

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. JNO. F. CARROLL

Published every evening (except Sunday) at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

RUSSIAN INITIATIVE.

WHEN it is understood that not a line can be printed in any Russian paper which has not been approved by the official censor, the articles appearing with such frequency in the Novoe Vremya are calculated to attract a good deal more attention than otherwise they might deserve.

The irritation which they display seems altogether out of proportion to the significance of the facts which they criticize. There is a purpose to fault find, to go out of the way to discover something upon which to hang a criticism and to even use unsubstantiated, if not actually disproven statements of fact, to bolster up their case, and to give it a color of justice which otherwise it would lack.

While there is every evidence that the preponderance of American sentiment is with the Japanese, precisely as it was with the Boers and for much the same reason, that they are fighting for self preservation, yet there is no difference of opinion that this government's part in the contest is one of strict neutrality. The fortunes of war must decide the outcome whether for or against Russia. That is not our funeral, it is theirs. Our duty in the premises is perfectly clear and we should lean neither to one side nor the other in the controversy. Above all things we must not permit ourselves to be used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for some other nation, whether that nation be England or any other.

At the same time when it is all over the American people will not be slow to forget the feeling of irritation which the Russian government has gone so far out of its way to express against the American government and people in this controversy.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC NOTE.

A NEW NOTE is being struck in Democratic national politics. Essentially it embraces the fundamental difference between the two wings of the party—the wing supporting Cleveland and that which maintained its record of party fealty by supporting Bryan in both his campaigns. The actuating motive in the case of the latter is that if there is to be any doctoring of the national platform the work must be done by the friends and not by the enemies of the platform.

Mr. Cleveland in his recent letter made very plain the stamp of man who, in his judgment, should lead the Democratic forces in the next campaign. Anybody who was capable of putting two and two together would have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that in Mr. Cleveland's judgment the man needed was the man who had had Mr. Cleveland's record and experience in national affairs. Nobody could exactly tally with the description but Mr. Cleveland himself. It is a noticeable fact that every criticism which has been passed upon Roosevelt's lack of conservatism has been construed into helping the Democratic ex-president rather than any Republican aspirant. Since the death of Senator Hanna the nomination of Roosevelt by the Republicans has become a foregone conclusion. If those forces in the Republican party which oppose the present intend to make effective their opposition, the only course left them is to support some Democrat who most nearly squares with the requirements. Whether or not Cleveland is this man, it is certain that in sources friendly to these interests the Cleveland boom re-

ceives flattering if not always direct attention. The conclusion can, therefore, scarcely be escaped that he would be perfectly satisfactory not only to the Democratic forces which opposed Bryan, but to the Republican forces which oppose Roosevelt. It is also certain that any unbalanced act at the hands of the president, any step which is calculated to draw the country into the war controversy, undoubtedly helps Cleveland and measurably amalgamates the interests back of him.

But the new Democratic movement which has just developed in Ohio and of which Mr. Hearst is the beneficiary lifts the fight on to new and better grounds. While it is calculated to hold all the Bryan strength it eliminates some of the Bryan weakness by putting forward the proposition that whatever platform tinkering there is to do must be done by the friends and not enemies of the national Democratic party. In this way the party is once again beginning to reach safe grounds and the outlook for it is better than it has been for four years or more. So far, of course, the beneficiary of the movement is W. R. Hearst whose presidential boom has been the most surprising political development for many years. It has indeed now reached a development and dignity that it can no longer be ignored by friend or foe and it is developing evidences of strength in so many sections of the country that those who sneered at it a few months since are now becoming genuinely alarmed over its growth and are experiencing some fears that the fight against the plutocratic elements of the Republican party, which is not without many sympathizers in the party itself, may suddenly crystallize into an overwhelming force and sweep that party out of power in next summer's campaign.

BALTIMORE RISING FROM THE ASHES.

THE WAY in which Baltimore has taken hold has excited the surprise and admiration of the American people. The first great example of courage and determination, in the face of seemingly irreparable calamity that was displayed by Chicago in 1871 which fought its way back to the front with the most marvelous exhibition of recuperative powers that the country had ever seen. Chicago's push and hustle became proverbial terms and we of the west were inclined to ascribe it to the section of the country rather than to individual Americans from all sections. Such things they could do in the west, but in the effete east it took them so long to get in motion that really spectacular rejuvenation, such as that displayed in Chicago, was utterly impossible.

But Baltimore is a southern city, staid and conservative, and quite the last place to which the hustling west looked for an object lesson in marvelous enterprise and daring. And yet that is precisely what Baltimore has done. No city in the country, east or west, could have made a better showing. Confronted with enormous fire losses and with its business section wiped out, it relied entirely upon its own resources to pull itself together. Already they are beginning to get order out of chaos and the people are at work night and day rearing new structures to take the place of those which were swallowed in the conflagration. The newspapers, we are glad to perceive, are in the van of such work and have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties in securing new quarters and equipments so as to print their issues in Baltimore instead of Washington, where they were forced to go when the calamity first struck them.

So long as such spirit is extant in this country, not in one section but in all parts of it, no one needs to fear its future or be surprised at its material progress.

Oregon Sidelights

Sheridan is to have waterworks* the water to be brought from a spring 470 feet above the town.

Springfield, Lane county, is feeling quite proud; its first brick building, costing about \$6,000, is soon to appear.

G. K. Wentworth of Chicago has been visiting his timber lands, amounting to 15,000 acres, along the Colquhoun river. It is supposed he obtained them legally.

Sherrill Bridge correspondence of the McMinnville Telephone-Register: Ray Taylor says that he saw an extraordinary amount of Mr. Johnson's Nothing like it, Ray.

With 14 women and children in it, the bridesmen, not worth mentioning, the Springfield-Eugene stage tipped over the other day, but nobody was seriously hurt.

A Umattila squaw purchased a box in which coffins had been shipped, big enough for three men, in which to bury her deceased husband. She wanted much box for little money; besides, the dead man had many blankets that must be buried with him to keep him comfortable on the long trip to the happy hunting grounds.

Charles Cunningham, the "sheep king" of Umattila county, finished shearing over 3,000 bucks several days ago, and will soon shear other thousands of sheep. It is said that such early shearing is agreeable to the sheep, and that after a few days they don't mind the cold weather. Perhaps they like six months' fleeces on in the dog days, too. They can't talk English nor vote.

C. E. Branson, county surveyor of Yamhill county, being savagely attacked by a cow, seized her by the horns and threw her broadside, proving that presence of mind and plenty of muscle are valuable assets in such an emergency, and that the cow may have her moments of revengeful wrath, especially when being driven to a butcher shop.

The Chewacuan Post, published at Paisley, Lake county, humbly remarks: "If you see any thing in this world of yours you don't like bring it back and we'll cut the item out. We have cold feet on editorial duty, made so by long absence from the quill. If you will be patient, however, you will reap a suitable reward. It is not Mr. Holden's content to impart upon the readers of the Post for any great length of time."

There are fair coal prospects along Dry Hollow and Rowe creek, in Gilliam county, and efforts are being made to secure options on farms and claims supporting these prospects.

A former Missourian named John Van Horn, now a resident of Gilliam county, has been on a visit to his old home, where, according to a story in the Fossil, he met a young man who had been "shown" by him. He brought home with him a pair of "possums," with the intention of raising a sufficient number of "possums" to supply all the Missourians in this part of the country, from whom he booked some 17 or 18 advance orders, but, alas! he kept them faithfully in charge, he made the accidental discovery that both of his "possums" are females, with no present hope of posterity.

There are few such losses recorded in the history of the gambling table. There are tales of ancient knights who slipped the mesh in playing, the top card was slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

LOSES \$405,000 GAMBLING

From the New York American.

Men of experience at the gambling table say such a sum could not be lost in the given time if the play was honest.

There are scores of men who could lose such a sum and stand the loss without whimpering; and there were up to a short time ago one or two places in New York where no limit was placed on the game.

But the name of the luckless player is locked up in the breasts of a few men. The loser knows, so does the winner—and likewise District Attorney Jerome, who reaches for the statement that \$405,000 were lost in five night's play at Faro in a gambling house in New York not very long ago, and in the same breath refuses to disclose the name of the player.

"It was a drunken kid," says Mr. Jerome.

And he adds, confirming the opinion of those who are experienced in the game, that the play was dishonest.

It was at a hearing on this bill to force witnesses to testify against gambling houses before a legislative committee at Albany that the district attorney made these revelations. He dropped them casually during the course of his argument, and evinced surprise at the sensation which his remarks created.

"I don't think I had better say anything more about the affair until its time," he added, when pressed for details. "The young man was a victim of a 'brace' game; he lost the money in five sittings, or at the rate of \$81,000 per night; and he never had a chance to win. He held the losses like a man, and his first name was 'Tom'."

When asked if the loser was able to stand his losses without embarrassment, Mr. Jerome said, "Oh, yes." And pressed for the location of the house where the play occurred, he replied: "It was one of the famous gambling halls of New York. Everybody knows its location, or almost everybody."

There are few such losses recorded in the history of the gambling table. There are tales of ancient knights who slipped the mesh in playing, the top card was slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

That is the game. Now for the crooked methods of playing it. In the first place, strippers are used—cards cut so that they are of uneven widths, top and bottom. After shuffling such a deck the cards are not mixed, and the top card is slipped off and laid about 10 inches from the box. This shows, says a king, and that is taken off and laid upon the top card. This leaves, we will say, a seven exposed, and the seven wins. The king, the first card to show, is the ace of spades.

By coppering the king—that is, placing a small black checker on your bet on the king—you win, as you then bet that the card will lose. If you copper the seven you lose. Two cards of the same denomination showing together is called a "brace" and the house takes half of all the bets.

Small Change

March may come in like a lion, but not a lion to be much afraid of.

Nightcaps are coming into fashion again among London women. Also eye-glasses.

A combine to double the price of quinine is nearly as mean as one to double the price of coal in large eastern cities.

Spokane preachers who united in a reform crusade are fiercely wrangling among themselves. What a shrewd old fellow the devil is.

A news item reports that Colombia is ready to fight. But she won't be ready very long after beginning to fight Uncle Sam, if that is what she means.

Oregon wants no land-grabbers, or their agents, attorneys or tools, on guard in official places, particularly in congress and in local land offices.

After all, Mr. President and Mr. Secretary, the consensus of opinion among the people is that Uncle Sam should attend strictly to his own big ranch.

"Our politics is more important than our religion," declared Mr. C. E. S. Wood at the other evening. Mr. Wood is never afraid to say what he thinks.

Isn't the phrase, "some time," as designatory of a period the limits of which are somewhat essential to the understanding of a "story," being over-worked?

It can't be that the house exposition committee incline to treat the Lewis and Clark fair shabbily in consequence rather than in spite of our special representatives' efforts.

The Republican national convention will be a tame affair unless a contest over the nomination of vice-president develops, which is unlikely. It is the Democratic convention that will furnish the fun.

A great many people are being converted in Oregon this winter. But the busy spring cometh, and then the caloric summer, and then the fruitful autumn, before another winter.

There will be at least one interesting phase of the campaign this spring, and that is the proposed local option law. On one side there will be much oratory; on the other much "dough"—perhaps.

The Missouri supreme court seems to have desired to leave some of the St. Louis hoodlums free for exhibition at the fair. The managers might also secure Doc Ames, ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, and others of like ilk. Plenty of them, and presumably "out for more stuff."

Representative Burton, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, not only opposed the proposed increase in the navy, but he is "backing" against alumnus river improvements. He may be disgruntled, and possessed of an "anti" spirit, because the Republicans of Ohio chose Foyx Dick instead of him for United States senator.

According to the Astorian, a prominent hold-over state senator is strongly opposed to the operation of slot machines, and next winter will introduce and urge the passage of a bill making the slot-machine business risky and unprofitable. But would no doubt be patterned after the Washington state law, providing a severe penalty for those who violate its provisions. "This senator thinks the slot machines have become so numerous and varied in design as to constitute a nuisance and an annoyance to the people, and he will support a law putting them out of business. Perhaps, but the Proebstel law appears to be practically a dead letter.

Albany Democrat: Jefferson Meyers of Portland is being mentioned for congress in this district on the Democratic ticket, and for the purpose his residence is given as Salem, Oregon, of Pennsylvania, but doesn't go down. Portland is his home. Let the Democrats of the other district run him.

Salem Statesman: Jeff. Myers made the race for congress in 1894, and if he had withdrawn, as urged to do, the election would easily have gone to the Populist candidate, Vandenberg, and Tongue would probably never have gone to congress. This would have been an affliction to the state, but would no doubt have prolonged Mr. Tongue's life by many years.

Oregon City Courier: The Socialists of Clackamas county are warming up to their work. On Thursday evening one of the big men, Burton of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech at the courthouse of considerable ability. Quite a large crowd of Socialists were out to hear the distinguished speaker. He handled his subject with considerable ability and aroused among his hearers a new interest in the movement. The Socialists of Clackamas county are figuring on nominating a full county ticket and they expect to poll a vote of from 500 to 800 in the county.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer: The Chronicle, evidently realising the inability of Oregon's representative from the second district, apparently taking it for granted that Mr. Williamson would fall in his efforts to keep the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair up to \$1,750,000, began immediately making excuses, and laid the blame upon the two Oregon senators and the Oregon legislature. We agree with the Chronicle that Senators Mitchell and Fulton are somewhat to blame in that they were instrumental in forcing the present representatives in the lower house upon the state of Oregon. Had it not been for their influence Oregon would very likely today be represented in the lower house by men who could pass the bill through that body in the same form as it comes from the senate. Possibly they may be able to do so yet, so why begin making excuses for Mr. Williamson's failure before he has failed? My guess before you are hurt is Mr. Williamson so absolutely incompetent that he excuses for his failure