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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

E. H. WOODWARD, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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The first vote of the Oregon legislators for United States senator will be taken next Tuesday, January 22.

Simon says "thumbs down," and the people are waiting to see how many of our honorable legislators will "wiggle waggle."

England is making extensive preparation for the government of the subdued (?) Boer in South Africa. It seems that John Bull has yet to find out that "there's catching before hanging."

Oregon's Electoral college met at the state capital Monday and formally cast the vote of the state for McKinley and Roosevelt. Three of the electors, Messrs. Furnish, Paxton and Fullerton will carry the vote to Washington.

The Filipino insurrection is set down correctly by Judge Taft as "a conspiracy of murder, threats and assassination by a small number of Filipino's in arms against their own people." And that is what democratic assemblies have been resolving in favor of so long.

In the last month of the nineteenth century, under republican administration there was paid off about $2,000,000 of the national debt. Up to date, we are the only people that can conduct a war and pay off old debts at the same time. And not every poor man has a "soldier strapped to his back" either. Great is Uncle Sam!

We have received a handsome and extensive souvenir of Union county, gotten up by the LaGrande Investment Company, which speaks eloquently for the enterprise and resources of that section of Eastern Oregon. As a profitable advertisement it cannot be surpassed and we recommend it to the perusal of the Newberg Development Company for pointers.

The last Republican convention in Multnomah county indorsed Senator Simon as "Multnomah county's representative in the United States senate." That is correct. Simon represents Multnomah county, McBride represents Oregon, Multnomah included. Should Corbett be elected, Multnomah county would have two representatives in the United States senate instead of one.—West Side.

A London daily paper has given it out very plainly and candidly that the English have more to fear from an American invasion, from a mechanical and industrial standpoint, than they have to fear from a Boer invasion of Cape Colony in South Africa, but adds that it serves the Britishers right for their discouragement of inventors and their neglect of the exponents of progress. A Yankee would have tumbled to this some time ago.

Realizing that they will have to get a hustle on, to keep pace with nineteenth century advancement, scientists are losing no time in the first few days of the twentieth, in setting a dizzy pace. Tesla has already come to the front with a discovery(?) that the residents of planet Mars are signaling us, and he calmly announces his intention of talking back at them. He will do Uncle Sam a practical turn just now by getting some pointers on canal building.

The following editorial which appeared in the Oregonian a few years ago is especially applicable just now, though we fail to notice anything like it appearing at present in the columns of the big daily. "The proceedings of the legislature fully demonstrate the power of one man—that man is Joe Simon. The republican party is Joe Simon and Joe Simon is the republican party. The time will come that there will be such a revolution among the people of Oregon that the republican party in Oregon will be buried out of sight, if this one-man power contiues," The people would like to know when Harvey will receive his second sight.

Always interesting, though often scandalous, the senatorial fights which occur these weeks all over the country, give promise of unusual interest and excitement. One third of the U. S. senate goes out every two years, which leaves thirty vacancies to be filled by state legislatures. Some of these vacancies have already been filled this year, mostly in the Southern states, but some of the closest contests are now on in full heat. One of the notable struggles is taking place in Illinois where eight or ten candidates are out against the present incumbent, Shelby M. Cullom. Another is in Nebraska where there are two vacancies to fill and plenty of "ready" material with which to fill them. In Pennsylvania, Quay is making the fight of his life, with chances slightly in his favor. Other warm contests are on in Colorado, Montana, Delaware, Minnesota, Kansas, and—Oregon. Before these are all settled, some will probably end in hold-ups and dead locks, with the result that the clamor for a direct vote of United States senators will increase in volume.

An eastern paper in reviewing the colossal gifts made to educational institutions of the United States in the past year, dwells upon the vast sums given to leading universities such as Chicago, Washington, Brown, Clark, Yale, Harvard and Columbia by millionaries, the total sum aggregating about $35,000,000. Such munificent giving to such institutions is laudable certainly, but not deserving of the highest praise. The motive is not always an unselfish one by any means, and often princely institutions are founded more to serve as a monument to a name than for the noble ends they may serve. To us, there is a far better example in the unselfish giving of such a man as Dr. Pearson of Chicago. His wealth, instead of flowing into the maelstrom of some university, goes where it is most needed, and best used—to the small colleges all over the country. Ten thousand dollars to a small, but deserving college is productive of as much good as a million to some universities, and is appreciated far more. A gift to the big university enables a few to become specialists in certain directions, while a gift to the small colleges enables the many to awake to a better realization of life—to breathe in a wider atmosphere. As a result, while the name of Rockefeller will be honored, the name of Dr. Pearson will be revered.

Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman catholic church, gave an address at Baltimore a few days ago in which he eloquently reviewed the past century. In the course of it he gave utterance to the following words, which could hardly be improved upon, from a Quaker standpoint: "May God so guide our legislators and statesmen that they may never be betrayed into intimating European governments by the establishment of formidable standing armies. God forbid that we, ourselves, flushed with recent victories, should ever become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism, but may we always follow the traditions of the fathers of the republic. Hitherto we exhibit to the world a beautiful spectacle. Europeans, accustomed at home to meet a soldier or gen d'arme at every corner, on arriving in this country have been filled with surprise and admiration that a nation of so vast an extent and with such an immense population contains an army of only 25,000 men. They have been forcibly impressed that they can travel from Maine to California without meeting a single soldier. They see that every citizen of the United States is a soldier without uniform, engaged in the active pursuits of life and ready at a moment's notice to defend his country. They would feel that we are a strong nation, because we cheerfully bow to the majesty of the law and are not confronted and intimidated by military straps. May this fair picture never be defaced."

MR. BUTT'S VOTE FOR SENATOR.

The first vote for United States Senator which will be taken on next Tuesday will be watched with a good deal of interest and especially the vote of Hon. Clarence Butt.

Previous to the time the county convention was held last June Mr. Butt stated in very positive terms to a representative of the Graphic that he considered Mr. Corbett to be too old a man for the place, that he was friendly to McBride and that between the two he would vote for the latter if he should be returned to the legislature. Others say he made similar statements to them.

The Corbett men throughout the country did all they could to prevent Mr. Butt's nomination and on the day of the convention when he felt sure of his nomination he defied the Corbett men to defeat him. He was easily nominated and it was considered throughout the country and state as a McBride victory. His election followed, although some of the Corbett men throwed off on him at the polls.

The Corbett men are now claiming that Mr. Butt will vote for their man. Just what they base their claims on they have not given out.

The Graphic has always regarded Mr. Butt as a conservative man and one who would be so guarded in any statement he might make to his friends previous to an election that he would cheerfully and manfully stand by it afterward. The Corbett men are certainly mistaken on counting on Mr. Butt to help them out but his vote will be watched with a good deal of interest.

MAKE A CLEAN FIGHT.

There is no use talking, the people of Oregon do not want H. W. Corbett for United States senator. If today Oregon could do as it would like—select a senator by direct vote—Corbett would get but a small fraction of the popular vote. Here is where the infamy attaches to election of senators by the legislature.

The man with money to throw at the birds and wants to spend it for political glory shakes a few bills at legislative weaklings—and every state has them—and the thing is done.

Corbett's friends know that in an open, fair fight Corbett would not stand a ghost of a show. It is in the secret ways where the clink of coin is a silent but effective force in giving to some aspirants the honors they could never achieve in open fight.

We take it that this is the method that the Oregonian wants pursued and is what it pleases to term a "dignified and amicable way" of selecting a senator. We do not know who is to be the next senator but we do know to a certainty that if the Oregon legislature is not drawn into a secret caucus the man selected will not be Corbett. Let the Oregon legislature go on record this time for decency and integrity; let the fight be made in the open and let the best man win. That is what the people of Oregon expect and that is what the legislators are elected to do.—Eugene Register.

THE SPIRIT OF PEACE.

It was discouraging before the outbreak of our war with Spain, and also preceeding the British attack on the Transvaal, that so many clerical voices were raised for war and so many churches were made to ring with excited and exciting appeals to the war spirit. In both countries it was noticed as a remarkable condition that ministers of the gospel and women were prominent in urging war. No one has ever accounted for the enthusiasm for war that has been frequently shown by women. They cannot feel the rapture of the fight. They cannot take part in camp and march, and feel the shock of battle. They are liable to lose their protectors, their sons, their friends. The hard consequences of war fall heavily upon them. Yet on occasion they are foremost in urging carnage. It will be remembered that when President McKinley seemed about to get for Cuba by diplomacy all that war finally secured the students of a young ladies' seminary in New York wired him that course and savage telegram, "To hell with diplomacy."

Perhaps this tendency, which seems unnatural in women, is natural after all. Women admire strength, courage and adventure in men, and fear that in long maintained peace these qualities may decline and get stale. So they are impelled by the constitution of their sex to urge a revival in the hard school of war.

We have never seen any explanation, psychological or otherwise, of the existence of a war spirit among the clergy. But it is among them. It flashed up vividly before our Civil War, North and South, and when the struggle came Bishops put by their shepherd's crook and took up the sword to fight.

We are glad to read in the many sermons that have been preached in this country on the meeting and the parting of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a reappearance of the spirit of peace on earth and good will toward men.

The pulpits of all the Christian sects have spoken for peace. Cardinal Gibbons has spoken for his church in very impressive language and has suggested much that may well be studied by his countrymen. His picture of a nation so devoted to order and law that the mailed hand is unseen in its affairs, and a large army is not needed in its administration, is one that must impress the hopeful and thoughtful American.

Indeed the country may well begin now to encourage the dove of peace to return and nest among us.

Civilization should have better work to do than training men to kill each other. Perhaps in a few years the world may advance so far that a peace conference may meet, deliberate and not be as barren of results as the last.

The Cardinal is too optimistic and kind to his own times in one respect. There is not much evidence to support his claim that war is more human than of old. It is true armies care better for their wounded, and enemies in battle are equally served in the same hospital and by the same surgeon. But in Egypt, in South Africa, in our own stormy possessions and in China, the armies of Christian nations have charged against them offenses against humanity that rank with any which are recorded in history. Let the stain be removed by return to the ways of peace.

There are indications that this republic is ready to set the example. Our high-minded policy in China, contrasted with the high-handed policy of others, is a cheerful sign. On that far field spark and tinder have been dangerously associated for months. It has sometimes seemed sure that they would ignite a world warfarer, involving Europe and Asia in a more sanguinary struggle than the world has seen. But, thanks to the sense of humanity and equity at Washington, the crisis seems to be passing, and the interests of peace will be much advanced when it finally disappears.—San Francisco Call.

INDUSTRIAL CONSOLIDATIONS.

The consolidation of capital into so-called trusts reached its highest development in 1899, in which year the aggregate capitalization of industrial combinations amounted to $2,500,000,000. Last year there was a marked decline in such consolidations, the aggregate capitalization being about $945,000,000. The chief cause of this decline was the enormous mass of industrial securities created the previous year, which so glutted the market that promoters found it almost impossible to induce underwriters to finance their projects, so that many attempted consolidations had to be abandoned. The appearance of new competition also had something to do with it, though how potent an influence this exerted cannot easily be determined. It is the judgement, however, of some careful observers of the new competitive movement that while it has not yet attained its full proportions, enough has already been accomplished to demonstrate that any fear that American industry was to be dominated by monopoly is with few exceptions needless.

The New York Journal of Commerce says the history of combinations shows that the suppression of competion is almost impossible and where it seems to be effected it is of brief duration. "Capital," remarks that paper, "is accumulating with unprecedented rapidity; it must find investment; it goes into the fields where the trusts are reaping large harvests and where most of them are experiencing some competition from concerns not taken into the original combination. The new concerns have two advantages; they are not over capitalized and overcapitalization is an advantage only where the main purpose is stock speculation. The new concerns have the further advantage of having entirely new machinery. The new combinations have absorbed plants much of whose machinery is old. The competitors have the latest machinery there is." The opinion of the Journal of Commerce is that the combination as a manufacturer of common stocks for purposes of speculation has had its day, that combinations will hereafter be formed primarily for economic reasons, but of these it has been proved that competition is almost impossible of suppression and the economies of centralized control have been overestimated.

It may be a sound view that most of the industrial combinations are doomed to eventful failure, under the operation of natural economic laws which they appear to violate and from the force of competition, but it would seem to be unwise and unsafe to leave wholly to these agencies the solution of the trust problem. Something may certainly be done through legislation to regulate the combinations and to at least lesson the power for oppression and exaction they now possess. Natural economic laws will assuredly assert themselves in time. Doubtless it is not possible, in most cases, to entirely suppress competition. Yet much can be done to protect the public against the rapacity of the monopolistic combinations by judicious legislation and the demand for this should be heeded by congress and by the state legislatures. —Omaha Bee.

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Land Office at Oregon City, Ore., Nov. 5, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on January 29, 1901, viz: Henry Giertson, alias Heinrich H. Goertzen. H. E. No. 10240, for the lot 1 of Section 28, T 3 S., R 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Ludwig Adolf, of Newberg, Oregon,
Thomas Parrish, of " "
George Wenger, of " "
William Parrish, of " "

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