

Small Change

Only six weeks more, girls.  
Can Watson out-talk Bryan?  
A doubtful city—Port Arthur.  
Still good weather to improve.  
Think of Addicks as a country saver.  
No, Mr. Cortelyou won't publish nothing.  
Esoop—Esoop? Where did we hear that name?  
Them as has gets. There's John Hall, for instance.  
Hain't J. Henri Watterson recovered consciousness yet?  
Couldn't the president be induced to visit our fair, too?  
Have some nice Oregon fall raspberries or strawberries.  
Now will Dowle try to establish Zion in Washington City?  
The Republican party now has a very long string of rope.  
Will there be an appropriation for the improvement of Salt river?  
The more the president hears of the returns, the more he is de-lighted.  
It should always be remembered in connection with gambling that it is a legal crime.  
Parker says he will never run for office again. Debs isn't saying a word—nor Swallow.  
Another corner on turkeys will send many people to the hotels and restaurants for dinner.  
Uncle Adlai Stevenson is now glad that they did not nominate him for vice-president again.  
Yes, Roosevelt is stronger than his party, but the party doesn't seem to need any beef tea.  
Grover Cleveland chuckles to himself when he thinks how wise he was to refuse a nomination.  
Men go to saloons because they want to drink; they do not want to drink because there are saloons.  
No weather that is likely to come will stop improvements in Portland. They go right on winter and summer.  
Alton B. Parker and D-Cady Herrick might form a law partnership. Doubtless they would get some business.  
Some eastern Oregon weather sharp predicts a terrific storm on Thanksgiving. Well, let 'er come; we can stand it, and still be thankful.

Oregon Sidelights

Price of Newburg property is advancing and considerable is changing hands.  
Will much of the population of the dry counties move into the wet counties?  
From every part of Oregon come reports of more crops sown this fall than ever before.  
Siletta Bay Item in Sheridan Sun: Rain is the topic of the day at the present writing.  
Albany Democrat: Don't worry. Linn county will have an all right exhibit at the Lewis and Clark fair.  
A new kind of grass that grows 20 feet high and with stalks as big as lead pencils near the ground, grows in Morrow county.  
There has been an average run of Silverside salmon on Coos bay, while Coquille, Umpqua and Siuslaw had a much larger run than usual.  
A Selo man had a young and valuable horse that appeared to be ailing, was told he had worms, and that tobacco juice would kill them. It did; also the horse.  
Our school has 130 scholars on the roll. Rather too many for one teacher to manage successfully.—West Salem item in Dallas Itemiser. Well, we should think so.  
The pastor of the German Lutheran church in Medford publicly announced that young couples must quit "spooning" therein, swings, or he will publish names. Cruel man!  
A Forest Grove man killed 22 wild geese in one day. He used an automatic shotgun, shooting five times, and the birds came in from all directions. All five shots at it, killing 15 geese as the result of the five shots. The others were killed one and two at a shot.

RUBENIA NOT TIBED.

From the London Saturday Review.  
We cannot find any evidence that the Rubenia is a real proselyting force in Russian life in the East. The military party is bitterly hostile to any arrangement with Japan previous to an acknowledgment of defeat by that power, and the military party in Russia counts for a great deal more than it does in any other country in Europe, hardly excepting Germany.  
So long as the czar, the bureaucrats and the military show no desire to stop the war we may safely assume that all speculation as to terms of peace is purely futile. What has happened to Russia so far is really only what happened to ourselves in the earlier stages of the Transvaal war. Like ourselves they made too light of their enemy, their arrangements were grossly defective, and were our own, and they now find themselves faced with the necessity of making efforts which they did not anticipate at first.

OREGON NEWS.

Philadelphia Dispatch to N. Y. Sun.  
Having successfully passed an examination before the local United States steamship inspectors, Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randall Morgan, is now entitled to rank as a "master mariner," and to command her father's steam yacht, but even an ocean liner should she so desire. She is one of the five women in the world to gain this distinction.  
Miss Morgan can command her father's yacht, but even an ocean liner should she so desire. She is one of the five women in the world to gain this distinction.

A REAL MAN'S TASK.

THERE IS a feeling that however complaisant the president may have appeared before the nomination and during the campaign that he is not quite so rigid a standpatter as he has been assumed to be. For this reason some credence is given to the rumor that he proposes to call a special session of congress immediately after the close of the short session on March 4. Mr. Roosevelt cannot fail to feel that the greatest popular and electoral vote ever given a candidate had in it something more than a tribute to party; that the result was largely a tribute to him, not precisely for what he has done, but for what it was expected he would do. The moment he assumes the presidency on his own account he is his own man as never before, not an heir, so to speak, as he now is, but an executive in his own proper person, honestly won on his own merits. His position will therefore be profoundly strong not alone before the country, but before the managing men of his party whose power heretofore has been supreme and who were strong enough to curb any tendency toward radicalism, so called, which even the president himself might be inclined to exhibit.  
Of his own volition he has now placed behind him any ambition in the line of presidential succession. Without that, distraction he is for the first time in a position to consider the future with a cool head, totally unimpeded by strictly personal considerations. It is a position which any honest and patriotic man would delight to occupy. It raises him above reprisals. There is nothing further that he wants from the selfish leaders or the still more selfish interests which have exploited the country through the tariff. He may calmly view the outlook; he may reason out the degree to which a worse than war tariff has dislocated the relations of the masses of the people to the government; he may find, if he will, that under that tariff a very small part of the population had say 99 per cent of the people completely at its mercy. Reasoning out these things as he undoubtedly has already done, he may be in a position to act with vigor and firmness.  
Whatever may be true of others it is not at all likely that President Roosevelt is under any delusions as to the significance of the recent election. He, least of all persons, is likely to ascribe that remarkable result to the party's stand-pat policy. There are others, however, not necessarily because they believe it to be true but because they want to believe it, who will ascribe party success to that very source. The contract which the president has before him is one that will call for the highest and best exhibition of his powers. But what will be the outcome? It is inconceivable that the protected interests will willingly forego the advantages which they already possess. If the pressure is sufficiently strong they will apparently accede to changes, but the actual changes which such as these are inclined to make are not at all likely to afford relief. Now it may be taken for granted that nothing short of a genuine revision of the tariff which will afford genuine relief will satisfy the people, and this applies quite as strongly to the Republican as the Democratic masses. These changes are essential to the integrity of the Republican party itself. But it must not be forgotten that there are very few genuine revisionists on the Republican side in congress. There will be many, no matter what their pretense, who at heart will be bitterly opposed to any real concession. They were found on both sides of the chamber during the Cleveland administration and there was little room for really honest men and reformers among them. Everybody still remembers that distressing result.  
With the handicaps which will be put upon him, how much better will President Roosevelt be able to do?  
That is a question which will soon agitate the country. There are lively times ahead.

THINK THIS OVER, BOYS.

WITH THE USUAL DEDUCTIONS for good behavior, and eliminating the possibility of a pardon, young Charles W. Walton will spend the next 25 years of his life in the Oregon state penitentiary as a penalty for holding up and robbing a car conductor, and for shooting an officer. It is a long sentence, but under existing conditions none too long. It is necessary not only that he be punished, but that his punishment should be sufficiently severe to serve as a warning and deterrent to other youths who have started out or who are tempted to start out on a criminal career. Years ago the usual sentence in such cases was two or three, or not more than six or seven years, but those mild sentences did not serve the full purpose of a malefactor's punishment, did not sufficiently protect society, and latterly have been imposing heavy sentences in such cases, with the result that such crimes are diminishing in proportion to population.  
A great many fast youths, boys and young men who are viciously and criminally inclined, who dislike to work and like bad company, who are only restrained from theft and robbery and assault by fear of punishment, will read this sentence of young Walton's or will

WHAT "STAND PAT" MEANS.

From the Baltimore News.  
Do old-time Democrats, or even old-time Republicans who remember Garfield or Sherman, say—recall what the "stand-pat" doctrine means? Do they realize into what position its adoption puts the Republican party? Do they realize the significance it acquires in view of some recent Republican history—such as that of the "Iowa idea," and that of Mr. Roosevelt's own pronouncements on the tariff in the earlier period of his presidency? It is worth while to say a few words about these things, on the eve of election day.  
Up to a comparatively recent time, it was the position of most of the weighty leaders of the Republican party that the protective tariff was a provision for the building up of American industries; a provision to be applied in such degree as might, from time to time, seem necessary to the broad general interests of the nation. Some regarded it, doubtless, as of a permanent character, because they felt that the need of it was likely to be permanent; others, that it stood for policy of protection directed toward ultimate free trade; it will make some young Republicans gasp, no doubt, to be told that Mr. Garfield, while one of the foremost leaders of his party, was an honorary member of the Cobden club, and, so far as we know, so continued to the time of his death. His position on the tariff, to be sure, was exceptional; but what was not exceptional was the view that the tariff was normally subject to change, and especially to lowering whenever it was shown that the public interest no longer justified the existing rate. This was the undisputed position of practically all responsible leaders of the Republican party.  
Some twenty years ago, however, it

hear of it; such youths will talk it over among themselves, and perhaps conclude that a criminal carter does not pay. Twenty-five years at hard labor behind prison bars, to come out if one lives so long, a middle-aged or elderly man, an ex-convict, forgotten by the world, and that is a cold world when he emerges into it again! No, surely it doesn't pay. An honest life is not only better, but far easier, after all.  
Thus, we may reasonably suppose many youths of imperfect morals will ruminate, with the result that they will desert from following young Walton's example, as they might have done if he had been but lightly punished. Long sentences in such cases are best, are necessary, but they should always be preceded, as in his case, by prompt convictions.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THE JOURNAL bids the National Grange a hearty welcome to Portland, to Oregon, and to the great northwest. This city and the surrounding country will be a new thing under the sun to nearly all the delegates from the region east of the continental divide. We are sure that our great natural resources and the actual accomplishments of the people of Oregon and Washington will appeal strongly to the visitors from other states. Our people desire to be known for what they are and for their achievements and their prospects. So The Journal is more than safe in welcoming the Patrons of Husbandry to Portland and the two big states which lie beside the Columbia. The welcome is freely given. It will be received in the right spirit.  
Fifteen years ago the National Grange met in California—its only visit till now to the Pacific coast. Then the grangers were received with open hands and hearts by all classes of California people. A few of those who attended the California meeting will be with us during the session in this city. It is to be hoped that they will have no reason, or even excuse, for making comparisons unfavorable to Oregon and Washington. Portland and the Patrons of Husbandry of Oregon and Washington will treat their visitors right, making their stay pleasant while it lasts, and their visit one to be remembered for many years.  
Though the National Grange itself is a small representative body, it represents a strong and growing organization of half a million members, and is the unofficial representative of the great farming industry of the United States. Composed of its thirteen officers, its executive committee, two official representatives from each state where the grange has established itself strongly, and a body of honorary members consisting of the past officers and former representatives, the National Grange is not impressive because of numbers; but its strong men and accomplished women speak for numbers and represent the power of a compact and well-disciplined organization that has been influential for good in this country for nearly forty years. Long may it flourish to be a blessing to farmers and their industry!

INVESTMENTS IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND is to be congratulated on the investments made and the improvements to be made here by Mr. Charles Sweeney of Spokane. Mr. Sweeney is a very wealthy man, as wealth goes in this comparatively new country, and he is also a shrewd, active, fore-sighted business man. He has a good deal of money to invest, and desires to invest some of it in real estate, the safest sort of an investment, one in which every chance of serious loss is eliminated. So he looks about for the best city in this Pacific northwest region in which to make large investments, and he decides, as several other capitalists have done recently, on Portland. Mr. Sweeney's home is in Spokane, a wonderfully good, progressive and rapidly growing inland city, where he also has much property. He likes Spokane all right, and knows that it has a splendid future, but he wishes to place some of his wealth in a still larger city, in the best of the large cities, in the one that in his judgment is going to be the greatest of Pacific coast cities, and he decides on Portland. Mr. Sweeney knows Seattle and Tacoma well, of course, and likes them, and is proud of them as the largest cities of his state; very likely he has investments in them also; but he could not overlook Portland; in this strong, safe basket he will deposit a considerable proportion of his golden eggs. His recent investments here amount to more than half a million dollars, and in a year or two his holdings here, including improvements, will amount to more than a million.  
Portland welcomes Mr. Sweeney, and men like him, who thus show their confidence in its future. Such men do not invest millions in a city without being pretty sure of that city's future. They have studied it, and their judgment in such a matter is unerring. The very fact that such investments are made will do Portland good in two ways; it will attract other capitalists to this city, and it will arouse a greater degree of confidence and activity on the part of our home capitalists whose faith in the city is thus confirmed.

Hold the Key to \$2,000,000,000

O. Z. Newmeyer in Chicago Tribune.  
The largest financial power in the world—greater than all the magic words "Standard Oil" stand for—may be said to center about a young man of 28, whose control of a nominal value of \$1,000,000 of stock in a single corporation dominates interests which affect \$2,000,000,000 worth of invested capital.  
Not even John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose weekly exposition of biblical texts continues to interest the secular and religious world, may be named in this connection.  
As a matter of fact, the strongest financial power in the world, springing virtually from a single center, is that which harks back to the owner of \$51,000,000 worth of the \$100,000,000 capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, which not only controls the \$81,000,000 of assets of that company but represents controlling investments in banks and trusts and safe deposit companies having \$90,000,000 of capital and surplus, and which is connected with the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, forms a financial combination of banks and allied institutions which represent a money power equal to that of the National City Bank. It has been generally realized that the Equitable-Morgan-Mutual Life stood for so much in the financial world, but least of all has it been appreciated that the Equitable-Morgan-Mutual Life is a combination of the controlling interest in the Equitable Life, a company with only \$100,000 capital stock, with \$21,000,000 of assets, and an annual income of \$7,000,000, and which, after paying 7 per cent interest on its capital stock, with necessary costs of operations, additions to surplus and the like, turns over its surplus to policy holders.  
It was only last week that 14 shares of Equitable stock were offered for sale at public auction in New York and were bought in by the owners at \$2,000 bid, 30 times the par value. As the stock was selling at \$100, the return of \$2,000 for a \$100 share would be only one fifth of one per cent.  
It would be hard to guess what would be bid for a control of the Equitable Life when the assets is considered. Not long ago its vice-president, James H. Hyde, son of the founder, was said to have been offered \$15,000,000 for his \$21,000 of the capital stock. Rumor was so far as to attribute the offer to both Standard Oil and Gates interests.  
Public curiosity inquires what it is that makes this \$51,000 of Equitable Life stock worth so much more than that sum and who it is and who are the business men on whom rests the ponderous weight of a responsibility which has to do with the operations of fully \$2,000,000,000 of capital.  
The reply, in brief, is that the Equitable is a most important financial institution, a bank, trust companies, safe deposit and title guarantee companies, with a total of \$90,000,000 of capital and surplus.  
It is the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, of which Richard A. McCurdy is the head, and especially close, and with it controls the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the two largest banks in the country, of which Valentine P. Snyder is the president, and which has capital, surplus, and deposits amounting to \$120,000,000. Those two insurance companies are the National Bank of Commerce and the National City Bank of New York, the center of a financial web of banks and trust companies at various cities which has assets and deposits of more than a billion dollars.  
The Equitable is the financial institution sustained with the First National bank of New York and its affiliates, the bank of which George F. Baker is president, the so-called "Morgan bank."  
It is the great bank of the First National of Chicago, of which James B. Forgan is president, have what may be called interchangeable directorates, and the Equitable or Equitable officials own a stock in them. In the Morgan bank is the First National of New York Life Insurance company influence as well, so that the two groups may be regarded as having an influence over fully \$2,000,000,000 worth of invested capital in which dominating influence goes back to that \$51,000, nominal value, the controlling interest of the Equitable, owned by James H. Hyde, one of the vice-presidents of the society and its controlling director.  
According to published records, Mr. Hyde is a member of the board of directors of nearly 50 well known financial institutions, among them, aside from those already mentioned, the Mercantile Trust, Equitable Trust, Lawyers Title Insurance and Lawyers Mortgage company of New York, the Commercial Trust and Franklin National of New York, the Security Safe Deposit of Boston and Missouri Safe Deposit of St. Louis. Those with the Mercantile Trust company, United States Mortgage Trust company and Fifth Avenue Trust company of New York, the Central Realty and Bond company, Fidelity Trust and Girard Trust company of Philadelphia, and the Fidelity Trust company and the National Bank of New York, the Union County Trust company of Elizabeth and the Essex County Trust company of East Orange, are included in the Equitable-Mutual-Bank of Commerce groups, in addition to which Mr. Hyde is a member of the First National (Morgan-Baker) affiliations, the First National of Chicago; Chase, Liberty and Astor National of New York; the Manhattan Trust company of New York, and the New York Life Insurance company.  
Not only do the \$51,000 which control the Equitable Life dictate its career, but follow on through other great corporations to an extent which makes it the possession of James H. Hyde, a mainpring in what has been called the biggest financial combination in the world.  
If nothing else called attention to James H. Hyde, the foregoing story of the potentialities he holds in his hands would do so. It is well known that he is the son of his father, the founder of the Equitable Life Assurance society, that he inherited the controlling interest in its capital, and that he was naturally made vice-president of the society, and that either the Standard Oil people or the Gates crowd, or both, tried to buy his Equitable stock for \$15,000,000, 100 times its nominal value, and that he appreciated the responsibility of his position well enough to ignore the proposition. And all this is told of a young man of 28, a Harvard graduate of the class of '98, who is unmarried and has a fond for coaching and all that pertains to French history, literature, and whatever else interests France and the French people.  
In that may be inferred to be his own account of himself, Mr. Hyde, he who indirectly wields a wider financial influence, perhaps, than all that John D. Rockefeller stands for, begins by describing himself as an ex-president of the Federation of the Alliance Francaise for the United States, and a holder of the coveted red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor, after which

Love's Responsibility

How really we say the word; how little we realize what love demands of us. Unless we always keep in mind the highest good and the individual rights of the creature—human or animal—we claim to love, then we have no understanding of the word.  
There are scores, yes, thousands, of men who believe they love women, dogs and horses.  
The truth is they love to own them. But they do not love them enough to consider their rights, their needs, and their happiness—their best good.  
Love means care, consideration, foresight, tenderness and firmness. It is not love which lets a child persist in wrong or selfish habits, rather than to make it unhappy by correcting those habits. It is not love which allows a child to gratify every selfish desire and appetite. How often do we hear people say, "I love children; I love animals."  
How rarely do we see that love fully expressed in the treatment of a child. Affection, admiration, pride—oh, yes; but not the careful consideration of the individual needs which real love includes.  
A woman loved her children and bought a caged bird for their pleasure. The entire family went away for a visit and forgot to leave any provision for the care of the bird. It died of starvation and loneliness before the parents returned. Wherever there is a caged bird there is usually more or less neglect of its comfort. Boiled eggs, lack of sunshine, lack of fresh water, lack of attention to its needs as well as human beings (birds, one, or all of these things) will be found wherever there is a feathered household pet.  
Women who pride themselves upon their love for horses and their excellent horsemanship are selfishly thoughtless in their treatment of the animals. Two drives behind supposedly well-cared-for horses were ruined for the owner by the indifference of the woman owner to the riders' back. The riders were willing creatures. Investigation in one case proved that a galled shoulder caused the nervousness of the animal, and in the other case a displaced portion of the hames had rendered every step a misery.  
Women are proverbially merciless in the speed and work they require of a horse.  
Women who pray for the heathen and who sigh for the conversion of the whole world allow their children to be impudent to servants and to acquire selfish and exacting habits which help to make back the work of the servants. This is the worst kind of cruelty to the child.  
Women who believe themselves to be ideal mothers shadow the lives of their children by continually talking about their diseases.  
Women sigh for the wide fields of usefulness when there is an unused margin about the spheres they occupy. It is a waste of time to talk about the wide fields, while half his domain is going to weeds.  
This is woman's century. Let her use it in doing first the duty nearest—and closest—to her own heart. Let her attempt to create a happy home than to create an epic.  
It is a greater achievement to mould a beautiful character for a child than to mould a fine body for a statury man.  
You, sir, assure me you love your wife.  
Do you tell her so? Do you talk to her about the things in which she is interested? Do you take her out with you for recreation, and do you try to give her the pleasures and the friendships which will help to keep her in touch with the world?  
Do you explain to her his bills and expect her to find happiness in religion and her children?  
Have you a dog or a horse? Is your horse tied in a dark stall where no light enters, and where he has an over-drawn check, and is he doctored?  
Then do not tell me you love horses—you only love the benefit they bring you.  
If your dog shut in an apartment alone day after day without companionship or exercise? If so, the only way you can prove your love for him is to find him a good home in the country and give him away to some one who can be properly cared for.  
Self-sacrifice is one form of love.  
And you, madam, with your great love for your children and your pets, do you hurry your little totting child along with its armful of toys, and do you torture it with starched clothing, and do you let its tender eyes face the glare of the sun while you wheel it through the streets?  
That is not love.  
Has your bird a foot of space and a soiled cage to make its life miserable? Before you talk about loving anything or anybody find out what the word means.

CASTELLANI'S MONEY TROUBLE.

From the New York American.  
The vexed litigation over the great estate of the Countess de Castellani, formerly Miss Anna Gould, whose husband has been dead for years to have \$4,700,000 of unpaid debts on his hands, is being argued by the court of appeals. Justice Lacombe signed an order authorizing George J. Gould and Miss Helen Gould, receivers of the countess' estate, to pay certain lawyers an amount of \$10,000, estimated at \$1,000, in the legal affairs of the countess. These payments are to go back to February 7, 1901, and are to reimburse the attorneys for their work. John P. Dillon is to receive \$1,000 of year's Couderc Bros. \$2,000, Couderc Freres of Paris \$3,500, and Charles A. Gardner of New York \$1,000 a year. This is merely another chapter of the sensational story of the estate which has been vitiated by the spectacular extravagances of Count Boni, the cost of whose household has been computed at more than \$1,000,000 a year. The countess' fortune is generally figured at \$11,000,000—more, estimated and all—but some were the thousands made by the Frenchman that the Gould family was compelled to take charge of it so that the countess would not become a bankrupt.

THE TELEPHONE MAN.

A peculiar development of the sense of hearing has been discovered as being the result of the use of the telephone. Most people when they use the instrument hold the receiver to the left ear because it comes more natural to adjust the mouthpiece with the right hand. So it happens that from an extensive use of the telephone the hearing of the left ear is sharpened at the expense of the right. In the majority of cases the difference between the two is not very great, but in some persons it is extremely so. The sensitive nerves are so irritated by the sound coming directly into the ear and in some instances which has a cumulative effect and upsets them.