

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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The Weather.

Tonight and Saturday, occasional rain.

A KEPSAKE.

A mother sits by the lone fire-side
And she longs for her absent boy;
Her eyes are lighted with tender pride
As she looks at a battered toy.
Her lad is a man with bearded face,
And his children play on his knee;
'Tis a boy with childhood's winsome grace
That the eyes of the mother see.

Battered, indeed, is the steed of tin
That he used to mend and mar,
With its missing tail and broken limb
And many a scratch and scar.
But memory proffers a fond request
Which forbids her now to destroy
What once he treasured above the rest,
That broken and battered toy.

—Ethel M. VanVleet.

NO REPEAL WANTED OF THE NEW TAXATION LAW.

The statement has recently been published that the city property of the city of Portland amounted to between eight and nine million dollars.

This includes parks and city buildings and city water plant. The assessed valuation of Portland is about fifty millions.

If one were to indicate the extent of the city property, and the one public service corporation owned by the city on the map of Portland it would occupy a very small space.

It is probable that a number of Portland franchisees are more valuable than the water plant.

If the public property of Portland is worth eight to nine millions, then the assessment of the rest of Portland, at about six times as much, is a stupendous farce.

If the city property is worth eight millions, and that is what it is appraised at, the rest of the city should be rated at two hundred million.

The Oregonian's cry that the new taxation law should be repealed is almost equivalent to an admission that property would be assessed under that law.

New assessment and taxation laws develop along just two lines—to catch the tax-dodger and equalize the burdens of taxation for the masses.

If the new taxation law will come anywhere near making the property of Portland bear its just share of taxes, it should never be repealed.

The argument of the Oregonian that because it contained an error, therefore, those who drew it were incompetent, will not bear investigation.

To admit that would be fatal to all progress. There is no progress without errors, and as well return to the hand-mill and dugout.

Assessment and taxation laws, from the nature of things, are progressive, and each new one is an improvement on the old.

The battle against the tax-dodger is an endless one. The home of the tax-dodger is at Portland, and he would have still older and more antiquated tax laws if he could have his ways.

The special session should make a few simple amendments to strengthen the new law, and make it more efficient against the tax-dodger.

SOME STATE APPOINTMENTS.

The state board, composed of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, have recently made some important appointments.

Superintendent Calbreath, of the

state asylum, was reappointed, and Senator N. H. Looney was appointed superintendent of the reform school. The Calbreath administration has been free from scandals and creditable from a business standpoint.

At the reform school a very competent man had to give way to political exigencies. Superintendent Bickers made a fine record as the head of that school, and carries with him the good will of the institution, and of the public as well as his superiors.

His successor, on January 1st, will be found a man who will carefully attend to his business. He has been a successful farmer. There are no better citizens or more successful farmers in Oregon than the Looney brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Looney will take into the reformatory a high standard of morals and clean lives and good influences, and the state will be honestly and creditably served.

The taking into these state institutions of the cleanest and best family life of the state is certainly a high standard of state service, and reflects credit on the state board, which makes these appointments.

The charge has been made in the newspapers that Mr. Looney is not qualified, and that he is not a good business man. This rests on no foundation whatever.

Senator Looney has raised sturdy sons of his own, who show their qualities by being able and willing to take the large farm off his hands. Such a man is able to handle other boys.

His record in public and private affairs stamp Mr. Looney as a better than average good business man, while making no pretensions in that line.

COMMON-SENSE WRITING REFORM

From the long-slant, European style of hand-writing, down to the vertical of present-day public school penmanship, is a great stride.

It is probably too great, and will result in a confusion of styles, and the disappearance of penmanship altogether as an art.

As a matter of fact, fine penmanship, no matter how perfectly acquired, is doomed to disappear as soon as the writer has a great volume of writing to do in business or literary work.

Then all penmanship is discounted by the universal extension of type-writing, even on the records of public offices, and in legislatures.

A happy medium has been attempted in the Media Writing System, introduced by Ginn & Company, a Boston publishing house. It is neither the upright nor the slant.

It has neither the stiffness of the upright, nor the tendency to illegibility of the slant system. It is about the kind of writing that an intelligent person of good taste adopts after leaving other styles.

The schools of many cities are adopting this system, and it would be a good thing if it could be gradually introduced in Oregon, as only children will adopt the upright, and young ladies writing love letters will retain the long, slant, Italian style.

FAREWELL TO LOW.

It is probable that the Low administration in New York City accomplished some good.

In a general way it is doubtful if lasting political reforms can proceed from a merely educated class of politicians.

The point is this: there is more to municipal reform than can be compassed by mere application of higher educational theories.

Beyond enforcing a state law regulating tenement houses and their construction, there was no great moral achievement due to the Low administration that people out West can comprehend.

A few corporations got franchises by paying something for them, but there is no pretense that municipal finance was taken out of the hands of the money-kings.

There is no showing that the high-salaried official class did not have their grafts extended.

Officialism is the bane of modern government. It grows by what it feeds on, inventing new machines to milk the tax-paying citizens.

In all the Eastern states the predatory class of politicians has joined hands with the big universities, to extend the civil service in all directions, to make room for their graduates, who propose to make a living without labor.

This element can only burden municipal problems with their presence, but offer no practical solution for any great question of government.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Not much is being said in the papers about the inheritance tax, one of the most important revenue laws adopted by the last legislature.

That law is now in full force and effect, and is beginning to bring in revenues of the state, and the volume from this source will increase.

Just before the law went into effect three men died at Portland, whose estates would have paid the state at

least \$150,000 state taxes.

It is estimated that the late D. P. Thompson, Sol Hirsch and H. W. Corbett bequeathed at least \$5,000,000 to public and private legatees.

The inheritance tax levies from one to six per cent tax on bequests, graduated in proportion to the nearness of relationship.

The average on bequests is about three per cent, and at this rate the three estates should have yielded about one-sixth of the state tax.

About one-seventh of the state revenues will be derived this year from licenses on corporations, under what is known as the Eddy tax bill.

The extension of these indirect state taxes should, before long, produce the entire state revenues. A direct tax to maintain the state government should not be required.

The corporations and other artificial creations of the state should produce the revenues required by the state, and not the private citizen. The state has simply been losing what it has not been taking on these lines.

KEEP UP THE BRIDGES.

(Eugene Daily Register.)

Douglas county has just been sued in the circuit court at Eugene for \$11,000 damages by Frank Gorrell, whose team, with himself, fell through a defective bridge, killing the horses and seriously injuring Mr. Gorrell. A jury has returned a verdict in his favor for \$6000.

The result of this case should serve as a general warning to the county courts of the state that to be on the safe side, county bridges must be kept in constant repair. Twice every year the commissioners should go over and carefully examine every bridge in the county, or require the same to be done by the road supervisors, so that such accidents as befell Mr. Gorrell may be avoided. It sometimes costs less to keep up bridges than it does to let them decay and cripple the traveler, who banks on his tax receipt as immunity from being dashed to death or crippled for life by a falling bridge.

Good roads and bridges will bring us more of the substantial class of farmers than any other sort of advertisement or inducement can hold out to the new-comers.

Buy a Wife and a Span of Mules.

Last Monday, at Beatrice, Neb., William Razee purchased a team of mules from Peter Williams, and in addition to the equine purchase Razee secured Williams' wife to boot. The Williams are late comers in Beatrice, while Razee, present owner of the mules and woman, only came here two weeks ago. Razee made the acquaintance of the Williams family, and within a few days he had won the wife's affections. Then Razee proposed purchasing the mules. When terms could not be made he proposed to Williams to pay a higher price, and take the woman also. Williams consented, and it is said received \$150 for the team and the woman. Razee took his purchase and started toward Kansas City overland.

ARE YOU SATISFIED.

If Not, What Better Proof can Salem Residents Ask For?

This is the statement of a Salem citizen.

The testimony of a neighbor, You can readily investigate it. The proof should convince you. G. S. Cooper, farmer, living three miles north-east of Salem on the Garden road, says: "I was raised in the wheat district and when a good lump of a boy I prided myself on having as much strength as any other boy in the neighborhood and when a number of us got together we often tested our strength by lifting. I very often lifted two bags of wheat but have since regretted having done so as the result was that I strained my back and ever after had more or less trouble from dull aching pains across my loins and other symptoms of kidney complaint. In some way Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my notice and the first time I went to town I dropped into Dr. Stone's drug store and enquired about them. I was told they were highly recommended and advised to give them a trial. I did so, and while I did not follow the treatment as regularly as I should have done, being a poor hand to take any kind of medicine, the benefits I derived from their use stamps them as a remedy which acts fully up to the representations made for it."

Sold for 50 cents a box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

Foresew His Death.

August Yunk, 56 years old, of North Bergen, N. J., walked into an undertaker's shop a few weeks ago and said he would like to make arrangements for his funeral. The undertaker remarked that Yunk didn't look ill.

"I never felt better," said Yunk, "but something tells me that I won't live long."

He selected a coffin, gave to the undertaker a list of pallbearers and stipulated how many carriages and the kind of a hearse he wanted at his funeral.

Three days later he caught cold and took to his bed. Pneumonia set in, and he died.

The funeral for which he arranged took place as he had planned.

JOURNAL X-RAYS

At Pomeroy, Washington, last week there were four weddings and four divorces, the parties of the first part, however, were not those of the second. The latter have not yet got fully acquainted.

North Yakima also had an overdose of state board of health.

Sam Parks has gone where strikes are unknown, and lockouts would be acceptable.

From London to Yokohama

Officials of many railroads are much interested in the plan of President Hill of the Great Northern to popularize a new route for round-the-world passenger traffic, on the completion of the two great steamships which will ply between Puget sound ports and the Orient.

The results of extensive investigations by the passenger department are given in a report just submitted to President Hill, showing that the time from London to Japan ports by the principal steamship lines by way of the Suez canal, and the time by the proposed New York-Chicago-St. Paul rail lines and the Great Northern rail and steamship lines would compare as follows: By Peninsular & Oriental steamship line, 60 days; by North German Lloyd line, 49 days; by Great Northern rail and steamship route, 25 days.

This statement shows the great saving by the Great Northern route of 35 days, compared with the Peninsular & Oriental line, and 24 days, compared with the German line. The time by the new route would be made up as follows: London to New York, seven days; New York to Puget sound ports, four days; Puget sound to Yokohama, Japan, 14 days; total, 25 days. From London to Shanghai by this route the time would be about 31 days, compared with 44 by the German line and 47 by the Peninsular & Oriental. By the Trans-Siberian railway the journey from London to Port Arthur at present requires about 20 days, but it is claimed that this long all-rail journey is not popular with the French and Germans, who strongly prefer the water routes. The opportunity to cross the American continent and see the principal cities of this country is expected to be a strong argument in favor of the New York and Puget sound route as compared with the much longer water journey. One of the Great Northern's big steamships, the Minnesota, will enter the service early in 1904, and the sister ship, the Dakota, will soon follow. They each have a capacity of 172 first-class, 111 second-class, 68 third-class, and 1067 steerage passengers, a total of 1418 and the crew will number 240 men.

THE GIRL AND THE BEE.

A Story of the Ignorance of a City Girl.

The city girl coming down to breakfast at the farm house, and observing a plate of honey on the table, said, "Oh, I see you keep a bee."

That's about the way some people talk about the blight of baldness—just as if a bald head was something one got all at once, instead of being the result of long depletion by an insidious germ, which thrives upon the roots of the hair, and succumbs to only one known remedy, Newbro's Herpicide.

Newbro's Herpicide is not a tonic any more than electricity is a fluid. It is an exterminator, pure and simple.

"Destroy the cause, and you remove the effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Daniel J. Fry, Special Agent, Salem.

Y. W. C. A. in Albany.

The Northwestern Students' conference of the Y. W. C. A. met in Albany last night, and a number of delegates from the Willamette University went up on last evening's train to attend the sessions. Those going from Salem were: The Misses Ruth Field, Bertha Howitt, Ruby Coryell, June Patti, Edith Randall, Marie Whipple, Gustina Randall, Mary Solomon, Viola Fisher, Mary Good and Dora Winans.



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A Condition and not a Theory

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