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ADVICE FROM WASHINGTON.
Mr. Matthews has sent a Macedonian cry to Washington. That is to say, the Oregonian's Washington correspondent has been instructed to get the interviews of prominent republicans advising the Oregon republicans, in effect, to stand in with Jack Matthews.

There is one republican who will not be interviewed or quoted on the Oregon election, more than other political matters, and that is the President. The Washington correspondent so states, and then proceeds to inform us of the President's supposed anxiety.

But after all, what means this plain effort to transfer the Multnomah county controversy to Washington? It means simply that the Matthews ticket needs help from abroad. It is not standing up for itself. It is not going in on its own merits.

Now these gentlemen are doubtless good politicians in their respective bullwicks. But they don't know anything about Multnomah County politics. They would probably like to hear of a victory for the Matthews ticket, because they would assimilate it to a real republican victory.

It is a very safe plan for each community to care for its own internal affairs. In national elections national matters can be discussed. But let us consider now whether we wish to perpetuate a machine invented specially to eliminate the influence of the people in their own domestic government.

And if the Matthews machine be successful, we are no better off even in state and national concerns. It would interpose itself between the republicans and their party, between the people and their national government. What man net of the machine would have anything to say at Washington?

He might have a party record as straight as that of the Matthews men is crooked; be upright, clean and honest. Yet it would avail him nothing. If he is not of the gang he would be shut out.

The result may be easily predicted. If Matthews would not admit your representatives to any participation in your own local convention or your own executive committee, think you he will be more liberal in his influence at the national capital? There is good reason for members of the Matthews machine to support it but for nobody else.

RECOGNIZING THE SOLDIERS.
The machine campaigners have much to say in honor of the brave men who wore the blue during the Civil War and of those who so nobly responded to the call to arms in 1898.

Why this solicitude for the gray-haired veterans of 1861 and the young men who

went to the Philippines in 1898 with the Second Oregon Regiment? If so interested in their welfare, why were they not given some slight recognition when the opportunity was offered and a chance given to put at least one candidate representing the soldiers on the ticket? No! When it came to recognition the old soldier was relegated to the rear as unworthy of notice.

It was different when the Citizens' ticket was nominated—not by a machine, but by the free voice of men interested in giving to Multnomah County and the City of Portland a ticket that would commend itself to the good judgment of all honest, self-respecting citizens. On this ticket the veterans of 1861 have their representative in Dr. S. J. Barber, candidate for the Legislature. On this ticket the heroes of the Second Oregon Regiment have their representatives—Captain Charles E. McDonnell, candidate for Assessor, and Robert J. O'Neil, candidate for Justice of the Peace in this city.

WHAT IS AT STAKE?
A casual observer here in Oregon would be surprised at the quietude of the campaign. If reports can be relied upon in Washington, however, much more anxiety among cabinet officers, senators, and representatives is manifest. Indeed, it is even intimated that the President himself is deeply concerned. Why should such be the case? The answer is simple. Oregon has nothing at stake in this issue.

But the President's whole administration, the elections of all the United States senators and the complexion of the next house of representatives depends upon the result in Oregon. At least the Washington dispatches are to that effect. Should fusion win the Philippines are lost. Should McGinn be defeated, the ship subsidy will be lost.

Mr. Scott once said that Mr. Fulton is a geographical impossibility. But now Charley has been drawing some maps of his own. The Matthews legislature ticket can now say whether Chairman Lewis was right or wrong.

Mr. Fulton, for U. S. senator. Now you know for whom you are to vote.

WORTH PASSING ALONG.
"I wonder if we'll have any more queer boarders, such as we had last year," said Farmer Courtassel.

J. P. MORGAN'S NEW DOCTRINE
In effect, if not by doctrine, the people of this country have recently had submitted to them a doctrine that is subversive of what has heretofore been regarded as the demonstrated science of economics.

Great Droughts in England.
The first great drought on record happened in 678 and the two succeeding years, when, according to the records, there was practically no rainfall in England. In 879 the springs of England were dried up and it was impossible for men to work in the open air.

Foreign Population.
Boston is a shade more foreign than Chicago. It has 31.1 per cent of foreign born, while Chicago has only 24.9 per cent. But New York is more foreign than either. The percentage of foreign born is 37 per cent. These three run a close race for the lead. San Francisco comes in with 31.2 per

both of railways and industrial institutions, indicated that he has promulgated a new system of economics, and essential to that system is not true that he has overturned all previous conceptions for the scientists? Is community of interest for one to do with his own as he will? Is not this rather a more correct definition of the term: Mr. Morgan's community of interest is for owners of railway and other industrial institutions to thwart the explicitly expressed will of the people in their anti-trust legislation?

Has any man a reasonable doubt that the American people have desired for for many years to curb the growing power of trusts? Is there not upon the statute books a law of that intent? Is not that law heartily endorsed by nine out of ten of the American people? Indeed, do they not show a strenuous wish to have the law enforced? And is it not true that they look with disfavor upon all attempts to violate it? And is it not true that, notwithstanding this expressed will of the people, Mr. Morgan and his associates have persistently striven to overthrow and disregard the law?

There is an outcry now against anarchy, and this outcry is none too vehement, but is not Mr. Morgan's course and that of his associates anarchy, pure and simple? Now comes Judge Williams and repudiates the republican platform on the fee system. He says the issue is insignificant. That will be news to Mr. Dunbar, to him a \$30,000 issue is quite significant.

The Oregonian says: "The feature of the game, as the baseball people put it, is Chamberlain." That's what we think. Furnish isn't in it. The Oregonian is disposed to take its "predictions of the campaign outcome at par value." That's good, but nobody else does.

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WORTH PASSING ALONG.
"There has been an awful lot of talk about 'plain duty.' What does it all mean?" "That depends upon who uses the phrase. One's 'plain duty,' according to his own idea, is what he wants to do, and, according to the ideas of others, it's what he doesn't want to do."—Chicago Post.

Forty-seven 'I's.'
Since Andy Johnson's day, when one of his annual messages to Congress exhausted the supply of "cap" I's in the government printing office, nobody in Washington has touched that record. Representatives Jones of Washington is said to be in training for it, however. The first page in the Congressional Record of Thursday last carried a report of Mr. Jones' speech on reciprocity with Cuba. These extracts do not complete the list of "eggs" by any means:

I am a new member. I have no hesitation. I have been here. I have the honor. I believe I shall. I do feel. I must take. I have not spoken much. I believe more in action. I feel it my duty. I feel that in opposing. I respect and honor. I would have no hesitation. I and I alone am responsible. In the first 42 lines of the speech the capital letter "I" occurs 47 times.

Speed of Engines.
Within a few years the accuracy in the production of both flat and round surfaces has been so increased that the speed of engines has been multiplied by three. With the accurate bearings of the present the triple speed gives less trouble from heating and cutting than did the slow speed of former years.

FACTS IN THE CASE

WHO IS JACK'S CANDIDATE?
The consuming inquiry among a large number of voters is this: Who is Jack's candidate for United States Senator? For whom is his legislative ticket "put up"? Who is he hidden? Mr. Maya, who introduced the law giving to conventions the right to bring before the people a candidate for the United States Senate, was present in that convention. Neither he nor any one else presented a name.

WHOSE TICKET IS IT?
I'm Charlie from down by the sea, and that ticket is "put up" for me; Scott may think it's his, but confound his glum phis. He will find he is not "to be." I live where the green waters flow. Where commercial winds naturally blow. The one only place, a great city should grace. If they only would give it a show.

There's a little town further up stream, And the people who live up there seem to imagine that they are the whole of the play. But I'll show them that's simply a dream. For the river is chock full of sand. So am I—when in office I land. No vessel shall try to get up sq high. And Astoria shall lead the whole band.

I'm Sol; I live on the Willamette, And I do not wish Fulton to dam it. So I think I'm the man who can alter that plan; I've a knife—and into him I'll jam it. And besides that my own weather eye is quickly set on the pie; This talk about Scott, it is purely dead talk. And Solomon—dammit, is sly.

I'm Binger, and though far away, From all those concerned in the fray, I—well it depends—in the hands of my friends I still am—and there I will stay. I am not and never shall be, A candidate—so not for me, Has the ticket been fixed; I never have mixed. Not at all, with the candidates—see!

My business takes all of my time; My calling—I make it sublime, Is a more precious thing than the crown of a king. And each copy is just half a dime. But still you'll permit me to say In—quite an indifferent way, That Fulton's not in it, and Hirsch can not win it. As for Herman—he only can brag.

Oh, no, no—he is out of the orbit; Truth is, I'll resist, but the boys will insist. And I'll be obliged to absorb it. GEER— I'm from Waldo, and straight as it pines. And my star of ascendancy shines. 'Tis not the false gleam of political scheme A runner may read through the lines. I know no machine and no slate On no boss do I servilely wait; Politicians are dumb, 'fore the people I come. I am their's, and not Jack's candidate.

Met His Match.
This story on Chauncey M. Depew is too good to be original, but the Senator must be in it, just as Lincoln was in all the stories of a post period. A tramp met the Senator and asked him in that easy, velvet-tongued way: "Would you kindly assist a—" etc. Chauncey, of course, is an easy mark, and as he fanned himself after extracting the quarter, the tramp inquired: "And who may I say was so kind-hearted?" "Oh, never mind. That's all right." "But in after years, when I recall those whose tender hearts—" "Never mind, my good fellow!" "Then I cannot accept it, sir. I must let my friends know—" "Well, tell 'em it was Grover Cleveland and let it go at that."

Why They Hissed the Orchestra
A good story comes from the gallery-god element that frequents one of the Portland theaters, that really deserves to be printed. One of these boys recently said of an Italian opera company: "Ye see, dere's allus a villain in mos' o' de plays wot a feller sees, an' we's got waster doin' de hissin' act when he showed up. 'Well, in de vore opery, dere wasn't no villain, so we jest had to his g'er on chestry becuz here wasn't nuthin' else ter do. See?"

Almshouse Fare.
The 2000 inmates of the New York almshouse last year were fed at a per capita of about 10 cents a day. These persons lived on bread and coffee for breakfast, bread and tea for dinner, and bread and tea for supper, without sugar, butter or vegetables.

SOCIAL PORTLAND

Mrs. E. I. A. Gending will go to San Francisco this week to visit friends for an indefinite period. Mrs. T. L. Bykes of Fargo, N. D., is in the city to visit her mother, Mrs. E. H. Thompson, and her sister, Mrs. J. E. Warlein. She will probably remain throughout the summer.

Mrs. L. B. Stearns is visiting her daughter in Tacoma. Mrs. T. T. Gear has been re-elected president of the Salem Woman's Club. Mrs. R. A. Booth of Eugene is visiting friends in this city. Mrs. E. A. Wheeler of San Francisco is the guest of Portland relatives.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church met this afternoon and heard a most interesting lecture by Dr. Maud Allen of India. Dr. Allen spent several years in India doing missionary work and her manner of telling of conditions there is intensely interesting. She describes the details of the work and tells facts that the majority of such speakers always overlook. She delivered an address before the North Pacific Board of Missions in this city recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adrian Epping entertained a large number of friends last night at their home in the Mulkey building, the event being marked with an unusual brilliancy. About 150 invitations were issued and the rooms were consequently filled with a gay party, who enjoyed the festivities to the fullest. Mrs. Epping was assisted in receiving by Miss Cahlin, Miss Kathryn Cronin, Miss Conway and Miss Rollis. The reception room was delightfully arranged in pink and green. The parlors were especially pretty with their decorations of red streamers and carnations and the many green plants. What was played during the early part of the evening and after refreshments were served, all present participated in the cotillon. The younger folk danced during the entire evening, music being furnished by Parsons' orchestra. The hall was decorated with a beautiful combination of yellow and green and brightened by a large flag suspended from the center of the ceiling and smaller flags draped on the sides of the wall and over the doorway. The drapery around the walls made of Oregon grape and yellow streamers gave an artistic finish to the decoration, and an abundance of Scotch broom was also admirably placed. A feature of the evening was the delightful music rendered.

FROG FARM IN CANADA.
Frog farming as an industry is assuming large proportions in many parts of Canada. Not only are large shipments of frogs' legs made from this country to the United States, but there is a growing demand for the luxury in many of the large centers of the Dominion. One of the most successful frog farms is in Ontario. Last year it produced 5,000 pounds of dressed frogs' legs and 7,000 living frogs for scientific purposes and for stocking other waters. The Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario reports that in the past year a number of applications were made to the government for leases of lands suitable for this industry. No licenses were, however, granted, as it was found that the territory concerned was already being farmed by a number of people. It is safe to assume that in the very near future much land now idle will be stocked with frogs. All that is necessary for this purpose is to place a few paired breeders in the water. Natural food is almost always present in sufficient amount for successful growth. The species considered here to be most profitable, on account of its size, is the Eastern bullfrog, Rana satesbiana, which reaches a length of more than eight inches. It begins to breed at the end of three years, is very productive and reaches a marketable size in four or five years. Only the hind legs are marketed, and they average half a pound a pair in weight. They are worth 25 cents a pound, at times, to the producer, and American dealers take as many as Canada can supply.—New York Sun.

ODD AND INTERESTING.
Nicaragua's latest purchase for her navy is the obsolete German war vessel Arminius, which, being 30 years old, was about to be broken up at Hamburg. An earthworm 23 feet long was drawn up from an old pile by the water side, at Weymouth, England. It had the color and thickness of an ordinary worm. Considerable excitement has been caused in French official circles by the action of the Japanese Government in recalling all their officers at present in France. A motor omnibus may now be seen plying in London streets. The vehicle is run as an experiment by the Road Car Company between Hammersmith Broadway and Oxford Circus. By the completion of the reservoir system of irrigation in the district will be assured of irrigation in both Summer and Winter. The cost is to be defrayed by an increase upon the land tax. The board of the Metropolitan Railway Company, London, has let a contract for their electrical power station at Neasden, to the British Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Company, limited. Engineers have reported favorably for a railroad to Port Clarence, Alaska, on Bering Straits, which is to be one of the links of the railroad to Asia. With a line of steel lighters across the straits, about 30 miles, San Francisco will be brought within 18 days of St. Petersburg.

PARIS GOWNS.
Two distinguishing gowns recently from Paris show combinations of wool veiling and thin taffeta. The skirts are of the veiling and the coats, in the Louis XV. style, are of taffeta. Cluny lace is used profusely on these gowns, and wherever a bow can be attached with any degree of an excuse there it appears in long loops tied tightly in the center. Turquoise blue, pastel pink, cream, white, cherry red and blue costumes in other colors will be conspicuous at the resorts this season. Especially will they be worn in the morning. If you get one, see that it is lavishly ornamented with cream guttural lace, medallions in applique effects and arabesque designs done in white cotton braid or stitched bands of the pique. The Parisian gowns of this fabric are generously decorated, and as to their fit—well, they are tailored to the daintiest finish.

NOT IN THE USUAL STYLE.
The railroad reporter of a Kansas newspaper who was detailed to report an orchestra concert turned in his report as follows: "Adolph Rosenbecker is the conductor of the Chicago orchestra and engineer as well. He would open up the throttle and as one, the entire orchestra would start off as evenly as any vented passenger train that ever carried a millionaires. No head-end collisions, no disconnected draw-bars, no dropping brake-beams, nothing but sunbeams all the way. Then, when a station was ahead, Mr. Adolph would raise his hands above his head and slowly cause them to descend. That would mean to put an air; then noiselessly the brakes would work, and gradually the whole train would slow down, down, until a full stop was reached, and only a little yinon away in the corner would vibrate just enough to tell that the steam was still alive. Again Mr. Rosenbecker would raise his hands. That means 'all aboard.' Again the throttle would open, and soon the whole orchestra would be tearing along at 60 miles an hour, with everything clear ahead."

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