of his and his brother's salaries. Mrs. Fremont also looks for the restoration of seven acres of land in San Francisco formerly owned by her husband, and which the government seized and used for a military reservation. She is also hoping that the \$2000 pension for her relief will be passed at an early date. Mrs. Fremont and daughter reside in California on account of throat and lung troubles.

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CAYUGA, LIVINGSTONE CO., N. Y.
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Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fourth day of January, 1887.
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