

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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SMALL CHANGE

Now, Castro, verbal bluffs won't blow up those French warships.

First slip of the hard winter east of the mountains.

David R. Francis is going on a trip around the world to pay "return calls," but he may skip the equator.

A great many Forest Grove people would not get up in the middle of a stormy night to chase the men who robbed the saloon in that town.

Another indictment against Senator Burton has been knocked out. He's lucky that he was not an Oregon statesman.

When the president pays that \$60,000 duty on Allice's presents he will wish she had married a rich man before she went abroad.

Mayor Dunne cannot bring about municipal ownership of street railways and the Chicago council cannot pass a franchise ordinance over his veto, so it is a standoff and nothing in the matter is doing.

Drive out the macques.

For a man getting \$150,000 a year salary, Mr. McCurdy is a wonderfully lenient employer regarding the affairs of the company of which he is president.

Tobacco crop largest ever, but the trust will see that "Havanas" are no cheaper.

Democrats object that the "mutual" insurance companies were not mutual as to campaign contributions.

Castro can at least stay where the French ships' guns can't hit him.

One form of luck is to have been born a relative of McCurdy, senior.

Hair has grown on the end of a man's tongue to such an extent that he has lost the sense of taste and soon will be unable to speak to the latter calamity, most of us know men whom we could not sympathize with very sincerely if it should happen to them.

Some box ordinance may be passed by the time the land fraud trials are all ended.

Before the investigation is through the country would be interested in having Senator Dewey explain just what he did to earn that \$25,000 a year.

Nobody has yet claimed that the frost has killed next year's crops.

We really have some great statesmen or at least one—Representative Hull, who says that if expenditures were not in excess of revenues there would be no deficit.

McCurdy, senior, criticizes the investigating committee for putting witnesses on oath, saying that this makes them feel as if they were on a rack and tends to produce incorrect answers. There seems to be an inconsistency in these two reasons, though the first of them would indicate that McCurdy has some semblance of a conscience left.

A court has decided that a man has a right to put a rat trap in his pocket, even if his wife's hand is caught in the trap. We expect to hear now of an unusual demand for rat traps.

Sympathy, and if needed, help, will be properly extended to the afflicted family of Joe Young, but as for himself he got no more punishment than he deserved, and may be thankful that it was not severer.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A Newberg man's mare, for which he had refused \$600, was fatally and mysteriously shot, perhaps by some careless hunter.

North Bend blind pig man in jail.

A Wallawa county man harvested 6,000 pounds of honey from 80 stands.

A Unalaska reservation squaw to the Pendleton ticket agent: "Railroad always say wait, wait, wait. Trains come, you say come 10 o'clock he come, maybe, 2 o'clock. What's the matter no come on time? Me go on horse get Arlington before train. Get up early and hurry to station to catch train, think maybe get left and then train no come till evening. No get dinner because wait for train. Why he no come?"

In much music of saw and hammer in Hood River.

On a piece of ground comprising 150 yards square a Hood River man raised 25 tons of fine onions.

Scion's debating society has opened the season with the subject: "Resolved, That woman is superior to man." The affirmative are all women and the negative men. The decision will depend on the sex of a majority of the judges.

Douglas county's prune crop amounts to about 1,000,000 pounds, and the price is about double last year's.

A Monmouth man is growing English walnuts as well as ginseng, having 2,000 trees. From one 9-year-old tree he gathered this fall two bushels of walnuts.

Condon carpenters all busy.

New two-story brick in Carlton.

Happy Ridge correspondence Carlton Observer: Frank Brooks went to the fair. It is thought by some that he will get married while there. At any rate he took his girl with him.

A Lake county man says the bees come up to the kitchen door and hold up the cook for something to eat.

Lakeview filling up with people.

About 130,000 sheep have been sold out of Lake county this year. That means an income of over \$300,000, or about \$132 for every man, woman and child in Lake county. The wool clip last spring brought in a sum nearly as large.

About 450 pupils in Newberg public school; 500 expected.

Goats are big money makers in western and southern Oregon, and will increase rapidly in number.

JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

On the Columbia River.

October 19.—The next morning the great chief, with two of his inferior chiefs and a third belonging to a band on the river below, made us a visit at a very early hour. The first of these was called Yellepitt (or Yelpep), a handsome, well-proportioned man, about 5 feet 8 inches high and 35 years of age.

Another Indian, though the name of the rest were not distinguished in the appearance. We smoked with them, and after making a speech, gave a medal, a handkerchief and a string of wampum to Yellepitt, but strings of wampum only to inferior chiefs. He requested us to remain till the middle of the day in order that all his nation might come and see us; but we excused ourselves by telling him that on our return we would spend two or three days with him. This conference detained us till 9 o'clock, by which time great numbers of the Indians had come to visit us.

On leaving them we went on eight miles, when we came to an island on the left shore, which contained six miles in length. At its lower extremity is a small island on which are five houses.

On this island, though the principal chief of fish are as usual abundant. A short distance below are two more islands, one of them near the middle of the river. On this were seven houses, but as soon as we were within view of the island, we saw us, they fled to their houses, and not one of them appeared till we had passed, when they came out in greater numbers than is usual for houses of this size, which were dressed in robes that the inhabitants of the five lodges had been alarmed at our approach and taken refuge with them. We were very desirous of landing in order to relieve their apprehensions, but as there was a bad rapid along the island all our care was necessary to prevent injury to the canoes. At the foot of this rapid is a rock on the left shore, which is 14 miles from the mouth of the river, and resembles a hat in shape.

Four miles beyond this island, we came to a rapid from the appearance of which it was judged prudent to examine it. After landing for that purpose on the left bank, we found the principal channel, which is close under the opposite shore. It is a very dangerous rapid, strewn with high rocks and rocky islands and many places obstructed by shoals, which the canoes had to be hauled, so that we were more than two hours in passing through the rapids, which extend for two miles. The rapid had several small islands and banks of mud, which were spread along the river in several places. In order to lighten the boats Captain Clark with two chiefs, the interpreter and his wife, had walked across the low grounds on the left to the foot of the rapids. On the way Captain Clark ascended a cliff about 200 feet above the water, from which he saw that the country on both sides of the river immediately from it was a level plain, the level of the water on all sides. To the west, at the distance of about 150 miles, is a very high mountain covered with snow, which from its direction and appearance he supposed to be the great mountain range, being visible from the mouth of the Columbia. There is another mountain (Mount Hood) of a conical form, whose top is covered with snow, to the south.

A Captain Clark arrived at the lower end of the rapid before us, except one of the small canoes, he sat down on a rock to wait for them; and seeing a canoe fly across the river, he shot it, it fell near him. Several Indians had been before this passing on the opposite side toward the rapids, and some few who had been nearly in front of him, being alarmed either at his approach or the report of the gun, fled to their houses. Captain Clark was afraid that these people had not yet heard that while men were coming; therefore, in order to allay their uneasiness, he sent a whole party should arrive, he got into the small canoe with three men (Drewyer and J. and R. Fields), rode over toward the houses, and while crossing shot a duck which fell into the water. As he approached no person was to be seen except three men, and they fled as he came near the shore. He landed before five houses close to each other, in the one appearing to be the chief's, which were of mat, were closed. He went toward one of them with a pipe in his hand, and pushing aside the mat, entered the lodge, where he found 22 persons, chiefly men and women, with a few children, all in the greatest consternation; some hanging down their heads, others crying and wringing their hands. He went up to them all and shook hands with them in the most friendly manner; but their apprehensions, which had for a moment subsided, revived on his taking out a burning glass, as there was no roof to the house, and lighting his pipe. He then offered it to some of the men, distributed among the women and children some small trinkets which he carried about him, and gradually restored some tranquility among them. He then left this house, and directing each of the men to go into a house, went himself to the second. Here he found the inhabitants more terrified, than those he had first seen, but succeeded in pacifying them, and then visited the other houses, where the men had been equally successful. After leaving the houses he went out to sit on a rock, and beckoned to some of the men to come and smoke with him, and he had succeeded in persuading to join him till the canoes arrived with two chiefs, who immediately explained our pacific intentions toward them. Soon afterward the interpreter's wife landed, and her presence dissipated all doubts in the minds of the natives, and the country no woman ever accompanies a war party. They therefore all came out and seemed perfectly reconciled; nor could we indeed blame them for their terror, which was perfectly natural. They had the two chiefs that they knew were no men, for they had seen us fall from the clouds. In fact, unperceived by them, Captain Clark had shot the white crane, which they had seen fall just before he appeared to them, and the chief he had killed was a few clouds flying over at the moment they connected the fall of the birds with his sudden appearance, and believed that he had himself dropped from the clouds; the noise of the rifle, which they had heard before being considered merely as the sound to announce an extraordinary event. This belief was strengthened when, on entering the room, he brought down fire from heaven by means of his burning glass. We soon convinced the natives that we were only mortals, and after one of our chiefs had explained our history and objects we all smoked together in great harmony. These people do not speak precisely the same language as the Indians above, but understand them in conversation. In a short time we were joined by many of the inhabitants from below, several of them on horseback; all were pleased to see us, and to exchange their fish and berries for a few trinkets.

We remained here to dine, and then proceeded. At half a mile the hills

THE STATE AND THE OREGONIAN

From the Salem Statesman.

There is little need to call the attention of the people generally to a position like that taken by the Oregonian of Portland, wherein the Oregonian refers to the capital of the state as it does in its issue of yesterday morning, and at the same time suggest that it is unbecoming a newspaper of any breadth of view. There is no use reminding readers of the Statesman of their own patriotism and broadness of view, and self-negation and really self-denial as fully demonstrated in their actions of the past year, and especially as shown for the city of Portland.

Madison county delegates in the Oregon legislature voted for bountiful appropriations to be expended in the city of Portland for the purpose of making possible the great world's fair at that city. The people of Salem, and probably voluntarily aided in the passage of a bill taxing themselves that Portland might have this fair within its borders. Once the state of Oregon, with a view to insuring the success of that fair, and so that none could say we had done ought to hinder its success, to the omission of the state fair, and many people in Salem sided with the fair, and many in favor of this omission among the farmers who were desirous of the wisdom of such action. The people of Salem, following this vote of their time and of their money, and with a view to all times during the five months of the fair, that it might be a success and through that success an everlasting credit to the state of Oregon.

Taken in a general way the writer believes the people of Portland appreciate the action of the people from without that city and are proud of them and glad to hear of a well-earned triumph general among the urban and suburban population of the state, yet but one discordant note spoils the entire music. A few drops of acid sour the whole. The editor of yesterday was wrong in the state, the newspaper which in the past has boasted of its influence, has made the closing days of the fair memorable to the country by pretending to speak for the city of Salem, and by its consideration for the country, demanding only that everything for which the state does as a whole should now and forevermore be done for the benefit of Oregon belongs properly to Portland, according to this paper, and no other town or place is entitled to any consideration.

The people of Oregon are not apt to be pleased at the recent efforts of the Portland paper to cry down the rest of the state or even to cry down the second city of importance in the state. The editor of yesterday was wrong in its scurrility. It was intended to injure the capital; intended to injure the Willamette valley. The result will be it will injure the city of Portland, it will injure the editor who wrote the article and injure the paper in which the editorial appeared. The chances are, had the Marion county delegation and some few others living in this valley, in any of the counties, and by the Oregon legislature, cast their votes for the Oregonian's editor for the United States senate, this city would have been the center of Paradise to him and the capital the "Holy of Holies."

Editor Statesman: The malicious, contemptible and scurrilous attack of H. W. Scott on the people of Salem, by yesterday's issue, and should be vigorously resented and denounced by the Capital City. What does he hope to accomplish by his wholesale abuse of Salem? This is certainly a most unbecoming and unbecomingly venomous drive. If we cannot successfully boycott the paper, we can easily withdraw our patronage from its evening shadow, the Telegram, and subscribe for its competitor, the Journal, an equally good paper. I understand Willis Dunaway is employed in an editorial capacity on the Oregonian. Does he think that the attitude of that paper toward the chief city of Marion county will help him in his candidacy for the office of state printer in this vicinity? Oh, yes, we will remember him handsomely at the primaries. I trust also that the solicitor for the Oregonian, when he comes around begging for advertisements for the New Year's Oregonian, will be likewise remembered by the business men of Salem.

BUSINESS MAN.

Editor Statesman: In regard to the Oregonian's insulting editorial on Monday morning referring to Salem and her "rude hotels," I want to say that this hotel would not, in any probability, be so rudely treated as being placed on the bills of some of the representatives they sent here to board. Mr. G. D. Morris was sent here by the Oregonian in May, 1899, and beat the hotel out of \$105 heard bill. There was a special reporter sent here during the legislature who did not pay his bill. I have taken both the Oregonian and the Telegram for 10 years constantly and all that I have received in return was being placed out of consideration over \$100 by its reporters and the insulting editorial in the Monday morning paper.

J. CONNOR.

Senator Fulton.

From the Astoria Astorian.

The summoning of United States Senator Charles W. Fulton as a witness in the land fraud trial in the case of Jones land fraud trial was not the simple thing it looked to be. The senator waived the prerogative of his office to refuse to enter a court in that or any other case, and did his simple duty as a good citizen.

But there was an animus behind the subpoena that is as dirty as it was fruitless. There are certain people, alleged politicians, who have fairly itched to involve the Astoria man in the pending land fraud cases and to besmirch him by intimation born of his slightest connection with the cases or the people at bar in the case.

When he wrote the land department at Washington asking that Jones' claims be expedited he believed in Jones. Jones had been county judge and county clerk of Lincoln county, and was generally regarded as a man of high character, and the people, put his name to letters and endorsements in that relation, as any other representative would do, who was in place to perform a signal service. God be thanked there is one man in national life, from Oregon, whose mantle is not, and cannot, be tarnished.

Kaiser's Gift to the President.

Washington Correspondence (New York Sun).

Commander Hans Georg Hebbinghaus, the naval attaché of the German embassy here, who has just returned to this country from Germany, today presented to President Roosevelt four steel engravings depicting the life of Frederick the Great, which were sent to the president by Emperor William. The president expressed his appreciation of the pictures, and asked the attaché to thank the Kaiser for them.

They Are Out of Luck.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the battle of life rich men have all together the worst of it. They are surrounded by a host of poverty and the blessing of contentment.

PORTLAND AND THE UPPER COUNTRY.

THE TRIP OF ABOUT fourscore prominent business men of Portland to Lewiston to represent this city on "Portland Day" at the Lewiston-Clarkston fair should bring beneficial results, both to this city and to the region of which Lewiston is the commercial center, and incidentally to the intermediate country along the railroad line.

All that region will, indeed must, for some large purposes, particularly in the marketing of its products, come to Portland. Directly or indirectly the people of all that great region will consume merchandise purchased here. They will do this because this is the natural point at which to sell and to buy, and they can do better here than elsewhere.

Portland merchants and other business men must convince the people of eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and northern Idaho that they can do better here than elsewhere, and must do so in deeds rather than in words.

What we have stated as to the commercial relations of the region mentioned with Portland will be true in a far greater degree in the near future than it has been in the past, for with the completion of the joint railroad from Riparia to Lewiston and of the Northern Pacific line down the north bank of the Columbia river a far greater volume of that region's wheat and other products will come to Portland to be transferred to ships.

There are still some flings at Portland in the interior press, some criticisms and occasionally abuse of this city as considering her own interests only at the sacrifice of those of the upper country, but there is not as much occasion for these strictures as there may have been formerly or as the critics represent. Portland has done and is doing much to aid the development of that great interior country and give it an open river to the sea.

Portland is not so foolish as to suppose it can grow and prosper unless the tributary country does the same with at least equal pace. Portland is the natural mart for all that region, and the city can become a great commercial emporium only by the development and prosperity of the country.

But clean aside from business, clean aside from anything but the common interest men have who are interested in building up the great empire of the northwest, Portland's representatives are going to get acquainted, to inspect a wonderfully productive and progressive region and to show to its people, and especially to those of Lewiston and vicinity, Portland's interest in them and in the fair now being held there.

That they will be very cordially and hospitably received there is no doubt, and they will return enthusiastic admirers and friends of that region and all its toiling people.

Another banker, one Clarke of Pittsburg, monkeyed with other people's money to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, loaning it to Pennsylvania politicians, and ended his resultant troubles in this world by committing suicide. Another lesson "writ large."

WIND AND WAVE AID PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

THE PROSPECTIVE GROWTH of commerce between Pacific coast ports and the rapidly opening markets of the orient is the subject of an article prepared by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, which was regarded as of so much importance by the Japanese government that it has been translated into the Japanese language and circulated in that country as well as this as a public document.

Mr. Austin summarizes the results of observations and experiments by British and American naval officers as to Pacific winds and currents, which in his opinion make it inevitable that the trade with eastern Asia will be carried on almost exclusively by the Pacific ports of the United States. "Nature," he says, "has given to the United States marked advantages regarding the movement of vessels between her western shores and the eastern coast of Asia, where the trade of the orient must always center."

The equatorial current, Mr. Austin points out, begins its westward movement at the very point where an Isthmian canal would enter the Pacific, and moves steadily westward to the vicinity of the Philippines; then turning northward along the coast of China and Japan it is deflected to the east, and flows across the Pacific to the north Pacific American coast; then turns south and moves along our coast to its starting point, thus completing a circuit. The air currents, while their exact location is somewhat affected by the change of seasons, follow practically the same lines and are equally reliable.

The rate of speed at which this great ocean current reascends flows in its monster ellipse is about one mile an hour, though the movement of the air current is, of course, much more rapid.

"These facts," Mr. Austin says, "justify me in the assertion that this steady, permanent flow of air and water, a flow which will never cease so long as the earth revolves toward the east and the great bodies of land and water retain their present relative positions—must always give to the North American continent a marked advantage in the commerce of the Pacific.

"Its vessels from the eastern coast, entering the Pacific at the isthmus, will move westward, aided by air and water currents, past our Hawaiian islands, Wake island and Guam to the Philippines; thence northward to those two great trade centers, Shanghai and Yokohama, and thence, still following these currents, will move to the east, along the shortest route known as the 'great circle' in the north Pacific, touch at our western ports for transshipment of freights for the east, and then, still following the ocean current down our Pacific coast, will reach the entrance to the Isthmian canal, having been aided by favoring currents of air and water in the entire circular tour of 18,000 miles.

"The feasibility of this plan is found in the fact that, while the actual sailing distance from the western end of the proposed isthmian canal to Manila via Hawaii and Guam is 9,500 miles, the return trip from Manila via Shanghai, Yokohama and San Francisco to the canal is but 10,000 miles, with the advantage of favorable wind and current in practically every mile of the entire distance."

Upon this theory it would seem that the commerce originating on our Atlantic coast and passing through the isthmian canal would be comparatively small, for transcontinental railroads would bring the exports to Pacific coast ports, and would have to do so in competition with the canal. But the canal will be long in building, and by that time the prestige of Pacific coast ports will be fully established and acknowledged. Even the winds and the waves work for them.

Truth Well Stated.

From the Condon Globe.

A gentleman who recently visited the Lewis and Clark fair was seeking asked by persons who were seeking such information about Gilliam county that the exhibit did not furnish, "What is

YOUNG GASSAWAY DAVIS.

GASSAWAY DAVIS, only about 21 years old, a nephew of the multimillionaire who for that reason was put upon the Democratic ticket last year as a candidate for vice-president, a young man whose father and other relatives are also very wealthy, left home many months ago, and for a while it was supposed he was the victim of foul play, but he was finally discovered in another than his home state working as a laborer under an assumed name. Learning that his whereabouts, and identity had been discovered, and desiring to pursue his own line of action free from the importunity of relatives, he left his job and went elsewhere to seek another, probably under another alias, and is again lost to his family.

This young man is eccentric, certainly; that is, he has done what few young men in his position have done or would do; but his actions not only do not show insanity, but they rather indicate the possession of an unusual fund of common sense and courage. His branch of the Davis family are great money makers, and very likely he will become a millionaire himself, independently of his father's and uncle's millions.

Here is a young man who was provided with every luxury, who could command means to gratify every desire if money would do so, and yet he breaks loose, dons the garb and voluntarily lives the life of a workman, and sets out, as a small farmer's or mechanic's son would have done, to carve out his own career and rise in the world by his own efforts.

Just what his prompting motive may have been we do not know, but it is pleasant to surmise and fair to infer that he had learned to despise the idle rich who never earned or by their own efforts gained their wealth, and that in gainful and faithful labor and in independence, and not in idleness and luxury, is true happiness to be found.

He was right, and he has set other rich youths a noble example. Actual, useful work is the best panacea on earth for moral, social and mental and often even for bodily ills. There is no other remedy "just as good." It paints rose-hues on the sallow cheek of despondency, dulls the sting of grief, and is a tonic that conduces to the development of the truest manhood.

Portland is far in the lead among Pacific coast ports in the exportation of wheat, but when the projected railroads are built it will leave the others much farther behind, and become the greatest wheat exporting port in the United States.

WILL NEW YORK FOLLOW PHILADELPHIA?

THERE IS ONE THING about the political situation which every one appreciates irrespective of what his personal views may be in regard to William Randolph Hearst, and that is that he represents in the campaign for mayor of New York all that good citizenship stands for. The forces of Tammany are powerfully entrenched, but they have learned little or nothing by bitter experience. They were held in outer darkness as a climax to the regime of Croker. If they did not learn morality one would think they might have learned wisdom from bitter experience, but it was not so. They have shown during the term of Mayor McClellan that they are still, as ever, the willing tools of the powerfully placed syndicates, ready to obey their behests and to sell out the public for a mess of pottage. Tammany has been tried and found wanting. The pretense which has hidden it from clear view is now more clearly apparent than ever before.

In Philadelphia the scales have dropped from the people's eyes. They are engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of the machine which so long has ruled and ruined them. That was almost the very last stronghold of corruption to be shaken up. Hope of relief had practically died out when it came at an unexpected moment and threatens to bear the best of good fruit.

Who knows but that history may repeat itself in New York? The reform spirit is in the very air and before it the highest and haughtiest are beginning to bow. Tammany may feel that it is impregnable entrenched, but in its palmist days it never had such a deathlike grip upon New York like the political machine had in Philadelphia. Now that grip is shattered. The almost inconceivable thing that was done in Philadelphia may possibly be done in New York and Tammany have in store for it a surprise such as shattered the intellect of the Quaker City machine.

If President McCurdy, who knows nothing about the Mutual Insurance company's affairs, was worth \$150,000 a year, how much would a man have been worth who knew all about the business? A million a year, surely.

BENEFITS WIDELY EXTENDED.

EVEN AS FAR BACK EAST as Minnesota newspapers are counting on benefits as a result of the Lewis and Clark exposition. The Minneapolis Journal says that the drawing power of the exposition has been a surprise to people there and to the railroads in particular, and that the low rates and the desire to see the extreme northwest sent tens of thousands to the coast where only thousands were expected. After commenting further on the liberality of the railroads and the desirable class of passengers carried, the Journal remarks: "Large numbers of young people have availed themselves of this opportunity to see the far west and many of them have been so attracted by it that probably nothing has ever happened better calculated to draw population of the best kind westward and locate it all the way from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast."

There may be something in this view, and certainly we of the Pacific northwest will begrudge Minnesota and the Dakotas none of the benefits resulting from the fair, but we think that those who visited and inspected this farther northwest will generally prefer it, chiefly, perhaps, on account of the difference in climate, to those states.

The Tacoma Ledger, to come nearer home, after alluding to the many opportunities in and around that city, says: "That the exposition has turned the eyes of hundreds of such men, and particularly of young men, to Tacoma is beyond question."

We shall read testimony of the same kind from time to time not only in all parts of Oregon, but in all parts of the Pacific northwest. The eyes of the country have been turned to this region as they have never been before, and as they could have been in no other way.

Shake, Pendleton! Howdy, Athena and Milton! You're looking fine, Walla Walla! What's the word, Prescott? That you, Waitsburg? Dayton, old boy, how's the family? Glad to see you all.

the greatest need of your county?" and his invariable reply was "More people and better roads," and by way of explanation he would add: "More people mean smaller farms and better cultivation, bigger crops and greater profits. Better roads mean more people, smaller

farms, enhanced values of real estate, less expense in marketing products, better profits for the farmer, rural mail delivery, better schools, better social advantages, better everything that makes life worth living." Does it occur to the average citizen that these words were

pretty well put?