# THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

Address THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, 289 Yambill Street, Between Fourth and Fifth, Portland, Gregon.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF OREGON Entered at the Postoffice of Portland, Oregon, for transm mails as second-class matter. stage for single copies-For an & 10 or 12-page paper, 1 cent; 16 to 28 Telephones: Business Office—Oregon, Main 500; Columbia, 708. Editorial Room—Oregon, Main 500. City Editor—Oregon, Main 250. Werms by Carriers

# CHANGING ORGANIC LAW.

8. B. Huston ex-Senator from Washington County, calls attention to the fact that the people of Oregon amended the Constitution last spring in most radical manner-by adopting the initiative and the referendum. He correctly states that this was an alteration in the organic law of the state that went to the very strucure of the instrument. Ex-Senator Huston was writing from his home in Hulsboro, in reference to an editorial recently printed in the Oregonian decrying the proposal for any changes in the Constitution of Oregon, and that was based upon the idea that we of Oregon should let well

Regarding the alteration of Constitutions, wisdom dictates this is obylous and taught by experience-organic law should not be lightly amended nor without good reason. Constitutions lay down general principles, and changing conditions may be provided for by statutes enacted from time to time by Legislatures and Congresses, Constitutions should be amended not frequently.

Yet, times come when they should be arriended. Even the great national Constitution, drawn by such geniuses of statecraft as Thomas Jefferson, has been amended from time to time, and, too, in a manner to recognize principles greatly at variance with those that previously had been incorpor-

A number of distinguished citizens of Oregon at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society declared against a convention for the revision of the State Constitution. They pronounced quite plainly against such a proposition. They paid compliment to the wisdom of the men who drew the nstrument, and said that they believed that Oregon should not attempt to improve upon its present form.

These citizens hold the respect of the people. They have wrought well for the state, in manifold ways, and have contributed towards the upbuilding of our existing institutions. Their counsel cannot lightly be passed over for that they have ever given good counsel 48 the past.

Yet, can Oregon afford always to let well enough alone? Is she not some time going to refuse to abide by what has been and strive to reap the fruition of the thought of the years that have intervened since the present constitution was adopted?

With all due respect to those venerable men who view the Constitution as sacred and subject to no change from the younger generations, issue must be taken with them, to the extent, at least, of suggesting that there is scarcely a state in the Union that has not found it necessary to amend its Constitution, and again to observe that our national Constitution has been amended materially since the fathers of the republic drafted it.

There are radical defects in the existing Constitution. There are clauses that appear absurd now, in the light of events more lately transpiring, and some have been abrogated by decisions of the Supreme Court. And, too, there are important principles that should be written therein. The system of state office management is in some respects crude. In many respects it should be amended and must be before it will meet the requirements of a tommonwealth that is growing and developing, and the growth and development of which will be hampered without those changes.

Conservatism is all right, radicalism not always desirable. Yet Oregon gins had no land of conservation, and need not by in a freels happay of that quality. We of this commonwealth need not make special exertion to cultivate that spirit of conservatism, for of it we have now an abundance.

Our Constitution must soon be revised revised by a convention that must be appointed before the first decade of the twentieth century shall have passed.

And as to the proposition that Oregon has not brains and honesty enough to revise its Constitution wisely, as stated by the Oregonian, The Journal demurs. It is not willing to subscribe to the wholesale condemnation by its morning contemporary of the state in which it exists. The people of Oregon were not highly complimented by that editorial in the people.

# LEVYING SCHOOL TAX.

The existing law requires the county courts of Oregon to levy an annual tax of 5 per cent for school purposes. This forces low assessment valuation of property. It is one of the influences that almost induces assessors to violate the statute, and not assess property at full valuation.

The figures proving this fact were recently printed in the East Oregonian at Pendleton, in a letter written by C. P. Strain, assessor-elect of Umatilla County. Mr. Strain plainly shows that in Umatilla County is property worth not less than \$29,600,000. The property of the county is assessed at less than \$6,000,000. Five mills taxation upon the \$6,000,000 raises \$30,000 annually for the public schools. Were the property assessed at full valuation, the five-mill tax would yield \$148,000 annually, too much money to devote to that purpose. With the law as it is, assessors in Umatilla County cannot assess at actual valuations, else they would force the County Courts to levy a tax of five mills upon the increased total assessment and bring into the county treasury altogether too large an amount.

Mr. Strain suggests that the law be amended so as to require the County Courts to realize a given sum, rather than require them to levy a given number of mills.

Exactly as it affects Umatilla County does it affect all of the counties of the state. Everywhere is low assessment. In each county the levying of five mills upon full vafuation would raise more money for schools than it is

Another evil results from too low assessment of property. The law provides for the exemption of \$300 of personal property from taxation. By assessing property at, say one-third of its valuation, the exemption operates actually to exempt \$1,000 of personal property, thus freeing many people from bearing their just share of the public burdens. Many persons who under proper laws and enforcement of them would pay towards the support of government, are able under the existing regime of low assessment, to

These are only a few of the reasons why the Legislature should take up the question of the methods of school taxation. The enforcement of the law requiring assessment lies with the conscience of the people. The law already tells assessors to do so.

of the Oregonian to take notice of the | running to the front to take their poin its New Year's number. Classop | would better not fail to see the point-County is one of the three or four most important counties of Oregon, and has before it a great future. Its present is not to be despised, with a town like Astoria, with industries that produce enormously of hish and lumber, and with shipping interests as the first port on the Columbia River, reached by ships entering that stream.

the labor of writing a monologue is some consolation in the fallen state directly from the islands, and soon of the one time hero, and his present condition is one element to save the youth from thinking that everything the Asiatic continent. that amounts to anything in this world is wrapped up in a prize fighter.

common people have thought so for tion as employes for at least five

Conspicuous, indeed, was the failure some time. The leaders are just now prosperous city of Astoria and the sitions as leaders, to prevent some one wonderful resources of Clatsop County | else from getting their jobs. Leaders ing of the people's views. The latter have no doubt that the tariff will be

At 11 o'clock Thursday pight the electric current began to flow between Honolulu and the American continent, and greeting was sent to President Roosevelt from the Hawalian Islands. It is an event in the history of the John L. Sullivan has been sued for great West. Hitherto we have depended upon the East for such things. some one penned at his instance. There | Hereafter, we will receive our news from the Orient, for that cable is to be extended at once to the shores of,

The second second second The steel trust proposes to give employes opportunity to secure stock in The Democratic leaders appear to the corporation. There will be also think that the tariff must be the issue | some profit-sharing for those that in the next national campaign. The shall have remained with the corpora-

The complaint against the saloon men of Bremerton by the United States Navy officers will not help to reform the town unless the sailors are themselves

Lewis and Clark might have been able to navigute the Columbia, but some parts street would have stumped

No man ought conscientiously to wear his neighbor's hat out of a barber's shop unless he leaves a good one in its place It takes a thief to catch a thief in most

force is often inadequate. California is enjoying a cold spell, and we don't hear much about her glorious

parts of the world, because the police

climate these days. There is no man of less value to his city than he who is afraid to be quoted

on public issues. The bogus certificate man is in town along with his Chinese ally, the pipe

Some men can accept a gold brick and be as proud of it as a hen with a china

Jeffries ought to retire while he has a chance to keep his money.

Let's all knock till we get a better

### NEWSBOY TENOR SINGER.

Bernard Landino, the great newsboy ter known, is a great favorite in Cleveand, says a Cleveland dispatch. He was at one time a newshov on the streets of this big city, and was in the habit of singing the latest songs to the officials other men around the court house, and one day some prominent man happened along, listened to "Barney's" ing and thought he had a sweet voice and immediately took the young man into confidence, had his voice well taken care of and let blur go through a course of the best training with some of the very hest teachers in New York; the result is that today he ranks foremost and is held in high eseteem in the singing and music world. He has a very fine tenor voice. For some time this season he has traveled with the Mascagni Opera Company, and on his tour made fulte a hit. It is his intention to come to Cleveland, Janpary 9, 1903, and give a recital at the Cleveland, not to show the people how great a singer he is, but how much his caice has improved. On this occasion it might be well to state that he will be ssisted by the great violinist, Mr. Ewold santom, and by Mr. James Rogers, pl-The future has a great store in it "Barney," and he has certainly done great in his own particular line. He has had a very successful time of it out West. and is destined to do likewise in the East

## FOUND A GENIUS

"Talent will out," like murder, and it ometimes happens that it "outs" in the most unexpected way. To the sharp and well-trained ear of William G. Stewart due the "discovery" of a singer who may give the world a treat some day. Mr. Stewart was sitting in the Lambs' Club one evening recently, when he was startled by hearing "The Holy City" sung n a remarkably clear tenor voice by some ne in the street. He investigated and discovered the owner of the vocal apparatus. He was a poorly-clad youth and somewhat bashfully accepted Mr. Stewart's invitation to enter the clubhouse, where he sang for some time to the great delight of the members. They kept him at it until 3 o'clock in the morning, and the collection amounted to \$25. Stewart told the young man, whose name is Arthur Schell, to call at the office of the American School of Opera the next day. He did so, and after his voice had been examined by Reginald De Koven and Herman Perlet, and pronounced O. K., Mr. Stewart offered to stand the expense of his musical education. Mr. Schell was engaged by Hurtig and Seamon for their concert on Sunday evening last, and received \$100 for his services. He is the son of a Philadelphia confectioner and came to New York to seek his fortune. He certainly seems to have

years. If these men accept these proffered benefits, will it not virtually put a stop to strikes, unless cause therefor be exceedingly important?

It is reported that Berlin students have decided that the sword is more honorable than the pistol. It's a lot safer than the pistol in duels, which Berlin students fight occasionally.

It now looks as though the Senate will ratify the Cuban reciprocity treaty. If they do not, then would they better go out of the Senate business, and some of them will.

"This life and then ---." This week and then at Salem ---?

The gift of John D. Rockefeller of another million dollars to the University of Chicago, his customary Christmas gift to the institution, is announced, Other benefactors contribute \$526,000, making a total addition of \$1,526,000 to the dowment fund of the university. During the last 30 years the benefac tions to American educational institutions have reached the imposing total of nearly \$390,009,000. The contributions for the year just closed, it is believed, will compare favorably with those of previous years, and will certainly ex-ceed the average yearly exhibit. Years of general prosperity are reflected by the largesses to educational and charitable institutions. For some years after the panic of 1873 the donations to institutions declined in value materially and began to rise with the improving busiless situation. In 1875 the total was In 1899 it was \$25.332,792. In that year the Leland Stanford University lone received \$11,000,000.

LABOR'S STATUS LOW. Perhaps no country presents a more in-teresting phase of the student of social than little Belgium, where workingmen accept a minimum wage of from 6 to 8 cents an hour. Their noon day meal consists of slices of bread and oleomargarine, washed down with black coffee, minus sugar or milk, or what is worse, the cheapest and worst quality of gin, their proverbial "schnick." Meat

# OPINIONS OF OTHER EDITORS.

Baker City Herald: La Schaffer, of this city, is authority for the statement that \$35,000,000 has been shipped to the treasurer of the United States by the German government for distribution among the Emrich heirs, of whom there are about 360 in the United States, and of whom Mr. Schaffer is one been held in trust by the German government for the last hundred years, awaiting a settlement of heirable. The immense fortune was accumulated by William Emrich, a Northwestern fur trader and sea captain, and consists of real and personal property in Philadelphia and the Fatherland, amounting in the aggregate to \$106,000,000.

make the laws still more stringent in regards to killing game out of season.

### Corvallis Postoffice Stainess.

Corvallis Times: For the year ending December 31, 1901, the postal receipts from postage stamps were \$5,180.64; the receipts for the year ending December 31. approximate \$5,900. During one day last week \$47 worth of stamps. The receipts of the office for the quarter ending December 31, 1901, were \$1,439.84; for the quarter ending December 31, 1902, the receipts will be approximately \$1,640. This is an increase of about 15 per cent over last year. The number of money orders issued from October 1, 1902, to December 26, 1902, was 1,620. The number of money orders paid during the same period was 1,012. This feature of the office represents a vast sum of money and consumes considerable time. During this period 216 registers were dispatched and 385 were

### Bomb in Basement of School Building.

Walla Union: A bomb was discovered by Janitor Harris in the basement of the Lincoln School. Attached to it was a fuse.

However, as the candle lying near the fuse had gone out before accomplishing

its purpose, and as the janitor saw there was no danger from the bomb exploding, he carefully carried it with its accessories to the police station, where it was opened by Chief J. J. Kauffman.

The bomb was a piece of iron pipe two and a half feet long and about two

inches in diameter. Both ends had been plugged up with lead. A hole had been bored partially through one end and the fuse inserted in it. It contained a peculiar grainy substance of a blackish color. The chief of police cautiously tried to ignite a small quantity of the stuff and when it refused to burn it slowly dawned upon the big official that some one was the butt of a The powder in the tube has been pronounced by grocery experts as rice and lampblack.

In breatniess awe the trembling firemen stood around the head of the police force while the bomb was being opened. declared one of the fire .4. dies. have induced me to open that thing."

### WOOD AND COAL.

rian.) The second resource, that of forest products, can be increased and greatly prolonged by more economical means of harvesting and use. Each speeles should be applied only to its best use; the refuse of the logging should be utilized for fuel, and all debris be carefully burned so as to remove it from becoming a dangerous conductor of forest fires. Natural forest resources may be greatly prolonged by the substitution of coal for wood as fuel, and gravel, sand and cement for sidewalks and cellars. Health preservation in cities and towns favor their substitution 'for wood. The substitution of ceal for wood as fuel is to imperative as to make the former the foremost of public utilities justifying the use of sov-

ereign power over its supply and use. The recent miners' strike, the public suffering from which has justified the intervention of the President of the nited States and appropriation public money by Congress providing for payment of a commission to settle differefices between the laboring miners and mine operators, points to the necessity of separating the coal value from the sur face value of the land from which food and other crops can be taken answelly by means of labor.

The recent contest between extortion ate and obstinate mine operators and the well-nigh helpless and ignorant mine workers, has shown that owners and operators of coal mines have a power of life and death over their laborers, and over consumers, which ought not to be continued. Not only that, but they hold age, 104,423,800; clothing, £13,756,700; the means of stopping the use of steam warlike stores, £31,170,000; works, £8,power, and preventing the means of national defense, by denying coal supply to miscellaneous effective charges, f782.

The use of coal has become a necessity of life to millions; to the freedom of com-merce, and to defensive warfare; and this to such an extent as to create a new publie policy, that of reserving coal measures, and working them under humane rules, so as to insure a permanent supply of coal for distributive commerce national defense, leaving the working miners as secure of health, comfort and mental freedom as are seldiers, sailors and engineers. The reservation of growing forests, which has recently become a public policy, would be greatly aided though this dwindles into insignificance when compared with an assured supply of coal. The timber reserve policy was initiated by its friends' showing that when the nation was young Congress created a forest reserve in Florida, in order to secure a supply of live oak, the supposed best timber for warships. But now the best warship is a steel box fit-fed with steel machinery, to move all of which coal is an absolute necessity; and the same is true of the chief agents of commerce - steamships and trains.

# SUMPTER BEAR BUSTERS.

(Blue Mountain American.) Manager J. N. Esselstyn, of Mountain View, is out for "bar." he reached the depot, accompanied by a sturdy assistant, the twain carried an immense bear trap, a large-sized steel trap, a repeating rifle, a pack of ammu-nition, and rations for many days' marching. It is learned that large tracks, evidently made by a quadruped have been seen around the Mountain View since snow fell deep. Another vague report comes from the Cove side, to the effect that big tracks are found there-porcupine or bear is not stated. But these mining men are on the trail, and full particulars are expected.

# KILLED BY FALLING STUMP.

(Astoria Budget.) Frank M. Sweet of Skamokawa and an old resident of Wahkiakum County, was almost instantly killed through an accident about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Sweet and his eldest son were engaged in cutting down an old stump ack of the family residence. They were standing on spring boards several from the ground and had the stump sawed about half through when it Both men jumped, but Mr. Sweet slipped as he struck the ground and the heavy piece of wood fell on top of him, crushing him to death. It was necessary to get jack screws before the body could be extricated.

# REAL LEGHTNING.

(Bandon Recorder.) This section was visited by a thunder storm, on Thursday night of last week, that was something above the ordinary in the electrical display. Lightning struck a fir tree in Woodland addition not far from George Farrier's house The tree was more or less demolished and the concussion broke three panes of glass each in Stephenson's and Fisher's ouses and one each in M. I. Swift's and Dan Koonts' houses.

# HOW DID THEY DO IT?

An exchange remarks that it seems incredible that the Humberts could incredible that the trumberts have swindled people out of an aggre-gate of \$25,000,000 without the aid of a didn't you wait till morning? can't sleep, either."—The Lyre. is a Juxury induiged in on Sundays only. single nickel-in-the-slot machine.

Keep the Game Warden. Boise News: There is some talk of abolishing the office of game warden for the State of Idaho. If a measure to that effect should go before the Legislature it is to be hoped that it will be defeated. If there is anything in the "Gem of the Mountains" that needs protecting it is our game. During the past year, while the mining excitement was on, the wanton destruction of deer and elk has played havoc among those noble beasts of the forest. Instead of abolishing the game warden, each county in the state should have a gun clab and the members should assist this officer in protecting our game. With the game warden done away with there would only be a sad remnant of our magnificent herds of deer, elk and moose left in another five years; we appeal to the legislators to stand by the game warden and

"I tell you that man Kauffman is either a brave man or he is foolhardy. "Why, all the money in Walla Walla wouldn't

### LOGGING ON ROGUE RIVER. (John Minto of Salem in Morning Asto-(Const Mail.)

A Grants Pass dispatch says A. A. Hall, a lumberman of the Upper Rogue River, has contracted to furnish 100,000 feet of pine logs for R. D. Hume, of the lower river. Seventy-five thousand feet of the logs have already been placed in the river and for the first time periment of floating logs from the source to the mouth of the Rogue is being tried Unluckily, the logs were placed in the river just before its recent rise and as a result many of them were carried high and dry and washed on bars and flats away from the main current of the So soon as the remaining 25, 000 feet are set affoat they will be followed up and the whole drive gathered up, as a crew of men will make the trir down the river and roll in all the strand ed logs as they are tound.

If Mr. Hall makes a success of driving

logs down the Rogue it is likely that a number of others will try the same feat. There is a quantity of sugar pine timber in the Upper Rogue country that can be to the mills easily if the logs can be brought down the river.

### COST OF THE BOER WAR.

The latest calculation made by the British war office shows that the cost of the Boer War was, in round figures, £240,000,000 (\$1,200,000,000). account was (58.178.500; medical service £,646,600; militia pay, £6,101,600; yeomanry pay, f519,020; volunteer corps pay, £2,968,200; transports and re-mounts, £51,741,500; provisions and for-£640 300 charges men, £3,85v.o.0, and superannuation and compensation charges, £374.700, making a total expenditure of £242,340,692. It been calculated that each of the 350,000 men employed in the war ceived an average compensation of f197, and, allowing 149,500.000 for transportation, with the hypothesis that 350,000 horses were shipped to South Africa, it cost £84 to take one man and his horse out and back. On the same basis, it works out that £77 was spent to maintain each man and his horse.

It was on board an Atlantic liner, and every night a few of the choice spirits among the male passengers would as-semble in the smokeroom, consume the snirite of their choice and tell one an other stories. There was one fat, stolid man however, who never spoke a word On the last evening he was appealed to.
"Tell us a story." they said. "You have always been silent."

And then the fat and stolid one spoke. "I can not tell you a story," he said: but I will ask you a conundrum. is the difference between me and a tur-

They all gave it up. Some saw a resemblance, but none could tell the difference. "The difference," said the stolid man

"is that a turkey is not stuffed with chestnuts until he is dead."—Chicago Journal.

### MICH PLORODORA GIRL. Marie Louise Wimsatt, better known as

Marie Wilson, of the original "Florodora" sextet, who is said to have won a fortune of \$750,000 in Wall street, obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, R. Henry Wimsatt. Wimsatt was a government clerk in Washington when he first met Marie Gamble, who became his wife. They eloped and the bride soon went upon the stage, taking the name of Marie Wilson. Her first success was in "The Belle of New York." Then, as end girl in the "Florodera" sextet, she danced into a fortune. She retired from the stage to buy a \$50,000 diamond necklace and a villa on the banks of the Potomac.

# LAKE TULES PIRE.

People in the streets of Ashland noticed a brilliant red light on the eastern sky, Friday evening, and which aroused a good deal of interest, as from appearances there might have been a great fire taging in the Cascade timber reserve. Later information revealed that the wonderfully brilliant light came from th burning of the tules on the shores of the Lower Klamath Lake, about 70 miles There being a large amount of ice in the lake at the present time, the weather conditions were favorable for the burning of the tules without damaging the wild hay lands, so the confiagration was started by the "Slick" men

### TWO SLEEPLESS PEOPLE. Michigan man owed another man

\$10. It was due on Tuesday. At mid-night on Monday night the man who owed the money came around, woke his friend and told him he couldn't pay the "It worried me so I couldn't sleep, and so I just thought I'd tell you now."

he said.
"Dern it," said the other man, "why

## "PURPLE MOTHER" IN THE COURT ROOM

(Grant Wallace in San Francisco Bul- once in her lair, they remain perpetu-

SAN DIEGO, Jan 3.—Mine eyes have een the Purple mother of the lost mysteries of antiquity—the reincarnation of the Hindoo Jesus, Viehnu—on whom an unkind fate has tacked the plebeian name of plain Katherine Tingley. I have even had the temerity to gaze down upon her dumplingesque proportions, to look into her heavy-lidded, burnt-orange colored eyes and to grasp the puffy hand that sways the mystic scepter of power over the lotus buds and millionaires and other heosophical bipeds the world over, without experiencing the slightest feeling that I had tackled a live wire. I even penetrated the cordon of her circumlocution cabinet and held converse with Madame, the Mahatma, in the court room where she is trying to convince the world that her fair purple name has been bedraggled and discolored \$50,000 worth by that grizzled veteran of many a Philppine mosqu.:o fight, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles

The legal drama which, owing to the clobe-encircling ramifications of the Iniversal Brotherhood organization. which Mrs. Tingley is the head and soul -and pockethook-is really of world-wide importance and it had an appropriste and elaborate setting in Superior

Judge Torrance's court room. First, there was the Purple She, herself, clad in an ordinary gray gown, with white satinfaced jacket instead of her royal robes, her only suggestion of purple being in the figured lavender satiu oa. She wore a very ordinary hat with very ordinary velvet and tulle, trimmings, above a very ordinary appearing face, which had it possessed more of age and of purpleness of nose, might have passed for Queen Victoria's, crowned only with dark brown hair conaining very ordinary streaks of gray. "I fell and hurt myself while playing

with those dear Cuban Children" she said, and so this purple Vishnu-"she who must be obeyed," dinary maple crutches to prove it.

She was hedged in from the vulgar herd of two or three hundred sightseers who thronged the court room by her cabinet of a dozen, more or less, headed by Gen. Pierce, who looked like Koko in "The Mikado," and who is Mrs. Tingley's secretary of state and Lord High Everything else. He loked bored and kept his eagle optics glued to his newspuper. Then there were the ten legal luminaries, five on a side, Judge A. W. McKinlay and A. B. Hotchkiss of Los Angeles, Charles Kellogg of New York, and Judge W. R. Andrews and J. E. Wadham of San Diego for Mrs. Tingley. Gen. Otis, feeling as though it would have been money in his pocket if he had never been born, nestled like a illent gray eagle in the midst of his de fenders. Attorney General Fitzgerald, Sam Shortridge, W. J. Hunsacker, Eugene Daney and Grant Jackson.

The jury, all horny-handed agriculturists and pomologists, most of them with a hirsute facial frontage spilled all over their chests, sat mute and wondering in the midst of the toping about of the occult mysteries dealt in at Point And this rehabilitated antique he Purple Mahatma, otherwise soul, the Purple Mrs. Tingley, has been accused by Otis of being a "common dollar-taking medi-"a fraud and a fake," who con-"Spooks' Roost" and sends out prevaricating circulars to corral gullible millionares and who by some hypnotic If not, a part power so terrorizes her victims, that, told about it.

ally enslaved, unable to escape. She has been accused of starving and make treating the children of whom there are a hundred or so at the Point Loma home-stead, of conducting "Foolish Gabfests" and insane midnight ceremodes amongst the alteged amiable /manacs who have the honor to sneeze when the Purple She takes snuff. They do say, too, by Inuendo, that she has flouted the marriage bond and kept husbands segre-gated from wives, inaugurated a style of free love with a delicate disregard for the hampering restrictions of the marriage bond not compatible with straightlaced notions of the Harrison Gray Otis type of puritanical ancestor, and in short that her "School for the Re-vival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity" is a place of direful horror.

All these several charges the aggrieved Purple Queen of Lomaland indignantly

"I want to have all this testimony go in, for I want the world to know the whole truth, and to get to the bottom of all these charges, for I have nothing to fear from the most searching investigashe said to me, but enough her attorneys spent the whole day in blocking the taking of testimony that might have let in a flood of light along these lines.

"Poor Johnny Price," she said with a smile, after most of his deposition re-lating that she was a spiritist medium who went into trances and the things that never came true," had been things that never came true, "He was a nut by the judge. "He was a dreamer, and good fellow, but a weak dreamer, and always fancying he saw things. Whenever I got tired and rested my face on my hands so (dropping her double chin into her hands, whereon gleamed a big turquoise weighing something less than half a pound) he would think I was in a

When Mrs. Mohn's sensational depo-sition relating how Mrs. Tingley had demanded that she kill out all her mother love on the ground that it was pure selfishness and tended to retard the spiritual progress of her child, the ac-cused lady shook her head flercely, but when it developed that the mother had not been imprisoned but had on the contrary received quiet hints to leave, she punctured the judge's remarks with a smiling "That's right."

The trial promises to be a long and a sensational one unless Judge Torrance keeps on ruling out testimony calculated to stir up the Purple Mother's queer past. So that the end of this libel suit seems to be a movable festival, and Mrs. Tingley has given out that all other newspapers publishing disagreeable stories about her majesty will be treated even as the man of the Times

is being treated. I am told that Judge Torrance, in the somewhat unusual capacity of press censor, has announced that all newspaper men who send out facts and interviews without the official sanction are liable to be jailed for contempt, so if my next telegram is dated from the Iron Grated Bastile it will be because I have blundered into telling too much of the truth in advance of the testimony. Whether the charges are libelous or true I know not, the testimony not being in yet. have no wish to set down aught in malice or to darken counsel with words without wisdom. If Mrs. Tingley is conducting an institution along high moral lines the world should know it. If not, a part of the world is sure to be

# BAKER COUNTY'S FIRST HANGING

Speaking of the sentiment to lynch Armstrong, the Baker County woman rderer, David Littlefield, an old timer, tells the Baker City Herald of the first hanging in that county as follows:

It was in 1862. We all lived in tents at Auburn in those days. "One day a feller came runnin' into the tent where my partner and I were and ald a man in the next tent was jumping around in great shape. We went there and found he had been poisoned. His partner was layin' down by the spring in the same fix. We called Doc Brackus, he was the first doctor in Auburn and the first man to bring a woman into camp. Doc said it looked like poison. There was dog sitting there he belonged to the men poisoned, and found a part of a loaf of bread which had been soaked in a pan. He broke off a piece to the dog. The animal was hungry and he snatched it. In ten minutes he was acting like his masters, and in another ten he was dead. Then we knew what was the trouble. The first man died but his pard recovered.

We nosed around a bit and accidentally learned from immigrants that the two men had come from Pike's Peak in company with a Frenchman. They had trouble and the Frenchie accused them of 'doin' ' him out of his stuff. In the meanwhile we found all the flour belonging to the pardners had been filled with arsenic and Doc said there was enough to kill 50 or 100 men. Well, we called a delegation of miners and went over to French Gulch. Here we got shold of Frenchie and brought him to Auburn. George Hall was sheriff in them days, appointed by the government. We told George to go up on the hill where the Spaniard was buried and erect a scaffold and when he got through to bring the bill down and the miners would pay it.

"George built the scaffol' and we bought the rope and started for the hill. When we got there someone proposed to try the feller. Well, we'd never thought to do that. One of the crowd, who was standin' alongside a log said: 'All you who want this feller hanged get on t'other side of this log, and all who don't 'Course we all got on t'other side." want that stay where you are.

"Did you hang him, Uncle Dave?"
"Well, did we hang him? What d'yer suppose we built the scaffold for?"

### "ONE OF THEM CHROMO MEN." When Frederick Remington, the artist,

appeared one day in the Grand Central Station in New York City, a Bostonian caught sight of him, and said to a friend from Chleago, who was with him, "Why, there is Frederick Remington." "Where?" asked the pork packer.

ntroduce you? "Bet your life. No man I'd better like to see. "I had no idea you cared for his work."

"Care for it! Nothing like it. Knocks the spots off of everything telse in the The man of culture presented the Chicagoan. "Proud to meet you. Remington

is a great name with me. "Indeed," said Mr. Remington. "That's right. My wife will be glad I've run across you. She used to be my stenographer; liked your machine mighty I will never use any other, and if

Mr. Remington turned away. When the Bostonian recovered he explained things. "Artist! Oh, Lord. One of them chromo men. I thought he inented the typewriter. Now, wouldn't that kill you?"

you want a recommend from -"-

# "TEMPUS PUGIT."

'A lady who went to Cape May by water became interested, says the Philadelphia Times, in the picturesque atfire of an old salt in sailor togs who boarded

the steamer at Chester. He spoke to nobody, but sat in his chair and gazed afar until the landing was in sight, when he arose, took from the folds of his blouse a huge telescope, and proceeded to sweep the horizon. Then he turned, doffed his cap, and courteously passed the glass to the ladies. When they returned it to him one of

them remarked: "That is an excellent telescope, sir." "Yes, miss, it be that," he replied That there 'scope was given to me by Lord Nelson.

"Nelson?" repeated one of the ladies. Why he has been dead nearly a hundred vears! Well, I declare!" exclaimed the sad

### old tar. "'Ow the time do fly!" BAKER'S POLICE PORCE.

(Baker City Democrat.) One night policeman does not meet the requirements of 8,000 people. needs of Baker City demand better protection after dark and the council would seem could see its way clear to put on an increased force.

### A CRACKER JOKE. (Corvallis Times.)

Crackers alleged to be 147 years old have been exhibited about town for the past few days, and many persons fell victims to the joke. The date 1755 and the initials "J. H. D." stamped in the surface, helped to carry out the deceit. "That man coming this way. Shall I In size the crackers were not widely different from an ordinary slap jack One well known citizen bit off a piece of the ancient biscuits and declared that it tasted remarkably good for a thing so old. Another said, "Oh no; he didn't want to handle it, because a thing so old and precious might break in pieces." The story that went with the crackers was that they had been kept as heirlooms in the Kriens family, hav ing been baked by Mrs. Kreins' greatgreat-grand-father in 1755, John Kreins yesterday, after sufficient sport out of the proposition, explained that the cakes were recently baked in an old from that is an heirloom in the family, and which was actually in use for the purpose in 1755, 147 years ago.

MICE IN HER HAIR. A New York street car incident a few days ago should furnish a dreadful warn ing to women who wear last year's hats A tolerably young and charming woman boarded a suburban car on the othe side of the river, and after having seated herself discovered that her hat was nive The next instant saw the millinery of the floor and the woman standing on the floor with skirts lifted rather rously high. Four mice scampered arous the floor in great consternation at hav ing been dispossessed of their tenemen After the mice were killed the woma explained that the hat was an old on

### which she had not worn for a year. INDIANS AND WEATHER.

'The Indians are very much excite ver the weather," said Mr. Hare to a East Oregonian reporter. "They predi leep snows and a hard winter, ponies will die and dogs starve in tepes Before spring they will begin the Ch nook dances and make things merry Several years ago we had snow Christmas and a severe winter. The Ir days and nights before the weather mo erated. One chief stabbed himself wit a knife until he died from the effect of his wounds. He did this to appea the wrath of the bad spirit and bring o a Chinook wind to melt the snow."