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GOVERNOR GEER'S MESSAGE.
 The inaugural message of Governor Geer, delivered on 10th inst., is a most striking and forceful state paper. It "strikes out from the shoulder," and strikes hard, in several places; but we believe there are few words or sentences in it that a great majority of the people will not thank Governor Geer for employing. It is plain talk from a plain man of the people, voicing honest sentiments and demands.

Mr. Geer says "there is no demand, and therefore no necessity, for any great amount of general legislation." Very correct. He gives emphasis to these remarks in words that cannot be misunderstood. He thinks a thirty-day session is sufficient. It is amply sufficient. He protests against the employment of useless committee clerks, and does it in a way to make the protest seem entirely justifiable, which it is.

He favors legislation for the protection of food fishes. He is inclined to think we should have a railroad commissioner, appointed by the governor or elected by the people—but he is not insistent on this point. He favors the relief of the supreme court. He hopes for road legislation that will give us permanent highways. Vain hope! There is only one way, and this legislature will not adopt it.

Mr. Geer recommends, as Senator McBride did when he was secretary of state, that convicts and insane patients be conveyed to the penitentiary and asylum by regular employees of those institutions; and he gives good reasons. The message, as a whole, is worthy of much more extended comment; but we print it in full elsewhere, and we shall take occasion to refer to it again and again.

Oregon's poultry business has grown enormously in the past few years. But it ought to double many times yet. With enough incubators and brooders intelligently attended to, it will be one of the biggest things in the state.

We hope the members of the next legislature, 1901, will be able to ride out through the orchard district, south of the city, on motor cars. They will, if the property holders along the proposed line will do their part. The Southern Pacific has made a cut in the freight rates on east-bound rice from Pacific coast points. This is to allow uncleaned Japan rice to be brought into this country, milled here, and sent to the Eastern states to compete with that imported at New York. There are several mills in San Francisco, and at least one in Portland. The other transcontinental railroads will presumably grant the same concession. This ought to build up a large industry in this line on our coast, and thus help to still further decrease the aggregate import-



A thoroughly healthy girl means happy wifehood and good public motherhood. A new fangled prudery prevents many girls from learning things that they ought to know before they assume the duties of matrimony and maternity. Athletics alone will not make a young woman thoroughly healthy. The wise counsel of a good mother or some older woman are indispensable. The best and noblest mission of a woman is to bear and rear healthy, intelligent children. In order to do this, she must be healthy and strong in a womanly way. Both the intellectual and physical future of her children depend largely upon the mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for women, wives and mothers. It is intended to do but one thing and does that one thing thoroughly. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood and makes them strong, healthy, virile, vigorous and elastic. Taken during the time of preparation, it banishes the trials and dangers of maternity. It insures the well being of the mother and the robust health of the child. It is the greatest of nerve tonics and nerve builders. Thousands of women have told the story of its marvelous accomplishments. Good medicine dealers sell it and will not advise a substitute in place of it.

In a letter to Dr. Pierce, Mr. C. A. McDonald, of New York City, writes: "I have been acquainted with W. C. Lee, M. D., an old practitioner. He said he was a college chum of yours, but that you went to Europe to the best hospitals, while he commenced practice; that for thirty years you were considered one of the leading physicians in New York State, and he considered your remedies better than all others, and prescribed them daily in his practice. On the strength of this commendation I tried your 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Pelleter's.' The 'Favorite Prescription' has acted like magic in cases of irregular and painful monthly periods, a few doses only being necessary to restore the natural function. The 'Pelleter's' have proven an infallible cure for sick and bilious headache."

In paper covers, at one-cent stamps; cloth binding, ten cents extra. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Kidney Complexion.

The pale, sallow, sunken-cheeked, distressed-looking people you so often meet are afflicted with "Kidney Complexion." Their kidneys are turning to a papyrus color. So is their complexion. They may also have indigestion, or suffer from sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia, brain trouble, nervous exhaustion and sometimes the heart acts badly. The cause is weak, unhealthy kidneys. Usually the sufferer from kidney disease does not find out what the trouble is until it is almost too late, because the first symptoms are so like mild sickness that they do not think they need a medicine or a doctor until they find themselves sick in bed. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root will build up and strengthen their weak and diseased kidneys, purify their diseased, kidney-poisoned blood, clear their complexion and soon they will enjoy better health. You can get the regular sizes at the drug store, at fifty cents and one dollar, or you may first prove for yourself the wonderful virtues of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, by sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the Oregon Statesman.

tations at New York, as compared with the rest of the country—by making an increase here. The duty on uncleaned rice is approximately three-fourths of a cent a pound lower than on the cleaned article, the former being one and one-quarter cents, and the latter two cents—affording protection to our labor engaged in preparing it for market, coming in competition with Japs and Chinese making at 10 to 25 cents a day.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

"FORTUNATELY, AS IT SEEMS TO ME, THERE IS NO DEMAND AND, THEREFORE, NO NECESSITY FOR ANY GREAT AMOUNT OF GENERAL LEGISLATION. THE CONDITION OF THE STATE DOES NOT REQUIRE IT. NO RADICAL CHANGES ARE NEEDED ANYWHERE, AND DURING THE PENDING SESSION I ADVISE EVERY LEGISLATOR TO BE CAREFUL AS TO WHAT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INTERESTS HE UNDERTAKES TO AFFECT BY HIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION. THE MOST SEARCHING INVESTIGATION WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO RECALL A PERIOD DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WHEN THERE WAS SO LITTLE ADVERSE CRITICISM OF EXISTING CONDITIONS BY THE PEOPLE OR THE PRESS, OR WHEN THERE WAS SO LITTLE DEMAND FOR ANY KIND OF NEW LEGISLATION."—Governor Geer's Message.

Our friend, Representative McCulloch, of Marion, has introduced a bill in the legislature proposing a sort of co-operative fire insurance scheme by the school districts. We are opposed to this bill, for two reasons. First, it would prove a failure. Second, it would not be a good thing if it proved a success as to its operations. We will suppose the bill now a law. Then suppose one of the public school buildings in Salem were burned down. Then let the directors of this school district set about to collect the insurance. Each district hereabouts would be obliged to make a special levy to meet its proportion of the loss. But suppose some of them should refuse. Or suppose the warrants of many of the districts were not worth for. Can the reader and legislator not see that there would be interminable muddles and confusion in case of destructive fires? The weightier reason, it appears to us, is the one involved in the truism: "That government governs best that governs least." If it is not the business of the state to undertake to do anything that can be done as well or better by its citizens in their private capacities, there is no dearth of reliable insurance companies, "old line" and co-operative. School districts can now insure their property if they want to, or leave it uninsured if that is their wish. Here is another case, a pluribus unum, where the proper thing is to let well enough alone.

Governor Geer gave some fatherly advice to the new members of the legislature—speaking from ripe experience. His advice ought to be appreciated—and followed.

THE LOCAL MARKET

The local market quotations yesterday were as follows:
 Wheat—52 cents.
 Oats—35 cents, buying.
 Hay—Cheat, buying, \$8.50@87; oat and wheat, \$8.
 Flour—Salem special, per sack, 90c; per barrel, \$3.40.
 Mill Feed—Bran, per ton, sacked, \$15; shorts, \$14.
 Butter—15¢ 2/3 cents, buying.
 Eggs—Buying, 22 1/2 cents.
 Poultry—Hens, 8 cents per pound; young chickens, 5¢ 1/2.
 Pork—Fat, 5¢ dressed.
 Potatoes—30 cents.
 Apples—30¢ 1/2 cents.
 Jay D. Bowerman came up from Portland on the evening train yesterday.

GOV. GEER'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Legislature Assembly, of the state of Oregon: Elected by my fellow citizens to serve them during the next four years as their chief magistrate, I come before you to assume the official obligation which requires me to support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the state of Oregon and to see that the laws shall be faithfully executed. Deeply conscious of the great responsibility attaching to the position which has been assigned me and profoundly grateful for the expression of confidence in me, which has been so generously shown, I approach the performance of my duties with a clearly defined ambition and intention to serve all the people of Oregon with fairness and with fidelity.

In compliance with a constitutional provision which requires the legislature to meet every two years, you are now assembled for the purpose of considering the wants of the people and of improving their condition wherever it is possible by legislative enactment. By virtue of another requirement of the same instrument it is made the duty of the executive to give an outline of the measures which, in his judgment, should engage the attention of the legislature. In obedience to this mandate, I will ask your consideration of a few suggestions, the heeding of which it is thought will subserve the best interests of the people. Your biennial assemblage is not to be regarded as a period of recreation, but rather as one of work and application. Your coming together is simply a plain business proposition. You are ninety men bearing the great distinction of having been chosen to transact important business for 500,000 people, and the same adherence to the principles of economy that governs you in your private matters should guide you with double force in the care and expenditure of public money. While ours is believed to be one of the most economically administered state governments in the union, the fact furnishes no reason why still further reductions should not be made wherever possible.

Fortunately, as it seems to me, there is no demand and, therefore, no necessity for any great amount of general legislation. The condition of the state does not require it. No radical changes are needed anywhere, and during the pending session I advise every legislator to be careful as to what public or private interest he undertakes to affect by his proposed legislation. The most searching investigation would find it difficult to recall a period during the past twenty-five years when there was so little adverse criticism of existing conditions by the people or the press, or when there was so little demand for any kind of new legislation. The general trend of our law-making efforts during the last few years seems to have been in the interest of the people, and since the world is governed too much anyway, you can, perhaps, pursue no safer policy than to accomplish what little legislation seems necessary within the next thirty days and adjourn without further expense to the state or yourselves.

This consummation is not only desirable, but feasible, in view of the work already done by your honorable bodies during the special session in October last. In view of this, it is shown during the next thirty days would easily meet all the demands of the people, and it is, therefore, earnestly hoped that you will give them a shorter session than the constitutional limit of forty days. Each day you are at the capital, whether in session or not, costs the state more than \$1,000, and since your own compensation is too small to offer any inducement to remain longer than the public interest actually requires, it is hoped that the general wish for an early adjournment will be granted. During the special session in October you appropriated \$28,000 for your own expenses besides \$40,000 for a legislative abortion two years before for which the people did not receive so much as one cent in return. In view of this, it is hoped that we are not now confronted by another appropriation of \$40,000 for a full forty days' session. The various committees appointed to pursue certain lines of investigation during your vacation have worked diligently, and their reports, being now ready, will materially advance your work at the outset. As a rule, the best legislative results are secured during the first few weeks of a session, and if any scheme, job or ill-advised measure succeeds it is always the product of the leisure time which the longer session affords. I am extremely anxious that this legislature shall make a record that will meet the approbation of the people, and there is no taxpayer in the state who would not speak approvingly of an adjournment at the end of a thirty-days' session.

It will not be possible to do so, however, if the usual custom of introducing a flood of bills on all conceivable subjects is to be perpetuated. The number of bills introduced at the average regular session almost, if not quite, equals the whole number of laws on our statute books; and since few of them are of an original nature it follows that, as a rule, they are simply attacks, in one form or another, on existing laws. No sooner does the common citizen become acquainted with what the law is, than a subsequent legislature changes it, and he finds himself in trouble before he knows it. Even the practicing lawyer, with the aid of a large library and the help of the courts, finds it difficult to fathom the meaning of the average legislature, and when this is so what is to become of the working man in the foothills of a distant county who has no assistance in the matter but his weekly newspaper? The interminable multiplicity of conflicting laws is the curse of our legislation, both state and national, and burdens our judiciary whose principal business is to interpret obscure or ambiguous legislative enactments. No law should be passed the intent and effect of which cannot be easily understood by the plain citizen who is patiently building himself and fam-

ily a home in a remote part of the state and thus upholding and strengthening the outposts of civilization. The laws passed here are for his government; he represents a class of people to which nine-tenths of our fellow citizens belong and to whom we are indebted largely for that subjection of seemingly insurmountable difficulties which gave us originally this magnificent inheritance. This citizen and his class should be in your minds at all times during your deliberations, and especially during the third reading of bills. He is engaged today in that struggle which, if successful, will bring our state to that degree of industrial development which we are all hoping to realize in the near future; but his interests are not represented here save as they find expression in your votes in these two chambers. He is never represented by the professional lobbyist and any kind of crooked legislation always results in his injury.

It would be difficult to find better proof of the excellent condition of our state, even without any additional legislation, than is furnished in a public statement made by the distinguished retiring secretary of state only last year. Among other things he said: "There are fewer state officers in Oregon than in most other states and expenses are on a very economical scale. Most of the taxes collected are to carry on municipal and county governments. The rate of taxation for all purposes, municipal, county and state, is lower than the average in other states, and the assessed valuation of property is not more than one-third of its real value, while in nearly all other states property is assessed for taxation at about its full value. For this reason, a 3 per cent tax in Oregon is only about one-third as costly to the owners of real and personal property as is a similar tax to owners of property in neighboring states. The assessed valuation of all property in Oregon for taxation is about \$150,000,000, or little if any more than one-third of its real value, so a 3 per cent tax on that amount is, in fact, no more than about 1 per cent on the actual value."

This is a strong statement, and true, save that as to the tax levy the outgoing board has been compelled to almost double the rate for the ensuing year. This has been found necessary partly because the tax levy last year was too low to supply the needs of the state government, and deficiencies must always be met by an additional tax. Besides, the expenditures authorized by a session of the legislature one year must be charged to the next year. These levies and appropriations necessarily vary from year to year, but this increased tax levy is brought to your attention as a deterrent force in the matter of making appropriations that can, without crippling the state service, be avoided.

It is to be hoped that you will give the people the minimum quantity of legislation at this session. I am disposed to speak with some plainness on this subject for the reason that I have had a somewhat extended service in your ranks and have seen and felt and even been controlled by the tendency to be over-industrious in the matter of new legislation. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that to meet the approbation of your constituents, you must necessarily be conspicuous; sometimes a man's activity results in his own undoing. One of the greatest dangers that confronts you, gentlemen, is the fact that you have forty days at your disposal in which to do less than thirty days' work. The state's prison is not the only place where an abundance of idleness is a sure proscriber of mischief; it is seen in all walks of life.

Assuming, as I believe I have a right to do, that scores of measures are introduced in every session more from the desire to appear industrious than from a sincere wish that they should become laws, the conclusion that it is all wrong is justified by the fact that it goes to swell the expenses of the state printing—a source of public expenditure that already amounts to vastly more than it should. Not only so, but it needlessly occupies the otherwise valuable time of the various committees. This thought naturally leads to the further consideration that this unbecoming introduction of bills adds greatly to the grievous burden which already bears heavily on the army of committee clerks who are dragged here during every session from their homes in the various parts of the state.

THE COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Allow me to say a word here about this matter of clerk hire. My legislative experience reaches back to the regular session 18 years ago and in the meantime I have seen the most meager employment of clerk hire grow into an absolute public evil whose tenacity of life seems to successfully defy the opposition of campaign pledges, platform denunciation and even the public wrath itself. The abuse of this privilege has developed into a public wrong the continuance of which is absolutely without justification, and its abatement, not at some future session, but at this one, involves your reputation and mine for sincerity in the matter of public promises to the people of Oregon. I can go no further, however, than to call your attention to the necessity for its discontinuance in the interests of public economy and the fair treatment of the taxpayers all over the state who can only support their families by constant toil and exposure. These people should never be forgotten when voting money out of the treasury for any purpose, and when you employ, if you do, an army of clerks for whom there is nothing to do, you do an act for which there is no extenuation whatever. The people are not ignorant, and do not require a big game policy at your hands. I believe they are perfectly willing to pay a fair, and even a liberal compensation to officers who perform duties for which there is a public necessity, but it has been shown time and again that more than one-half the standing committees of either house have no more use for a permanent

clerk than they have for a Chinese interpreter.

As a probable means of securing relief to the people in this matter I have investigated the records sufficiently to discover that in 1880 there were employed in the senate 14 clerks and 10 in the house. There were 268 bills introduced in both houses, giving an average of 11 bills to each clerk. In 1882 there were 28 clerks, all told, with 292 bills, giving an average of 10 bills to each clerk. In the session of 1893 there were 153 clerks employed to consider 697 bills, or one clerk to consider every four bills. In 1895 there were 155 clerks employed to properly handle 630 bills, or an average of one clerk to every four bills. Of course, it is not difficult to comprehend the mental and physical exhaustion that must be the portion of a clerk who has been compelled to follow the career of four bills through a session and only forty days to do it in.

In the session of 1895 the number of senate and house clerks proper was only 138, or 15 fewer than the session previous, but, unfortunately, there appeared at the same session a new species called "joint clerks," 17 in number, who drew nearly \$3,000 for "services" and swelled the total number, after all, beyond that of the previous session. To press this question a little nearer home, gentlemen, it becomes necessary to say that while the character and quantity of your work in the special session was very commendable, you employed in both houses 110 clerks to take care of 162 bills, or only one bill and a half to each clerk. The cost of this service was \$7,457 or \$61 for each clerk and \$46 for each bill. Now, admitting that a number of these clerks were employed on investigating committees, the fact will still remain that the average task of each clerk was to look after not more than two bills, and most of these failed to become laws. We would be compelled to go a long way before finding a taxpayer who would grow enthusiastic in support of this sort of business.

The entire reformation of this abuse can be accomplished by a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a chief clerk, under whose direction a force of committee clerks could be detailed for service from committee to committee, as application might be made to him by the chairman of the different committees. There can be no doubt that 50 clerks employed steadily for eight hours each day could easily do all the clerical work required at any session of the legislature.

REVISING THE JOURNALS.

But there is another abuse which has been growing from year to year, and which has still less basis for justification from any point of view. I refer to the appointment of committees to "revise the journals" of the two houses after adjournment. I have served on two such committees and know from experience that they are absolutely worthless as a means of securing the object for which they are ostensibly intended. How is a committee to know when a mistake is found in the proceedings on a certain day, when perhaps six weeks have elapsed since the proceeding was had? And when it is thought a mistake has been discovered, what right has any member of the committee or the committee itself to interpose its recollection as against the record itself? I have never known an instance where this has been done in a case where the correction was of any consequence whatever. The power given to such a committee by the resolution authorizing its appointment is absolute, without any qualification of any kind. The legislature simply delegates to a committee the power to change the record, and the right to change the record is the right to legislate. There is no legislation as to the record. I think it safe to say that to such a committee every member has the right to alter the record, because it has no right to such a right. This being true, there is no use for such a committee. Even the work of preparing the journals for publication by the state printer is done by competent stenographers employed by the secretary of state.

The cost of this work has been increasing from session to session with the same comfortable ratio that has attended the expense of other kinds of clerk hire. In 1893, it cost \$711 in 1893, \$1,300, and in 1895, \$1,459. For correcting the journals of the late session \$200 have already been paid out, with some bills not yet presented.

Extended comment on the necessity for an abatement of these increasing and needless expenditures would be superfluous. The blame cannot be specifically located, but the reformation can be accomplished by a firm determination on the part of each member to return at once to the simple methods that governed legislative bodies in earlier days. The fact that we know it would please the people to do so is all the incentive we should need to insure the effort being crowned with absolute success.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

It is a source of constant regret that so much turmoil exists in many of the institutions located away from the state capital and governed by boards of trustees and boards of agents. There are reasons for believing that much of this is caused by the prevalent idea that the institution should be used as a means of permanently benefiting the town where it is situated. This perversion of intent is harmful in the extreme. Institutions have been located in various sections of the state, not with the expectation that the institution would help the locality, but that the locality would help the institution, and in some instances this interference of local interests cripples the institution, enters the social life of the town, and in some cases has been known to hamper the efficiency of the local public schools. This difficulty could be largely, if not altogether, obviated by providing that not more than two members of a board of trustees or trustees should be appointed from the county where the institution is located. This would make it more nearly a state institution and remove it from the selfish interests of local influences. Besides, these boards are all too large. Three trustees could transact all the business at the school's home, for instance, not only as well, but far better than five do, and, of course, at much less expense. They may be

wisdom in the multiplicity of counties, but the increased wisdom is usually rendered nugatory by the cross purposes and wrangling that generally attend the deliberations of too many counsellors. This was perhaps the view of the framers of our state constitution when they provided that all state institutions should be located at the state capital, where they could be governed by a board composed of a limited number of state officials, who at any time can meet for the transaction of unexpected business, and who have no other calling to divide their attention from the performance of public business. The more nearly a certain business becomes everybody's nobody the more nearly it becomes the state's business. To be sure, this rule cannot be enforced in the case of schools and other institutions located at a distance from the capital, where boards of trustees and trustees are required to serve without compensation, but where the state extends the services of its citizens with out pay it will get better results from the employment of the smallest possible number that will serve the purpose. Wherever it is possible to place and keep the management of a state institution under the control of a board of state officers, who are near it at all times and who have no other lines of business to demand their attention, it should surely be done. In examining the history of the control of our different state institutions, it will be found that the best results have been obtained from those governed by a board composed of a limited number of state officials, while there has been more or less trouble in those whose government is vested in a board of trustees living in different parts of the state and who too often come together on a war footing for the transaction of public business.

FISHERIES.

At the special session you very wisely passed an act to move thoroughly protect the salmon industry of the state. According to its provisions a state fish commission is created whose duty is to "select and locate a suitable site or sites for the construction of fish hatcheries, and to construct thereat such hatcheries as in their judgment will be to the best interest of the fishing industry." The fulfillment of the conditions of this provision will necessitate the appropriation of a sufficient sum to construct the required number of hatcheries. The magnitude, importance and possibilities of the fishing industry cannot easily be overestimated, and I trust there will be no hesitancy in supplying the necessary legislation to make the new law effective. During the last 20 years the value of our salmon product has been nearly \$70,000,000, and gives employment to thousands of deserving laboring men. Remembering that this does not interfere with the amount of the land products of the state, but is confined to the rivers and smaller streams, we obtain a clearer conception of its importance. Computed merely by the actual area of surface occupied by our rivers, their value exceeds any equal amount of land surface in the state at hundred fold, and since these arteries not only of commerce, but of life-giving food, are distributed throughout our state, like many other blessings, more generously than in any other state in the union, we should show our appreciation of them by the most careful and helpful legislation. To bring about the most satisfactory results in this matter it is absolutely necessary that our laws on the question should be as nearly as possible identical with those of the state of Washington. For this purpose you should immediately appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from that state to adjust such differences as may be of greatest importance. Such a committee, I am informed, will be duly appointed by the legislature of that state. You will find in the very exhaustive report of the fish commissioner a fund of information on this question that will aid you very greatly in the work before you.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

In obedience to what seemed to be a popular demand of several years' standing you repealed at your special session the act creating a state board of railroad commissioners. This leaves the state without any legislation whatever regulating the freight charges by railroads. This, it seems to me, leaves us in an anomalous condition, and surely those of our fellow citizens who are disposed to look with alarm on the "encroachments of corporations" have just now ample ground for the most dismal anticipations. If the various railroad companies of the state should conclude to raise their present freight rates there would be no power in the state anywhere to make any tangible resistance. Whether this is a safe and desirable condition to continue is for you to determine. Perhaps no better means has been devised for the regulation of this matter than is furnished by a railroad commission elected by the people or appointed by the governor. No state officer should be elected by the legislature, for the reason that the vicious system of "log rolling" by which perfidious measures are often carried through on the strength of meretricious ones, is quite apt to appear in the combinations always made in the effort to secure the success of some particular candidate; and when a mistake is made in this manner it is impossible to fix the responsibility. When a mistake is fixed upon the shoulders of ninety different men it is not fixed at all in the sense that it is any relief to the aggrieved party. No governor, it is thought, would appoint a man to a position of trust unless he believed, at least, that he was eminently fitted for it—competent and trustworthy. Frequently the man selected by the legislature for an important position, through the scariness of caucuses and joint conventions, is purely an accident, not intended seriously by any body. I have known such instances and so have you.

Assuming that every citizen concedes the necessity of some kind of state control of railroads, it follows that this can only be done by either a railroad commission or a fixed law, which, when passed, must necessarily stand for two years, whether found to be just or not. A vast majority of