DINING-ROOM AND TABLE

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XIII. THE DINING-ROOM.

BY MISS ANNE BARROWS.

The dining-room should stand for social life for the family, as well as its guests, since there are many households where the individual members rarely meet except at mealtime. The end and aim of our table service; therefore, should be to further the social life rather than to cater to epicures or display costly furnishings or make a display of the latest fads in table service. The fashion of the furniture of the dining-room and the style of service are of less importance than the ease and omfort of every individual concerned. A neal may be eaten in the kitchen when recessary, and yet all the laws of good breeding be observed, while even in elegant dining-rooms meals are not always served decently and in order.

Few of us can build our houses and decide upon the location of the dining-room, the number of windows it shall have and the point of compass that they shall face. Probably fewer yet can follow the sun and serve each meal in a different room. Light is essential, but if either room must be in a dark corner of the house, let it be the dining-room rather than the kitchen. Artificial light will make the dining-room cheerful, but the commonest processes of the kitchen need the full sunlight to insure perfect clearness. If the outlook from the diving-room is not pleasant, colored-glass windows are a possible remedy.

The separation of dining-room and kitch-en is supposed to have been a concession to the esthetic nature of the human being and to indicate an advance in civilization. But succeeding generations may find it possible to reunite the kitchen and diningcom under different conditions from those of the past. Straws that show which way the current sets are the favor shown the chaing-dish and the gradual introduction of gas stoves, the Aladdin oven and electrical appliances, for cookery. Any of these means of cooking food might properly be installed in an alcove of the dining-

The modern idea of higher civilization is not to move eway from unsightly sur-roundings, but to improve them, removing the disagreeable features. Much is said about co-operative housekeeping and con-servative men and women object to the pervalive men and women object to the plan, forgetting how many processes have been put outside the individual home since the days of our grandmothers. Many would be ready to give up the individual kitchen, but would wish to retain the family dining-room. This might be done, in many households today, were we willing to simplify our manner of living and do a little more work with our own hands. The first requisite for comfort at meat

little more work with our own hands.

The first requisite for comfort at mealtime is that the dining-room shall be well
aired. Air is as essential as food, and
indeed should be considered one of our
most important foods. We are afraid of
odors from the kitchen, and yet even a
fresh smell of frying is less disagreeable than the stale, close odor of an unsired room. It is not wise to shut up a
dining-room after a meal, without first airing it. The removel of bad air should be
attended to as regularly as the gathering
up of crumbs.

Excessive heat is a common fault in the Excessive heat is a common fault in the dining-room. When hot foods and drinks form the main part of a meal the temperature of the room should be lower than that of the usual living rooms. Therefore let the windows be open for a few minutes just before the meal to change the air thoroughly, and then close them that there shall be no draft. An open fireplace is an excellent means of ventilation and may be excellent means of ventilation and may be depended upon for heating a dining-room except in the coldest weather. The locasome china are usually sufficient. Up-holstery is not desirable for dining-room furniture, though leather covers may be admissible. Hardwood without elaborate carving is best for table and chairs; the latter should be well shaped, and those without arms are usually preferred. Cane

seats are not as durable, but rather easier than hardwood The round and square tables each have their admirers; something depends on the shape of the room. Where the room is small, with a bay window at one end, space may be saved by choosing a table with oval ends. A narrow table is never satisfactory, nor should one be so broad that the center is not easily reached from the the center is not easily reached from the side. The relative height of chairs and table should be adjusted carefully. Footstools provided for the shorter persons will add much to their comfort. Where there is a chamielier in the dining-room the center of the table should be s

or silver. Perfect cleanness is the first es-sential, and it is almost impossible to at-tain this with the intricate folds in the china, the filigree of the silver and the glo-Saxon supremacy" is therefore a quite deep cuts in glass. That dishes are clean intelligible object of the policy which at should be apparent to sight as well as least two of the great powers of conti-touch. Food shows to better advantage nental Europe may follow at the present in most cases on plain dishes. China with juncture. high-colored patterns becomes m unless we have a variety of sets. In the average household it is more satisfactory preoccupation in South Africa are France average household it is more satisfactory to have a set of dishes plain white and gain variety through the use of odd pieces. It is not wise to buy all the noveilles, for no mononer do we become accustomed to the time of a new satisfactory and Russia. As de from the obligations of an avowed alliance, these powers have is not wise to buy all the noveilles, for no monopolicy abroad that neither has amb-

The table lines likewise should be of white for general use and should be selected from standard patterns with nap-kins to match. There should be an abundant supply of tablecloths of different sizes that it may not be necessary to fold one under or to use two as the table in made smaller or larger. Center pieces, carving cloths and dollies are more satis-factory in the end where the ornamentation is drawn work or plain white em-broidery rather than high colors; the lat-ter are sure to interfere with the flowers or outer table decorations which we want to use. The emission of the tablecloth altogether and the use of dolles on the polished table is a fashion which holds in favor. Where the table pad is used, whether it he felt, quilting or of the knitted variety, it should not be so thick that the impression of each dish remains af-ter it is taken up. Tablecioth and cap-kins should be broned with as few files as

and the use of them seems to imply a doubt as to the table habits of our

who keeps no maid, should not try to imitate either of her neighbors. To serve a meal of several courses requires the whole attention of one maid, and she cannot well be cook also. Whatever our style of living, everything should be carefully planned in advance, that the machinery of service may be invisible and noiseless. Children should be taught to serve well and to walt upon the table in place of a maid when it is necessary. With a sideboard and a two-story table on casters the hostess may remove one course and substitute another with little effort.

Exclusion is the guiding principle of the commercial policy of both France and Russia. The markets of Central Asia are as much a private reserve for the Russian manufacturer as those of Indo-China are for the French. The latter people have been at least perfectly frank in letting the world know that they propose to keep for themselves the markets they conquer. At the beginning of this year the French governor-general of Indo-China said to an audience of manufacturers at Rouen that they conquer. At the beginning of this year the French governor-general of Indo-China said to an audience of manufacturers at Rouen that they conquer. At the beginning of this year the French governor-general of Indo-China said to an audience of manufacturers at Rouen that they conquer. who keeps no maid, should not try to im-itate either of her neighbors. To serve

cumbersome to have all the silver for individual use put in piace at the beginning. In such cases it is desirable to
serve the hostess first, that by her own
use she may indicate the proper fork or
spoon to be used for each course. A safe
general rule for table service is to place
everything ready for use. Pass at the
left the dishes to which the person helps
himself, but place individual portions,
such as the plate of soup or cup of coffee,
at the right hand. Before serving another course everything relating to the one
preceding should be removed; ordinarily
the solied dishes before each individual
are removed at the left hand.

Soup. Relish. Fish. Roast. Salad. Desert. Coffce. Some housekeepers seem to care more

for the form and ceremony of a meal than they do for the quality of the foods which are served. To save the trouble of carvsmall molds and individual portions, even when a dish is served at the table. Gar-nishes should be simple and edible; there is a tendency toward excessive garnish sometimes seen which is really tawdry

and interferes with the best appearance of the food itself. Courses should offer a contrast both in appearance and flavor; brown and white effects should alternate. In family life, where the meat is especially substantial, like roast goose or pork, the vegetables and desserts should be carefully selected to balance this. On the other hand, if fish takes the place of meat the dessert

may be more substantial.

The housekeeper who would preserve a well-balanced style of life for herself, her maids, her family and guests should oc-casionally ask herself such questions as Is the furniture in the dining-room placed with refrence to saving steps?

Are dishes and their contents selected with reference to fashion or to the real needs and comfort of the household? What is the standard of table service, comfort or fashion? Is there danger that the method of serv-

ing food is absorbing more of your atten-tion than the quality of the food itself? Anne Raums

CONCERN FOR US ALSO.

Continental Moves Against Britain

Would Injure Our Interests. New York Journal of Commerce. It is hardly on purely ethical grounds tion, size and shape of the dining-room should be carefully considered when deciding upon its farnishings. In general, light colors, the softer yellows and browns, light colors, the softer yellows and browns, been so energetically condemned on the continent of Europe. The great continent of Europe. work. Corner closets, with glass doors tinental powers are accustomed to have a above, should be put in wherever it is pos-moral standard in their dealings with above, should be put in wherever it is possible. They afford a safe resting place for the choicer pieces of tableware, and add greatly to the decoration of the room. A hardwood floor with a large rug that is not too difficult to keep clean, simple draperies. If any, at the windows, and furniture that is graceful, strong and not ornate are the essentials of the dining-room. Decorations should be few than the control of the strategy of the flower than the control of the strategy of the flower than the control of the strategy of the flower than the control of the strategy of the flower than the control of the strategy of the flower than the control of the strategy ormate are the essentials of the diang-room. Decorations should be few; a bay window full of plants, and the corner clos-ets or sideboard with some pieces of hand-some china are usually sufficient. Up-There must be some reason why continen-tal critics, as Mr. Boulger puts it, use the loftlest language, invoke ideal principles and speak in the name of sublime justice whenever they have to comment on either British or American action, and why they take a much more mundane view of things when their own national interests are involved. It may fairly be assumed there is a common sentiment among the governments of continental Europe that England's further expansion must be stopped, as that there is a similar senti-ment of jealousy in regard to the growing power of the United States. There is an influence in the world, loosely described as Anglo-Saxon supremacy, which may be ter of the table should come under that. The table should be large enough to give a space of at least two feet to each person. Where there is a hardwood floor rubber tips on the chairs are essential, and there should be strong enough casters on the table, wherever it is, to admit of movine the table, wherever it is, to admit of movine the table, wherever it is, to admit of movine the table, wherever it is, to admit of movine the table of liberty and human progress, don't be side of liberty and human progress, d the dining-room may come in contact with which it inspires other nations. Most of them have ideals very different from those should be such as can easily be kept clean.

This hould be such as can easily be kept clean. foods, and hence in shape and substance should be such as can easily be kept clean. This should be also kept in mind when choosing the tableware, be it china, glass or silver. Perfect cleanness is the first estable. them. "The arrest and downfail of An-glo-Saxon supremacy" is therefore a quite

The nations which would most obvio as not wast to buy all the noveilles, for no mon policy abroad that neither has ambuse of a new article than it goes out of
fashion. This is flustrated by the ups
and downs in salt cellurs and salt shakers,
bone dishes, individual vegetable dishes,
gered; were France to extend over Southbone dishes, and the like. gered; were France to extend over South-ern China the rule which she already exercises in Tongking and Annam she would not adversely affect any plans of Russia. France wants a good deal in Africa, where Russia wants nothing at all. It would suit Russia to help France to secure naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, because she could thereby be assured of free passage of the Dardanelles for her ships of war if not of the actual possession of Constantinople, But the Incor-poration of Persia into the Russian empire would be a menace to British rule in India, just as the French claim to Fesheda was directly aimed against the establishment of British influence in the valley of the Nile. Were either party to the dual alliance to take Ceuta, it would be merely a question of time when the Mediter-remean would, become a Russo-French lake. As this happens to be a consumma-

That the opportunity may not be selzed to make some hostile move in Asia is by no means so certain, and it is difficult to conceive of such a move not being opposed to the well-defined interests of the United States. It is here that we are most imme-THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

HOME SCIENCE AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

States. It is here that we are most immediately and directly concerned in the maintenance of the status quo. We should have the best possible right to protest against the disturbance of this while Great Britain is occupied elsewhere, because any such disturbance would simply many dinner mapkins are absurdly large.

Austria and Italy remain as they are.

mean an attempt to deal with us the more easily after disposing of our natural ally. It is regarded by many as an open ques-Ribbons, if used at all, should be care-fully placed, for nothing is more dis-turbing than to see a grease spot appear on an elegant ribbon in the midst of din-catastrophe would be greatly hastened if What Mrs. A can do with six servants
Mrs. B cannot do with one, and Mrs. C,

Exclusion is the guiding principle of the Where the service is elaborate it is often tumbersome to have all the silver for inare removed at the left hand.

A simple dinner consists of three courses: Soup, roast and dessert. The same foundation is retained for more elaborate menus, but other courses are placed between these principal ones:

and subject the of ine day, at Breinier, subdirector of the commerce of Indo-China, said that under the protective tar-fif applied to that colony importations from France tend to as complete a development as is possible and have made enormous progress. Textile fabrics, enormous progress. Textile fabrics, stones and combustible minerals, liquors, manufactures in metal, and metals, arms powder and ammunition, and divers manu-factured articles represent over 60 per cent of the imports. Over 50 per cent are served. To save the trouble of carving and apportioning the different courses service a la Russe is very popular, and to this perhaps we owe the popularity of small molds and individual portions, even to pursue in their own way what they con ceive to be their own interests in the East, it would be absurd to ignore the fact that every forward step which they take must be to the detriment of our trade. While the Russian advance in Asia cannot affect us in a military sense as it would Great Britain, it cannot but contract the area within which we shall be able to do business on equal terms with all competitors. While French control of Southern China would not leave any visible impress on the present volume of our exports, it would rob us of a great potential market and cripple to that extent the fumarket and crippie to that extent the future expansion of the productive capacity of the country. From whatever side we may view the matter, it is therefore impossible that the United States should be an uninterested spectator of any European move against England for which the war in South Africa may furnish an op-

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

portunity.

Anti-British Agitators Requested to Hold Their Peace.

PORTLAND, Jan. 5 .- (To the Editor.)-There is a tide in the affairs of nations, as in the affairs of men. This tide has arrived in the affairs of Ireland, and it remains to be seen whether the Irish peo-ple will take it at the flood.

Ireland's opportunity is here, but it does not consist, as the professional agitators in Ireland, or the Clan-na-Gael in America, would have us believe, in doing every-thing possible to embarrass England in the present crisis. As regards the Irish oughts than to gain home rule. make their living out of the present state of affairs, and it is their obejet to keep the political situation in Ireland in a perpetual turmoil. The Clan-na-Gael and other Irish-American societies sympathize with the Boers, not because of the justice of their cause, but because they are fight-ing England. It would become them far better, as loyal citizens of this country, to sympathize with England, with whom America is on the friendliest terms, and with whom she has so many common interests. Ireland's opportunity consists in showing her loyalty to England now, and if those rabid anti-British Irish at home and abroad would only keep their mouths shut, the world at large would be able to see how nobly Ireland is acting her part in South Africa today. At the lowest estimate, one-third of the troops in the field are Irish. It is true they have been at a disadvantage so far, owing to incom-petent leaders, but the English government has had its eyes opened in that re-spect. When the two Irishmen, Roberts and Kitchener, get things straightened out, and extricate the British troops from the muddle they are in at present, the world will have a splendid object lesson as to what Irish brains and Irish valor can accomplish. Then, when the next demand is made for home rule, it will not be fruitless, like the last. When King George heard that the Irish brigade had routed the flower of his army at Fonte-noy, he exclaimed: "Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects." Once this crisis is over, the English government will be sagaclous enough to

see that the Irish are better friends than Let the Irish people at home and abroad have sense enough to keep quiet and not divert the eyes of the world from the part that Roberts, Kitchener and their fellowcountrymen will shortly play in South Africa, and ere long Ireland will take her place among the nations as the peer, not the vassal, of England-an equal sharer in the glory of that empire which holds

"Dominion over palm and pine."

An Editorial Dilemma. Spokane (Wash.) Outburst. An editor of a little country paper in this state runs an inquiry department in connection with his journal, and it has proven to be quite a popular feature with the subscribers. Recently, however, he got his answers mixed, with disastrous re-

Two subscribers asked the following 1. How can an orchard be protected from plague of grasshoppers?

2. What is the best method for getting

wins safely through the trouble of teeth ng? To the horror of the editor, the numbers denoting the answers became mixed and appeared in the paper like this: 1. Give a little castor oil and rub their

gums with bonestrings.

2. Cover them with straw and set fire to them. The little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will not be in condition to cause any further trouble

Will Be Reimbursed.

Chicago News.
Losing the Charleston in Philippine waters will involve a claim against the government by the men and officers of the ship for personal losses sustained by the vessel's staking. Each man is entitled to be relimbursed for everything that he lost, it being required that each article, however, shall be enumerated and its prob-able value given. When the American ships were lost at Apia in the great hur-ricane of March, 1889, congress reim-bursed all the men and officers. Some of that would suit Italy as little as it would Great Britain, it may be assumed that the first step towards it will not be taken while the relations of Germany to

SENATOR PETTIGREW'S ACTIVITY IN HIS PECULIAR LINES.

His Bill Not Likely to Be Even Reported by Committee-What Tanner May Do.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-It is generally admitted that Senator Pettigrew "has it in" for the senate this session, and one of his means of accomplishing this purpose is to introduce measures which have a constitution of the senate them. populistic or socialistic theme, in the opes of causing an uprising of his fol-owers and sympathizers in all parts of the country, who, though comparatively small in numbers, are of that class that manage to make a great deal of noise. One such bill is that which provides for the government ownership of railroads, and, while Senator Pettigrew never had the slightest idea that such a bill could possibly pass, he saw an opportunity to "play to the galleries," so to speak, and availed himself of it. Such bills as this always call forth long and numerous peti tions praying congress to support those schemes, and after congress gets well un-der way there will undoubtedly be a long string of petitions praying for the enactment of legislation which will insure the government ownership of railroads. As a matter of fact, the senate is not at all inclined to entertain any such propo-

sition, nor has any political platform up to this time contained any such declara-tion. It is true that many labor organizations favor such a proposition, and from time to time in the past they have peti-tioned clong those lines. But when Mr. Pettigrew took up the subject, he studied the question carefully and managed in the end to compile a measure of some all pages, providing in detail for the trans-fer of all railroads of the United States to the government, to be placed under a proposed department to be devoted to rallroads only. Some of the provisions are interesting, as, for instance, the one which prescribes for the forcible sale of inwhich prescribes for the forcine sale of in-terstate roads, if they are not voluntarily offered, as well as a means by which state roads may be absorbed by the great sys-tem. Some of the socialistic provisions of the bill look to an abolition of all dis-crimination in railroad rates, for shorter hours for employes, for indemnity to them in case of injury, or for their familles in case of death. One of the novel propositions is to use the interstate commerce commission to carry out the plan for the acquisition of the roads. It is also pro-vided that a sinking fund shall be created, in order that the government, at the end of 80 years, shall acquire these roads free of debt.

It is not likely that the interstate com-merce committee, to which the bill was referred, will take the matter up for report, for this great question was hashed and rehashed last summer before the interstate commerce commission, and no more testimony or information is really needed for the guidance of the members of the committee, and this testimony be-fore the commission was of all sorts and kinds. Labor is not united in support of government ownership, although, while, judging from those railroad officials who appeared before the commission, it would seem that they, as a class, are opposed to any such proposition. In the face of all the conflicting testimony and such a di-vergence of opinion, it is not to be ex-pected that congress is at this time going to take and settle any such question as that proposed in Senator Pettigrew's bill, although the senator himself may take his bill as a text and deliver one of his long-winded, dry, statistical addresses when he feels a strong desire to appear it the public print, and especially in the Congressional Record, and in the organs

of labor organizations. Governor Tanner's Course.

The announcement by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, that he would not be a candiof Illinois, that he would not be a candidate for re-election as governor may be of considerable advantage to the republican party, as it will make it much easier to carry the state than would be possible if Tanner was at the head of the ticket. With Tanner out of the race, it is possible to the target of the saveral congresses. The control of the saveral congresses the control of the saveral congresses. that some one of the several congre men from Illinois will be selected as the candidate for governor. There is some very good timber in the Illinois delegaamong them being Cannon, who has been many years in the house; Hopkins, Hitt and Lorimer, who might be considered of sufficient size for the governor-ship. There is a possibility that Tanner desires to succeed Culiom, and for that reason his withdrawal from the guberna-torial race may, in the end, be of considerable disadvantage to Cullom. Of course, it may be said that Illinois will not replace a man like Cullom with a man like Tanner, but when it is known that Illinois not only had an Altgeld for governor, but has followed him with a Tanner, and has also elected a Billy Mason to the senate, there is no use of thinking that Tanner is not a possibility, if he once makes up his mind to run. Tanner does not like Cullom, and would like to the far East. It would greatly weaken the senate himself or name one of his henchmen for the place. Men of his political stripe do not care very much what they send to the senate, as they do not see any-thing in a congressional office above the parceling out of offices and acting as chore-boy about the departments. Cullom is very anxious to succeed himself, and is a pretty shrewd politician, as well as Tanner, but he cannot depend upon the Chicago machine, which is controlled by Tanner, who undoubtedly opposes Cul-

Gorman Faction in Power. The Gorman faction of Maryland democracy has again resumed control of stat faid down by Gorman will be followed without dissention, as the leaders are well-trained adherents of the old machine, and know their business too well to kick against any such leadership as that of the ex-senator. With the change in leadership there is a sweeping change among the office-holders, and the present incumbents are gracefully giving way to the followers of Gorman. The Gorman men look upon these plums as rightly be-longing to them, and will not have the be ignored nevertheless, and the positions will all go to the true Gormanites. Gor-man knows how to gloat when the opportunity offers, and this is one chance when he can look down upon the democrats who forsook him after the defeat of 1895, and came to regard the Maryland democ-racy as a new and separate organization from that controlled by the old machine.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado. W. E. Moses, of Denver, who is identified with the regular republican party of Colorado, says that the party has been making great gains in that state, but he has some doubt whether it can be carried against the combined opposition of demo crats, populists and free-sliver republi-cans. While he was discussing the politics of the state, he also had something to say about woman suffrage in that state, which ought to be very useful for those who continue to agitate woman suffrage for the entire United States, Mr. Moses

says: "If the vote of the women has any special effect. I have been unable to discovit. Of course, it augments the total the ballots cast, and that is about all. I woted for female suffrage on the ground that, if the women wanted it, it was right to make the concession, at the same time a woman no end of worry. doubting its expediency. I am utterly May-Yes; especially if they happen to without prejudice in the matter, but I do be in her face

not believe that any beneficial results have attended the enfranchisement of the have attended the entranchisement of the sex. It was claimed that when the bal-lot should be given our women, politics, state and national, would be purified, and that a better class of men would be elect-ed to public office. Such has not been the case. The same old political methods are in vogue now that we used to see prior to woman suffrage, and their ballot has not put any better men in office than

we formerly elected.
"I should say that, if there was a re-submission of the question, the franchise would be taken away from the women by an overwhelming majority. A great many of them have ceased to care about exerof them have teached to the polis, and, singularly enough, this indifference is manifested by the two extremes—women of highest social position and those who are social outcasts. The great body there who belong to what might be called the middle class still seems to think the fran-chise a good thing, and would resent any effort to deprive them of their equal political rights."

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

Philippines Are Our Own; Chinese Trenty Ports Are Not Europe's.

New York Journal of Commerce. There is no recommendation of the president's message likely to provoke so much discussion in congress as that which is conveyed in these emphatic terms: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give their products free access to our markets." The note of alarm has been already sounded on behalf of the growers of beet-sugar and tobacco in regard to the far-reaching consequences gard to the far-reaching consequences of this recommendation. It has been held to be merely the first step in a process which will end with free trade in Cuba and the Philippines, and the consequent ruin of a considerable section of American agricuture. The president has been accused of striking the heaviest blow at the American tariff system which it has ever received from a republican, and it is freely pre-dicted that if his policy is to be pursued it can lead only to party disaster in all the Western republican states. On the other hand, those who favor the modification of our entire tariff system have taken up the cry that if we are to have free trade with our dependencies we should have it all around the board, and that it will be impossible for us to stand for the "open door" in the markets of Eastern Asia it we are to impose customs duties in the Philippines on all other imports but our

own.

But there is no reason why the case of Puerto Rico should not be taken up and dealt with on its own merits without reference to what may be done in the future through commercial arrangements with Cuba, or what may be the true policy for Cuba, or what may be the true policy for the Philippines. As the president puts it, simple justice to the Puerto Ricans com-pels a recognition of the fact that, since its cession, the island has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, while our tariffs have been continued against her products, as when she was un-der Spanish sovereignty. She has lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba with-out any compensating benefits in this marfree intercourse with Spain and Cuba with-out any compensating benefits in this mar-ket. If the case of Puerto Rico stood en-tirely by itself there could be no ques-tion about the course which ought to be pursued; the fact that the free admission of her products may be used as an argu-ment for the free admission of similar products from Cuba and the Philippines is hardly sufficient reason for making our acquisition of the Island a source of loss is hardly sufficient reason for making our acquisition of the island a source of loss instead of gain to its people. The case of Cuba stands on a totally different footing. Our declared mission there is to prepare the people for the exercise of the rights of self-government, and to give the island some kind of independence. That the new Cuba must be bound to this republic by the of singular intimacy and strength is ties of singular intimacy and strength is sufficiently obvious, and in the words of the president, "whether these ties shall be organic or conventional, the destines of Cuba are, in some rightful form and manner, irrevocably linked with our own,

imports are on the same footing, and the money collected at the custom-house is spent for the benefit of the Island, and not spent abroad or consumed in paying for Spanish garrisons. All the economic con-ditions of Cuba are better under the regime of American tutelage than they frere before, and it remains to be seen whether the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, on which the president lays due stress, cannot be accomplished without a radical change in the revenue system of the island or in its relations to the tariff of the United States. The benefits already conferred on the people of the Philippines by the destruction of Spanish power are very similar to those which have come to Cuba. It is true that the future commercial policy to be adopted in regard to these islands must have a constant reference to the

defeat him. Probably if he had his way stand we are making for equality of com-he would endeavor either to come to the mercial opportunity in China if we are to mercial opportunity in China if we are to deny it in the Philippines. At the same time the establishment of free trade between these islands and the United States would be in no sense comparable to the imposition by Russia of a differential tariff in North China. Russia holds merely a lease of a section of the Liao-Tung peninsula, without prejudice to the sover eignty of China. The lease is for a pre scribed term of years, and carries with I no rights of absolute ownership, and n supreme authority, except such as may be involved in the control of all military forces in the territory leased, and of all naval forces in the adjacent seas. It is not much to the purpose to argue that the lease is a mere cover for the entrance of affairs, after being deprived of that privi-lege for a period of four years. It is now contemplated that in general the plans is to be found in the terms of the lease. When these assume a totally different form from that which they now possess, it will be for other nations to say how their rights or interests are affected by this new agreement. Manifestly no such leases as Russia and Germany have secured in North China give them any such position there as the treaty of peace with Spain gave to the United States in the Philippines. These islands are our terri-tory in a sense that no part of China is German or Russian, and regrettable as slightest hesitancy about claiming "their would be the necessity of giving our own own." It is and always has been the policy of Gorman to reward the victors in a nations at Manila and Ilo Ilo, it would by political fight with the offices that are at no means estop our government from the disposal of the conquering leaders. protesting against a Russian attempt to the disposal of the conquering leaders.

There may be some complaint among the collect tariff dues at Newchwang of anti-Gorman democrats, who aided the anti-Gorman attempt to levy them at Chefoo. German attempt to levy them at Chefoo. In the last light, but they will in these ports the citizens of the United Chefoo. the subjects of the czar or of the German emperor, and they propose to see these rights respected without special regard to what the necessities of domestic policy may require in their new possessions in Oceanica. In dealing with questions like these it is highly desirable to differentiate carefully and to consider each separate question on its own merits. It is equally undesirable to allow half-informed critics to obscure a subject already sufficiently complex by crude generalizations.

A Government Clockmaster.

Baltimore News. Baltimore News.

Colonel E. F. Fleming, who was appointed under ex-President Cleveland as clockmaster of the treasury department, still holds that position. He has over 500 clocks in his care and is familiarly known in department circles as "Father Time." He starts on his round of winding his family of eight-day clocks on Monday and gets around to the last one on Saturday night.

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Chicago News.

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