

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. JNO. F. CARROLL

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

THE SUCCESS of the evening issue of The Journal having been so pronounced, and it seems to have so fully met a popular want, that the announcement of a Sunday morning issue has seemed a perfectly natural and logical outcome to every newspaper reader.

With that character established after two years of hard work it was only natural that the readers whom its policies had tied to it would demand that it be printed on seven days so that on one day of the week they would not be forced to go elsewhere to seek the news.

In regard to this Sunday issue we wish to say that the first number which will appear next Sunday we regard simply as a starting point for what we propose to make it. We believe that issue, of perhaps 36 pages, will be perfectly satisfactory to the public.

But after all, this will mark the beginning, not the culmination of effort. We have in view a large number of new features which will be incorporated in subsequent issues and which will be introduced the moment the arrangements can be made for them.

BRISTOW VS. CONGRESS.

MR. BRISTOW, an assistant postmaster-general, detailed to investigate postal frauds, has made a report that has caused a tremendous uproar on the floors of congress. He has implicated in the neighborhood of 190 members of congress as grafters, to a greater or less extent, in respect of influence used by them to divert money from the public treasury into local postoffice channels.

BIG IRRIGATION WORK.

Important Enterprise Being Carried on in Crook County. From the Prineville Review. The Three Sisters Irrigation company has received the contract binding the United States to convey to the state of Oregon the 31,000 acres of arid lands which the company has undertaken to reclaim.

PLEASANT GREETINGS.

Right Up to Date.

From the Prineville Review. The Oregon Daily Journal is in line with other metropolitan papers, has come to a Sunday edition, the first of which will greet its readers on the 20th of this month.

Wonderful Strides.

From the Hood River Glasier. The Oregon Daily Journal is two years old today. It has taken wonderful strides in its development in that time, and now issues its prospectus for a Sunday edition in four colors on its new 32-page single revolution Hoe press that is to take the place of the present one, but outgrown Goss.

Will Make Good.

From the Hood River Glasier. Judging from the rapid strides made by The Portland Journal since its first appearance, this paper is bound to make good. It's 15,000 daily circulation is attracting a large advertising patronage.

A TOAST TO EDISON.

From the Boston Herald. The fine toast that was proposed to Mr. Edison at the dinner given in his honor by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York deserves preservation. Said the toastmaster:

"As I am about to propose the health of our guest, let me say that there should be encouragement in the founding of this medal tonight for every struggling, ambitious youth in America. Let our sons recall and applaud the cheery, little newsboy at Detroit, the half-shorn, half-frozen operator, seeking bravely a job along the icy planks of central states; the gaunt, untutored experimenter in Boston taking eagerly needed fees for lectures he was too modest to deliver; the embryonic inventor in New York grub stalked by a famous Wall street man for his first stock tickler; the deaf investigator at Menlo Park who wreaked novel retaliation on his affliction; by preserving human speech forever with his phonograph; the prolific patentee who kept the pathway to the patent office hot with his footsteps for nearly 40 years; the genius, our comrade, who took this little crystal bulb in his Promethean hand and with it helped to give the world a glorious new light which was never before on land or sea.—Thomas Alva Edison."

corous or even revengeful rumor, will incline to the opinion that Mr. Bristow has in the main only told the truth, and that he has done so courageously and conscientiously. However much of truth or error, of fault or mistake, there may be on either side in this matter, the public is unquestionably correct in believing, and a public voice like a newspaper in declaring, that the tone of morality in our civic life, and especially in political life at Washington, is unquestionably too low and impure to be a proper subject for eulogy. That grafters of various sorts, along many lines, are constantly using public positions for the purpose of plundering the public, admits of no doubt; and the affectedly righteous roaring of implicated members of congress will not prove their impeccability. It is unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Bristow "had it in for" nearly 200 members of congress. What had he to gain by attacking them? Possibly he is one of the comparatively rare men in public life who dare do, fully and fearlessly, their plain duty.

At any rate, in the face of this report, and of the Burton and Dietrich cases, and others, it is not strange that a good many voters are inclining, on any reasonable excuse, to become socialists, or prohibitionists, or anything, to see if somehow conditions cannot be bettered.

REFORM IN JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

TWO REFORMS in judicial procedure are due in this country, especially in criminal cases—though in many civil cases also the "law's delay," while it may not so frequently prompt to open crime, to anarchy, is inexcusable.

One of these needed reforms is general and difficult of accomplishment; the other is specific, and to the average layman who has thought upon the subject, it is inexplicable why it has not been long ago effected.

This smaller, more definite and practicable reform is simply this—after a jury has been empaneled, and a case has gone to trial, the death or prolonged illness of one or even two jurors ought not to stop the case. The Berry murder case in Kansas has been delayed a week by the illness of a juror. This incident has happened frequently several times here. And if a juror dies, the case must be begun all over again, at great expense to the public, and often with less chance of justice being done. This insistence upon a full jury of 12, if either party demands it, is merely a medieval legal superstition. There is no especial virtue in the number 12. Eleven, nine or seven jurors would ordinarily do entirely as well—sometimes even better; but if there must be 12 jurors originally, nobody can give any good reason why, in case of the death or serious and prolonged illness of one of them, the judicial wheels should stop. The law should provide that the remaining 11 or even a less number, should in such a case constitute a full and sufficient jury.

The other more important but less definite reform needed, one that cannot be so specifically pointed out or stated, is, in general terms, less delay, less trivial, technical maneuvering, less sharp practice, less tolerance of manifest pettifoggery in the trial of cases, and especially criminal cases. Entirely too much latitude is allowed to lawyers whose case has clearly no merit.

The case of the carbarn assassins, just concluded, is one in point. It took 30 days to select a jury, then several weeks to try the case, although there was never any doubt whatever anywhere as to the prisoners' identity and guilt; no shadow or scintilla of a real, meritorious defense. This is true in many cases that occupy much time of courts, that cost the taxpayers much money, and that tax public patience so that resort is frequently had by indignant populaces to anarchy in the form of a lynching.

Our judges are almost invariably just and irreproachable men, and obnoxious to no criticism except this, that they are professionally too prone to allow lawyers without a good, just or reasonable cause to make a mockery of justice, and to use the courts for this purpose.

is now further advanced than any of the others pending in the state land department and the department of the interior. The 12,000 acres for which a patent from the United States has been asked lie in township 16 south, ranges 11 and 12 east, and township 17 south, range 11 east. The land yet to be reclaimed lies north of this.

THE SOUL OF THE BODY.

By Cosmo Monkhouse. So we must part, my body, you and I. Who've spent so many pleasant years together.

"I'm sorry work to lose your company, Who clove to me so close, what'er the weather, From winter unto winter, wet or dry; But you have reached the limit of your tether, And my journey on my way alone, And leave you quietly beneath a stone."

They say that you are altogether bad (Forgive me, 'tis not my experience), And think me very wicked to be sad

At leaving you, a cloud, a prison, whence To get quite free, I should, be very glad; Perhaps I may be so, some few days hence; But now, methinks, 'twere graceless not to spend A tear or two on my departing friend.

Now our long partnership is near completed, And I look back upon its history, I greatly fear I have not always treated You with the honesty you showed to me, And I must own that you have oft defeated Unworthy schemes by your sincerity, And by a blush or stammering tongue have tried To make me think again before I lied.

'Tis true you're not so handsome as you were, But that's not your fault, and is partly mine— You might have lasted longer with more care, And still looked something like your first design; And even now, with all your wear and tear, 'Tis pitiful to think I must resign You to the friendless grave, the patient prey Of all the hungry legions of decay.

But you must stay, dear body, and I go; And I was once so very proud of you! You made my mother's eyes to overflow When first she saw you, wonderful and new.

And now, with all your faults, 'twere hard to find A slave more willing or a friend more true; Ay—even they who say the worst about you Can scarcely tell what I shall do without you.

AND THIS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Item. The maid who recently robbed the postmaster general's home of jewelry has received a sentence of six years.

Now notice the contrast: The convicted batch of high place postal department thieves, whose thefts run back for years, were let off with two years. The higher the thief, the greater the plunder, the less the sentence. Justice in this land is decidedly of the jug-handle order.

Oregon Sidelights

Washington county has a Wood-Dealers' association. Wood-consumers have gone.

Harrisburg has a preacher named Stormer. He ought to make a successful evangelist.

Polk county has a Mohair-Growers' association. Oregon goats and their product are becoming famous.

Eastern Oregon papers are paying pretty compliments to Miss Spring, who arrived, they say, last Sunday.

Probert didn't steal enough from that Dayton bank to entitle him to respectability among thieves or a presidential pardon.

Jack Hickson of Sherman county feels like kicking himself. He had a coyote, as he supposed, but found that he had killed his own dog.

Dollar wheat is very fine for the farmers who have any to sell, but the city workman with a long, hungry family and some savings of bread look small and feel light.

Tillamook Herald: Joseph Clark, the genial barber of Woods, denies the assertion that he is going to be married in the near future. He says he might be, but he can't say, the girl told him, he thinks it would be better to postpone it indefinitely.

Sidewalks are going to pieces in many places in the city, and the first nice weather that comes, they should be repaired, and some explanation of this nice weather you won't need good sidewalks. That's the way a good many people in this little backwoods burg of Portland look at it.

James M. Murphy, candidate for city clerk and ex-Lieutenant, publishes a formal and somewhat pompous "platform" as to how he will act in certain particulars if elected. A man swearing himself before hand to do so and so in office, is something new. Will it become a valuable precedent?

On a recent trip to his sheep range in Idaho, near Huntington, Frank Frazier of Pendleton found that he had but a fraction of the band of 2,600 sheep which he left there in the fall. The sheep went into the country in poor condition and could not be held together. This is a serious matter. A man owning animals should care for them.

Athens Press: Never in the history of the Inland Empire were the prospects for a prosperous year more encouraging than at present. There have been no serious frosts, and, notwithstanding the fact that the stockmen have carried through large holdings, farmers have also cause to feel good. Wheat has germinated well and has grown all winter. The ground is soaked with moisture and there is every indication that the coming crop will be a good one.

F. B. Hollbrook, now the mayor of Irigoin, formerly a Ninth ward councilman of Portland, seems to "acknowledge the corn," whatever it is. His Irrigation bill, which he introduced in the legislature, gets down to Portland among his ex-councilmen friends he is apt to do and say things which... Well, our readers know what the average Portland councilman is, and the ex-councilmen were educated in the same school. They have but to reform, and they may yet become respectable citizens.

Items like the following from the Albany Herald are numerous in the newspapers of Oregon, and are significant as showing a steady and moderately rapid growth and development: "There is strong inquiry at present in Albany for houses to rent. Strangers coming to the town experience difficulty in obtaining suitable places of residence. This notwithstanding the fact that many new houses have been erected within a season or two. The sign is that new people are coming in. There is reason to believe and to hope that Albany will make a good growth the coming year."

POLITICAL POINTERS

Salem Statesman: The chairman of the Republican state central committee, going around over the state whooping it up for particular candidates for important offices before even the county primaries have been held, and shouting that certain other aspirants have no chance for success, going into print as a partisan in a factional fight in advance of the party, is not what one might expect from the presiding officer in a party organization who desires to be impartial as between the political constituents over whom he was selected to preside.

Springfield News: Indeed, it is too bad that Mr. Hermann has been treated so shabbily. For the past 30 years or more he has been sucking a public teat, and during all this time has, of course, done much for this district, but nothing more than hundreds of other men would have done. He was sent home from the land office because he wasn't wanted there any longer, only to be "inducted" by being returned to congress, where he has accomplished—what?

Deschutes Echo: In numerous counties in this congressional district Moody will have supporters, but he seems to be taken entirely by minority factions. This league of the politically afflicted is discordant and weak. A common hatred is the weakest of all political bonds, and its cause seems hopeless against the combined forces of Mitchell, Williamson and Fulton.

Woodburn Independent: J. H. Booth retired from the Booth-Kelly Lumber company and was thereupon reappointed receiver of the United States land office at Roseburg. Notwithstanding he has severed his connection with the lumber company, Mr. Booth will not put a straw in the way of the advancement of the company, whose welfare he has at heart. The reappointment was an error.

Oregon City Courier: If Editor Brookes had worked in a Booth-Kelly logging camp he would no doubt have noticed that his check came from San Francisco. Here we have it, California back Republicans, or more correctly money-grubbers, who do not care a tinker's darn for politics, controlling the political destinies of Western Oregon and the welfare of thousands of its inhabitants.

Toledo Reporter: These factional fights cannot be to the best interest of the party. They leave sore places which do not heal readily, and this paper deprecates that such things are and appear to be unavoidable.

BEHIND CAPITAL SCENES.

Walter Wellman in Chicago Tribune. Secretary Cortelyou has told Representative Martin and others interested in the investigation ordered by the house of the alleged beef trust that he will proceed as soon as possible to a thorough investigation of the alleged manipulation of the prices of live and dressed beef by the Chicago and other packers and that he will make the investigation as thorough and searching as the circumstances will admit. He will endeavor to learn all the facts.

But before starting his investigation Secretary Cortelyou probably will ask congress to make an appropriation for the pay and expenses of an ample staff of special agents to go into the field and make the inquiry. The secretary says he has not now a large enough force for such an important undertaking. Mr. Martin has the assurance of the speaker and the leaders of the house that whatever within reason Secretary Cortelyou asks for the house promptly will give him, so there should be no great delay in starting the investigation.

This is the first request congress has made of the new department for a trust investigation, and Secretary Cortelyou naturally is anxious to respond in such a manner as to justify the wisdom of congress in establishing his department and its bureau of corporations. The work will fall directly under the jurisdiction of that bureau, whose head is James R. Garfield, son of former President Garfield.

Mr. Martin says since he introduced his resolution he has received many letters from western cattlemen, offering to give evidence to the special agents who may be sent out to make this investigation. Some of the writers are afraid to have their names used, as they believe the packers will discriminate against them in the buying of cattle at the various stockyards.

The South Dakota representative has been congratulated warmly by his fellow members upon his success in getting this investigation under way.

The full text of the resolution as requested by Mr. Martin of Chicago as the price of his consent not to offer an objection is as follows, the words added or changed being printed in brackets:

"Resolved, That the secretary of commerce and labor be and he is hereby requested to investigate the causes of the low prices of beef cattle in the United States since July 1, 1903, and the [alleged] unusually large margins between the prices of beef cattle and the selling prices of fresh beef, and whether the said conditions have resulted in whole or in part from any combination, conspiracy, or in restraint of commerce among the several states and territories or with foreign countries; also whether the said prices have been manipulated [concealed or withheld] in whole or in part by any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations; and if so, to investigate the organization, capitalization, profits, conduct and management of the business of such corporations, companies and corporate combinations, and to make early report of his findings according to law."

Political expediency is playing a more important part in the celebrated case of the international waters than it has for many years. It developed today that there is little probability the end of the case is to be reached at this session of congress; in fact, it is almost certain that the whole matter will be put over until the winter session, after the presidential election. And the device by which it is planned to secure the delay which will put the unpleasant business off till after november is that of sending a subcommittee to Utah to investigate on the spot all the allegations made against the Mormon church and its leading spirits. It was said today by members of the majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections that in their opinion the committee would be sent to appoint a subcommittee to go to Salt Lake, and that this would be done in the course of a week or ten days.

"We have got so deep into the matter now," said a leading Republican member of the committee, "that there is nothing for us to do but to go to the bottom of it. This is the only thing that would be fair to the people of Utah and to the senate. The only way we can get the bottom facts and all the facts is to go to Salt Lake and call for witnesses and papers."

"Would that not postpone a vote on the question of Senator Smoot's seat till next winter?" "Naturally," replied the senator, with a smile. "The subcommittee could not well get away from here before the first of April, or perhaps later, and it would need several weeks for its work at Salt Lake. The committee is now in session by the middle of April or the first of May at the latest, so you see there would be no time to get a report from the subcommittee and act upon it at this session."

Which is precisely what the Republican leaders of the senate want. For several days they have been restive under the fear that the Democrats were outplaying them in the game for political advantage. As the Republican senators look at the prospect of the Democrats probably working up a state of public sentiment and of opinion within the senate itself which will lead to Smoot's unseating. If that be done the Mormon church doubtless will turn round and accuse the Republican party of having deserted them in the hour of need. They are schooling the Republicans responsible for this attack upon their organization, inasmuch as that party has nearly two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

"It is a very clever game the Democrats are playing," remarked a western Republican today. "They are schooling to win three or four western states away from us next fall, and we are stupidly permitting them to carry on their little job right under our noses. If we have any sense we will see to it that the whole business of the next winter session be in explanation the senator said the case against Smoot had now developed

OUR DAILY MEAT.

From the St. Paul Dispatch. Secretary Wilson said recently that either the farmer is not getting enough for his beaves, or the consumer is paying too much for his meats, and he was unable to say which. More recently Representative Martin has offered a resolution requesting Secretary Cortelyou to investigate the companies forming what is popularly called the meat trust, to ascertain if they are not violating the injunctions laid by Judge Grosbeck on them, restraining them from combining to affect the price of meats. Notwithstanding the injunctions the prices of cattle on the hoof and of carcass meats have fluctuated apparently obedient to the law of supply and demand. Mr. Martin stated that a shipper had told him that he had put a consignment of beef on the Chicago market and got but one bid, though after the sale of the steers were apportioned among seven firms. If true, that would indicate a combination in violation of the law, and of the injunctional orders.

into a crusade against the Mormon church. It is not the senator his pretended opponents are after, but the church itself, and they are trying to get at the church over his shoulders. If the republicans permit this crusade to be carried to its logical conclusion, the unseating of Smoot, it is feared the Mormons will turn against the Republican party and give the electoral votes of several western states to the Democratic ticket next fall. This, of course, is just what Senator Dubois and other western Democrats are aiming at. The Mormons absolutely control Utah. They hold the balance of power in Idaho and perhaps in Nevada. They are strong in Colorado and Wyoming, and have considerable strength in Montana. All or a part of these electoral votes might be of vast importance the morning after election next November.

Hence the Republican leaders have devised the next step in their crusade, a subcommittee to Utah to investigate the whole business. They figure that in this way they will be able to escape both the Scylla of angering the Mormons by unseating their senatorial apostle and the Charybdis of provoking the millions of men and women throughout the country who are demanding that Smoot be expelled, regardless of the facts or the law, because he is a leader in the odious Mormon church, and after election it will not matter what the decision is. Perhaps a better chance than now of securing a dispassionate consideration of his case, so he does not object to the delay, and meanwhile will continue to hold his seat.

Notwithstanding the wave of public disgust which has rolled through the country over the confessions of President Smith, senators insist that so far no evidence has been adduced actually connecting Smoot with the wrongdoing, save through the fact that he is an apostle of the church. Many of the senators who would like to vote against Smoot in order to satisfy public opinion or for political expediency admit that it would be pretty hard to do so and to justify themselves in their conscience and in law.

When the subcommittee goes to Salt Lake its lawyers for the prosecution advise that they will bring proof that 40 or more plural marriages have been sanctioned since the manifesto, presumably with the approval of the church authorities. But when asked if they can prove the church knew of these violations of law and the manifesto, they answer that they do not believe they can. They hold the church ought to have known, and therefore presumably did know. They also admit they do not expect to be able to show that Smoot had any knowledge of the violations or gave them his approval. They will declare, however, that the church winked at the plural marriages, and as Smoot is an apostle of the church he is not a fit man to sit in the senate. This is not direct evidence enough to satisfy many senators, and there the case is very much mixed. But as the game of politics has apparently decreed that it shall go over till next winter, there is no need of getting excited about it now.

There was quite a ripple on the surface of the international waters today when our government was informed that Russia is demanding the neutralization of Niuchwang. The Japanese minister here, Mr. Takahira, declared today Japan would not assent to this. He said it was obviously Russian in purpose, and attempting to have Niuchwang neutralized to use the town as a base of supplies, for which it is well adapted on account of its sea and railway communications. The remainder of Manchuria is conceded to be a proper neutral zone, the Japanese government will not consent to having an exception made in behalf of Niuchwang, which would operate greatly to Russia's advantage and to the disadvantage of Japan. The attitude of the Japanese government is that if Russia declares her neutrality of Niuchwang, and if the Japanese refuse to be bound thereby, friction may ensue. Although the United States has taken no action in the premises and may not be called upon to take any, morally it supports the Japanese contention.

There is also a good deal of anxiety as to the future course of the Chinese government, and more especially of Chinese prospects. trustworthy information is to the effect that China is now intensely pro-Japanese. Since the death of Li Hung Chang and the accession of Prince Ching, Russia has lost most of her power at Peking. Moreover, the people and the army sympathize with the Japanese, and the former are eager for a chance to take the Russians and drive them out of Manchuria. It is said on good authority that but for the restraining influence of the United States and other powers, whose words of advice are taken at a premium at Peking, the Chinese government probably would have violated long ago the neutrality which the world is anxious it should maintain.

Whether or not it would be possible to restrain the ardor of the Chinese troops along the border is a question that is being attacked the Russian outpost, and the trainings, is a matter which causes some uneasiness, not only in Washington but in all the foreign offices. If the Chinese troops yield to their desire to join hands with the Japanese and make war upon the Russian frontier, the consequences from an international point of view may be regrettable. It is understood to be the declared policy of France not to regard Chinese participation in the struggle, if effected simply through the unprovoked action of the government of small commands and not by the government itself, as calling for French action under the terms of the Franco-Russia alliance. But Russia easily might retaliate upon the Chinese by an invasion of north China or even of Peking itself, and that would bring all the powers into instant diplomatic motion.

AN OFFICIAL PRAISED.

From the Silverton Appeal. Marion county is in excellent financial condition today and the credit here largely is due to County Judge John R. Scott. It has not been for the increased demand of the state made necessary by the enormous appropriations during the last regular and special sessions of the legislature, the tax levy upon the 1903 assessment roll would not have exceeded \$1-16 mills. When Mr. Scott was elected the county was overwhelmingly in debt. Today it stands free from indebtedness with a surplus on hand. The county roads and bridges are in better condition at present than ever before during the history of Marion county.

News By Way of Italy.

From the Roman World. Senator Hanna, one of the leaders of the Democrats in the United States of America, is dead. He was one of the candidates when President Roosevelt was elected.

Small Change

"The spring is 'backward,' but it is in order to 'clean up' all the same.

Smoot had to get consent of the Mormon church. That may pinch—with our all-virtuous senators.

The president seems to desire to "siss up" along with William of Germany, Nicholas of Russia and Edward of England.

Mr. Simon says the methods of the Mitchell-Carey faction are "infamous." Now, Judge Carey, hunt up an adjective.

The British lords are at outs among themselves. There is scarcely enough brains among the whole bloody lot to right themselves.

Perhaps after a few more people are killed by eating poisoned candy those receiving candy through the mail will "try it on the dog" before eating it.

Mr. Simon regards the Mitchell apportionment of delegates as "infamous." If he had made it the Mitchell people would have doubtless had a similar opinion about it.

A boss gambler has recently bought two fine pieces of city property, at a total cost of over \$50,000. Query: How many men were made poorer by means of his criminal but "licensed" business?

Democrats in congress can never win public confidence and support by posing everything the Republicans propose or attempt, regardless of whether it is good or bad. The partisan spirit is not a patriotic spirit.

In nearly all Oregon counties, and especially Oregon incorporated towns, taxes are higher than ever before, and taxpayers are beginning to inquire where the money goes and if they are getting its worth in "government."

President Roosevelt seems to desire to rank along with our great and good friends Bill and Nick. Yet he also seems disposed to flirt a little with that estimable old widow Tsi An. American Democrats are in some doubt.

"You pays your money" and may not get it worth, which is the Republican's motto. But it is not absolutely necessary to choose either; the Prohibitionists have nominated a ticket and the Socialists and Democrats will also have candidates.

A large number of congressmen are very indignant, whether rightly or so or not, at Mr. Bristow's report, and people will suspend judgment until more details are known. But where there is so much smoke it is reasonable to believe there is some fire.

The quartermaster stationed at Seattle is still knocking Portland, regardless of the merit of Portland merchants' bids for army supplies, and yielding easily, if not gracefully, to the Seattle "pull." The war department seems to have an especial spite at Portland.

Now Investigator Bristow is catching it, hot and heavy from indignant members of congress whom he has implicated in grafting in connection with postoffices. But what Bristow considers a graft, they regard only as a legitimate and innocent perquisite.

The head of a church who receives whatever "revelations" he desires, and can make thousands of followers believe in them, has what in vulgar parlance may be designated as a "sure cinch on a good thing; yet he may have his troubles, too.

This from the ever-straight Republican Pendleton Tribune seems a rather "unkind cut": "The razor which was used in shaving the Oregon legislature of 1864 has been found and deposited among the curiosities of the State Historical society. Quite as interesting would be the razors used by more recent legislatures in shaving the people."

Advice to the Lovelorn

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Dear Miss Fairfax—I have a sister, 17 years of age, and pretty bright, but she will insist, like other girls, in reading novels, and a good lot of them.

Now, I am very much opposed to her reading novels for obvious reasons, and at the same time I do not wish to use things generally unpleasant by trying to stop her altogether. For this reason I wish you would kindly suggest some books that would be interesting, sensible, good reading, and, in short, proper books for girls of my sister's age.

Don't fret too much over your sister's novel reading. All girls go through the novel reading stage. Of course, the standard novels, such as Dickens, Eliot, Scott, Sand and Lytton, offer the best reading, but there are plenty of modern novels that are quite harmless. Can you not get her interested in some good history, or essays?

My Dear Miss Fairfax—I am a young lady of 20 and engaged to a gentleman of 35, of whom I am very fond. My parents object to our marriage on account of the difference in our ages, and favor a younger man for whom I have a great aversion.

Kindly advise me whether to stick to the man I love or give him up for my parents' sake, and whether you think it wrong to marry a man so much older than oneself. ELLA.

Stick to the man you love if you differ from your age as his only drawback. He is just in the prime of life.

Dear Miss Fairfax—I am a young lady of 21; have been keeping steady company for one year. My friend is out of a position, and I intend to get a very good one some time this month, but tells me he is going to marry me. A friend of his has asked me to go to a party with him. Would it be proper for me to go, as I am not engaged? A. MINTYRE.

It is no reason why you should not go to the party with your friend. Of course, you run the risk of making the other man jealous, but you can explain the circumstances to him, no doubt.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man 18 years of age, and am engaged to a young lady of 21, and have promised to marry her this month. I am out of work now. What shall I do. She wants to force me to marry her this month, and my work begins in May. Kindly tell me what I shall do. H. L. G.

You will simply have to tell her firmly that you cannot marry her until you have enough money to support her. She cannot "force" you to marry her. You are much too young to think of marriage for some years to come. You are a minor! In the eyes of the law, and as such cannot be forced to marry.