ANIEL WEBSTER, BY DR. HART, OF HARVARD

THE OREGONIAN'S I WOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

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XIV-DANIEL WEBSTER.

By Professor Albert Bushnell | Tart. No man can be as great as he loo sa." was the comment made upon Webster by

was the comment made upon Webster by an Ehglishman who met him for the fit at time. The remark was a prophecy as we'll as a characterization, for great as was Daniel Webster, he did not fill up the measure of his own capacities.

Bern in 182 in the backwoods of New Hampshire, throughout his life Webster had the advantage of associating with men of power. Like Salmon P. Chase and Thaddens Stevers, who also were brought up in the New England hill country, he found an intellectual stimulia in the country folk and in the little college which he attended. From childhood up people loved him, admired him hood up people loved him, admired him and favored him; he easily got into one of the best law offices in Boston and had the friendship and professional rivairy of the great Jeremiah Mason, of New Hampshire. Thenceforth he associated freely with the most intellectual and highly trained men of his epoch, and throughout most of his life he combined laborious public duties with a lucrative private practice of the law.

The first period of Webster's public service brought out at once his skill as a parliamentarian and his ability as a plead ed. From 1813 to 1817 he was a member of the house of representatives at Wash ngton, and distinguished himself by hi unyielding opposition to Madison's ad-minstration and to the war of 1812; he was one of the federalists who refused to vote men or money for what they be-lieved to be an unjust war. In 1818, when only 25 years old, he made his most fa-mous argument before the supreme court, that on the celebrated Dartmouth college case; the principle which he argued and which the court sustained was that a state could not revoke the charter of a corporation, if once granted without re-striction; and he thus had a great part in establishing a most important pillar our present system of constitutiona

Webster re-entered congress in 1823, and during the remaining 30 years of his life he was never out of the public service for more than a few months; and he came forward as the greatest orator in a period of e oquence and as the champion of the principle of nationality. Majestic in pres-ence, with a countenance hold and commanding, a voice which vibrated like the peals of diminishing thunder, perfect-ly self-possessed, his words springing together with power and sweetness, no wor der that thousands crowded together to hear him speak. Webster began his career as an orator in a time when the tradition of the eloquence of the Revolution was still strong, when many living men had been swept off their feet by a torrent of Patrick Henry's disconnected rhetoric; yet Webster was always a natural and conversational speaker, never depending for his effects upon a climax of striking words thrown together into an impas-sioned appeal; distrusting effects of voice and gesture, but irresistible in the appeal of his tremendous nature to lesser minds. He was an orator of the modern school which requires easy, persuasive, almos conversational manner, but he re-enforced his case with a power and intensity which carried all before it.

The greatest test of Webster's genius as an orator was his parilamentary duel with Hayne, of South Carolina, in 1890. Every school boy knows how upon an in nocent little resolution as to the public lands there arose the most interesting constitutional debate in American history and how Webster, in January, 1830, pre faced his speech with his famous simile "When a mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and driven him from his true course reality. Hayne was only a sort of stalk ing borse; the man whom Webster was attacking sat as presiding officer of the it was John C. Calhoun, vice resident of the United States. speech was in reality a reply to Calhoun's doctrine of mullification, which that will statesman had a few months before se forth in what was called the "South Caro lina exposition." What Webster sough was an opportunity to meet and to refut the doctrine that the Union and the exercise of national powers were subject to the will of individual states. ster was not the only man to see that the Union was what was afterward called an states"; his service was, by the power of his spicedid eratory, his clear-cut thought, his high patriotism, to express the national feeling which was conscious of itself, yet unable to give a reason for We are affected by such statements

much as was the gentleman who went to hear "Hamlet" for the first time, and thought it was "too fu'l of quotations." Websier's doctrine is the every-day doc-trine now, but in 1850 it was dealed by Calhoun and by a large school of Southern and even Northern statesmen; and Web-ster put it into a form where school children can learn it by heart and yet where the most renowned constitutional lawyers are glad to borrow his argument. Weisster did not save the Union, but he taught the irresistible argument for union which has been repeated until it is accepted by all parties and by all sec-

Three years later, Calhoun was free to express his own mind, and he entered the lists against the Massachusetts senator in defense of the same doctrine of nullifica tion, and again Webster pointed out with all the force of his marvelous logic the abyes into which nullification would plunge the country. "Sir, those who es-pouse the doctrine of nullification reject, as it seems to me, the first great princh ple of all republican legislation—that is, that the majority must govern."

Shortly after these two debates partled were reconstituted, and Webster, by his natural preference, found bimself a member of the whig organization, to which he adhered, with some intervals of independency, throughout his life. In 1849 Harriwas elected the first whig presiden and his choice for secretary of upon Webster. His principal service to the president was to revise the inaugural address and to cut out the old-fashioned classical allusions.

By this time the question of slavery, and especially of the extension of slave territory, had come to be the most important controversy before the public, and during the years from 1862 to 1850 Webster was compelled to take ground. It was his natural instinct to dislike slavery; he had protested against the opening up of the Missouri territory to slavery in 1819; he had anothematized the New Englanders who still found a profit in the illicit slave trade; he had early declared, "I regard damestic slavery as one of the greatest evils, both moral and political": he op-posed the annexation of Texas, and deprecated the Mexican war. On the other hand, he never had any sympathy with the abolitionists, or even with ardent and persistent anti-slavery men like John Quincy Adams, and when the question to a head in the campaign of 1868 he faltered, and a few months later made his best-known, though not his best,

tory which tell their own story without explanation—the Fourth of July and the 7th of March—and the tatter of these two days marks Webster's deliberate and final speech upon slavery. Senator Chase Cullom of Illinois to do, when he endeav-wrote to his friend Sumner on that very ored to distinguish himself as a pension- for nearly a month.

GREAT AMERICAN STATESMEN | day: "Va! Va! Massachusetts has spoken, and such a speech! Nothing proposed-nothing apparently thought of but abso-lute and unconditional surrender. Will not Faneud hall thunder once more?"

There was some reason in the violent feeling of the anti-slavery people toward Webster, for they had hoped that, without adopting their principle of eternal war upon elavery, he might take the ground that the time had come at last to limit the hated institution within the boundaries of the then slaveholding states. It was not enough for him to declare: "I would not take pains uselessly to reaffirm an ordinance of nature nor to re-enact a law of God." Chase asked, pertinently:

grabber, but to introduce in the senate a bill to pensio 2 deserters. This he has a bill to pensio ; deserters. This he has done with an as surance worthy of a betdone with an as surance worthy of a better cause. Is el her the democratic or the
republican part r prepared to indorse the
measure which an alleged representative
of each has had the gall to propose on
the subject of pensions? If so, neither
of those parties is fit to govern the country. We are fir n in the faith that a great majority of dem perats consider the Lentz bill the trick of a cheap demagogue and that the great majority of republicans have a contempt, for both Cullom and his deserters' pensio a bill.

WHAT SOUTH AFRICA IS.

A General Account of the Features of the Country.

Ainsile's Magazine. You land in South Africa at the foot of a mountain 3600 feet high. They call it Table mountain, and the veil of mist that, "What else should lawmakers do than "xcepting on very clear days, overhangs to reaffirm the ordinances of God?" it. South Africans are pleased to term Many extreme abolitionists insisted that the "Tablecloth." Presenting a front of



apostrophe to the Unit m, a more strenuous arraignment of sect ssion, than in this
very speech. The real difficulty which
affected his whole character and life was
a lack of comprehension of the moral issue, a lack of understancing of the dansue, a lack of understancing of the dansue, a lack of understancing continuous. ger to the Union from the continuance out in the foreground. On the west the of slavery. He was not one of those mountain breaks off abruptly, and the railof slavery. He was not one of those who lay awake nights in indignation at road skirts about it to the interior. On the arrogance of the slave power, or the national humiliation of slave vy. The torrent of denunciation he met with the story of the old farmer who refus ed to clear his paths because "he did not mean to clear the story of the old farmer who refus ed to clear his paths because "he did not mean to clear the story of th clear off the snow until it stop ped snow-ing." Webster could not unders tand that the snow of criticism would never cease failing until it had become a glack which should grind to powder the appare utly in- ward, you have the Drakensburg in view

due time he was reminded of his pledge he turned in a note of hand for \$1000, signed by the great man. The collector nsisted that he could not pay Daniel Webster's debts with Daniel Webster's otes, and the subscriber was compelled to relinquish a second \$1000 in clear cash The truth is that Webster occupied the position of a public man whose ultimate support was the subscriptions of fellowcountrymen, and it was inevitable that his own comfort and peace of mind should seem to him of large importance; on the other hand, he could not help being insen-sibly affected by what he knew to be the opposition of his warm friends the "cotton whigs" of New England. They de-sired a compromise and thought the concession that slavery might go into new territory a small affair in comparison harmony between the sections. Webster effected the views of those bonest and patriotic but mistaken men; had he it this time a sun shining by his own light, instead of a cold, reflective moon how much more splendid would be his rep utation! He persuaded himself that I was in his power to save the Union by inducing his friends to vote for the compromise, and having reached that conclu on he was doubtless pleased to see that saving the Union was a good road to the presidency. His attitude was not so much wrong as feeble; where was the Web-ster who had confronted the whole might of nullification oratory? Where was the Webster who had bearded the great Andrew Jackson? Where was the Webster who had defied his own party and asked them as the most serious question of their lives, "Where am I to ge?" Where was the Webster who had combated the annexation of Texas? Had he possessed the convictions of John Quincy Adams, or even the shrewd farsight of William H. Seward, he would have placed himself at the head of the opposition to the extension of siavery; he would have begun the work Abraham Lincoln was to take up, and he would have gone down to pos-

Yet nothing can take away from Webster the palm of a greatness all his own, for he was advocate, statesman, diplomatist and orator all in one. He wanted to be president, surely a worthy ambition; he rendered an inestimable service to his ountry in his steadfast advocacy of nationality. His fault was that his vision became obscured. Had he possessed the firmness of Washington or the devotion to principle of Abraham Lincoln, he might have stood hext to them in the Valhalla of American statesmen. And if we must rank him lower than Jefferson, lower than Hamilton, lower than Marshall, yet his spirit might say of himself, as Dante said the children of the Ultlanders learn this when he found himself amid the galaxy of ancient poets, "And I was sixth in all rather than attempt it. that might of mind."

aller The hell King

Regardless of Politics

Harvard University.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, dem. Both democrats and republicans are conspicuous in the array of reckless pension legislators, or would-be legislators in congress. Lents of Ohio, democrat, prances gaily to the front with a service pension bill which would add at least \$100,000,000 a year to the \$144,000,000 we are already paying on the pension account. As the Lentz bill would provide for pensions to all who brill would provide for pensions to all who served in the Union army during the civil divination are really marvelous."

war, there was nothing left for old man Cullom of Illinois to do, when he endeav-

Webster was biddl ug for Southern votes solid rock, 1000 feet in height, perpendicu-Webster was bidd ug for Southern votes in the convention of 1852.

The charge is u inecessary. Webster sincerely loved the "Inlon, and nowhere in his writing is there a more noble apostrophe to the Univa, a more strenusum to secure it for advertising purposes.

best, and by neting its location one may understand in a trice just what South Africa is geographically. Steaming along ward, you have the Drakensburg in view nearly all the way to Beira, a distance of desiructible rock of slavery.

Webster was, with all his individual power, a man extremely susceptible to influence; throughout his life he had been accustomed to receive from time to 'Jme the financial aid of the rich New E bg-Drakensburg ends.

To get into the interior of South Africa from any of the five east-coast unding places, Port Elizabeth, East endon, Durban, Delagoa bay and eira, one must cross a short tent of lowland and then ascend E eira, ste ep mountains. Having arrived there, the scen t, five-sixths of the whole interior being a vast plateau that extends to the Zami wal on the north, the Atlantic ocean on the west, and varies in altitude fro 3000 to 6000 feet above the sea level. fringe of tropical country, where bloom the maj molla and the rose, where flourish the orange, pineapple, lemon, guava, grape, b mana, the cotton and the tea plant; a long stretch of mountains run-ning parallel with the Indian ocean, the nighest pea ks of which are capped with snow, and in whose valleys wave tracts of wheat and corn; a vast prairie, dotted here and the we with patches of scrub woodland, mis sion stations and immense farms with mi lions of sheep and cattle grazing thereon; a few thousand hamlets scattered like o wes over a great landscape made black by the native Africans who live in thatched huts, and wear but a breech clout; a do, en large towns where is heard the clang of the American trolley car and the clatter of the police patrol, and about which men cluster as files gather to a jar of sweets; the remnants of one mighty zoological garden, including nany leopards, beautiful and lithe, boons, antelope, jackals and crocodiles, a less number of hippopotami and a few herds of buffalo, elephants and giraffes some iron ore, some coal, some copper, and a little silver; 40 miles of gold and acres of diamonds. That is South Africa.

The Cause of the War. Silver Lake Herald.

The following sentence appeared in a cona fide Transvaal publication of recent

rity as a hero who dared anything for date: Telt men de torpen samen, ibe volgens englsche officieele opagevn ovor den oor-log oorden uitgurst, don kont men tot eene stekte van 32,000 man; getutende de eerste eeken mag er echter sleeths oor den grekend op de uit indie komeude troe-pen; voor de mobielmaking en het verover van de engelsche afdeeligngen omet met minstens andernalve manned rekenen good atnaueelijks voor midden of eind November, waarschijnlijk nog later, de orlogssterkkte in a frika zal breikt zijin aldus beschouwd, was net rekken war ngische zijde verklaarhaar genoeg." Part of the cause of the Transvaal wais said to be that the Boers insisted that

Explanation for Senator Clark.

Kansas City Journal. Senator Clark makes it all plain. He eft the details of his candidacy to an agent. If this agent was so imprudent as to spend his loose pocket change to and Fort Clatsop's prosperity came to amount of \$30,000 to secure an election. Mr. Clark, of course, was not to blame He can't prevent people from spending Evidently the agent ought their money. to be reprimanded.

Divination.

Detroit Free Press Mrs. Bingo-You went to Mickleman, the almist, didn't you? And how was he? Mrs. Kingley-Wonderful! His powers of

"What did he say?"
"He said I would be without a servant

RIVALRY

COMPETITION BETWEEN ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS.

Corn Shipments Constantly Increase -Less Wheat Last Year-An Analysis of the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The rivalry between the great Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States regarding their relative share in the exportation of the prodict of the country lends interest to a still silent and nione to this day.

Fort Clatsop has received some attentions of the country lends interest to a still silent and nione to this day.

The figures, it should be premised, show a falling off in exportation of wheat in 1899 as compared with 1898, which was an abnormally heavy year; the corn exports of 1899 are about the same as those of 1898, but greatly in excess of any preced-ing years, while the flour exports of 1809 are slightly larger than those of any preceding year, being 15,900,000 harrels, against 16,569,904 in 1888 and 17,408,713 bar-

Exportations of corn have grown steadlly during the decade, starting with 86.-000,000 bushels in 1890 and ending with 207.-000,000 bushels in 1899, the growth having been steadily upward and no preceding year equaling the figures of 1898 and 1899. In wheat there has been a much greater fluctuation, the years 1891 and 1892 showing an exportation of nearly 130,000,000 bushels each, 1894 and 1885 dropping to about one-half that quantity, while 1898 made the highest record of our exportations with 149,245,685 bushels, 1899 again dropping to about the normal or average amount 000, an increase of over 50 per cent.

The following table shows the exportation from the United States of corn, wheat and flour in each calendar year from 1890, to and including 1899, the figures of 1899 being subject to slight revision:

Corn. bu. Wheat, bu. Flour, bbls.

86,817,220 49,271,580 11,319,456
30,633,505 129,638,534 13,032,692
77,471,179 125,518,441 17,498,713
55,143,918 108,377,569 16,449,603
41,806,711 72,523,389 16,066,593
61,966,638 66,804,686 14,528,761
131,960,530 83,755,829 15,855,836
189,127,570 109,903,328 13,696,359
207,309,381 149,245,685 16,569,904
227,800,000 111,000,000 18,900,000 The analysis of movement of export by

ports shows that in the exports of corn several of the great ports on the Atlantic and Gulf are gaining upon New York, and that the movement from the grain fields toward the seaboard is apparently being more generally distributed than formerly. The exports of corn, for instance, from the port of New York increased from 13,500,000 to 40,000,000 bushels between 1893 and 1899, an increase of 200 per cent, while those from Boston increased from 5,500,000 to 17,500,000; those from Philadelphia, from 4,000,000 to 29,000,000; Baltimore, from 7.500,-000 to 46,000,000; New Orleans, from 6,500, 000 to 22,000,000; while Newport News and Galveston, for which the record begins with 1895, show for Newport News an in-crease from 4,333,333 in 1895 to 14,000,000 in 1899, and Galveston, from 1,250,000 in 1895 to 7,000,000 in 1899. Thus Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans and Galveston show a much larger per-centage of growth in their exports of corn than does New York or Boston.

In wheat exportations, Boston has made greater gains than any other Atlantic port, the total having grown from 3,934,125 bushels, in 1893, to 11,567,887 in 1899, while at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, the figures for 1899 are in each case actually less than in 1893, the figures for New York being 36,437,499 bushels in 1893 and 28,830,885 in 1899. Philadelphia els in 1893 and 26,830,386 in 1899; Philadel-phia, 5,057,398 bushels in 1893, and 4,013,927 in 1899; Baltimore, 13,048,702 bushels in 1893, that the total exports of wheat from the United States in 1899 were materially be-

low those of the preceding year.

In flour also, the drift appears to be away from New York, whose exports of flour in 1893 were 6,448,931 barrels, and in 1899, 4,741,035, while Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston show more or less creases in 1899 as compared with 1893.

"PLYMOUTH ROCK" OF PACIFIC

Suggestion That Fort Clatsop Re ceive Oregon's Fostering Care.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15 .- (To the Editor). Fort Clatsop, in Clatsop county, Oregon, was so named by Lewis and Clark in 1905-6, when they wintered there. It is the first soil and first spot on the Pacific coast upon which the flag of the United States wis planted by officers and sol-diers of the army of the United States by direction of the president. There the first trees were felled, the first lands cleared, and the first houses built by people of the United States. Yet it is almost unknown, almost forgotten, though it is the Plymouth rock of the Pacific coast, and deserves to be marked so prominently and permanerally that all future generations may be able to find it. Fort Clatsop has had many a claimant

and owner within the last 50 years. Lowis ly determines the family life, and it can and Clark gave it to the Clatsop chief, not be repeated too often, that the des-Co-mo-wiel, as they spelled it, but his descendarits say it is Co-ba-way, who used it during the remainder of his life as a winter home. In 1849, S. M. Henell, of Astoria, put a man on the place to make some improvements, expecting himself to vital function, whether of brain or tissue, take it up under the donation act, but depends for its perfect completeness on in 1850 Thomas Scott, whom I knew well the homely details of baking, broiling or later on, jumped it, and established a stewing. claim to it. However, he held it but a We all the horne of Twitch and his tillicums tea and sauer kraut. Therefore, w (people) from time immemorial, and after-wards became my place. C. W. Shane

and took up another claim, higher up ly nourished body. the river About that date R. M. Moore came there to build a large saw mill, and the lines of the Shane claim were moved north so as to make room for Moore, giving him the old Lewis and Clark landweek that did not find one or more ships there, loading with lumber for San Fran-cises. I have seen five there at one time. In the meantime, the young growth of tim ber that had overgrown the old Lewis and Clark clearing had been cleared away, planted in orchard, and put into cultiva-tion. In 1854 the milling business became so umprofitable that the mill closed down,

final end. Fort Clatsop precinct in 1853 polled 56 votes. In 1856 there was but one voter and but one inhabitant in the entire precincz. The general Indian war prevailing in the territory frightened and drove the people all away to the towns.

In the summers of 1860, '61 and '62, Cap-

tain Shattuck, of the United States revenue cutter Joe Lane, stationed at Astoria, took his ship to Fort Clatson each and the Joe Lane was ordered away, and we also find. All attainment of mind or Fort Clatsop soon grew into a wilderness spirit rests upon a physical basis, hence

But away along in the '70s one of the Shane heirs took possession of the place, and for the third time the land was cleared and an attempt made to make an important place of Fort Clatsop. The owners of the property, alded by others, cut out and graded a good wagon road from there to Clatsop plains, and through the influence of Ben Holladay, the O. R. & N. Co. was induced to run their steamers during the seashore season direct to Fort Clatsop, where the passengers were met by stages to convey them to the seaside resorts. But this route to the seashore was soon abandoned, and

ucts of the country lends interest to a ucts of the country lends interest to a series of statements just completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the exports of corn, wheat and flour from the United States and from these ports in the calendar year 1899, compared with interesting years.

In 1812 Ross Cox, in his book, said: "I visited Fort Clatsop, and found the logs of the party still standing and marked with the names of many of the party." In the narrative of J. K. Townsand, a noted naturalist, published in send, a noted naturalist, published in 1834, he says: "I walked today down around the beach (from Astoria) to the foot of Young's bay, to see the remai of the house in which Lewis and Clark resided. The logs of which it was com-posed are still perfect, the roof of bark has disappeared, and the whole vicinity is overgrown with thorns and wild currants.

But the fact is, Mr. Townsend did not get within four miles of Fort Clatsop, and only found some old, deserted Indian house, on the south side of Point George, later known as "Smith's Point," now as Taylor's point. He would have had to cross Young's bay, which is two miles wide, and then walk through an almost impenetrable jungle 2½ miles further. The houses which Lewis and Clark built were covered with boards which they split, and not with bark.

In the same paragraph Mr. Townsen says: "One of Mr. Birnle's children found, with III,000,000 bushels. Flour has stead-ily increased, the exports of 1890 being II,319,456 barrels, and those of 1898 18,300,and Clark, and had probably been pre-sented to some chief, who lost it. On one side was a head, with the name, "Th. Jefferson, President of the United States, 1801"; on the other, two hands, interlocked, surrounded by a pipe and tomahawk, and above the words "Peace and Friendship,

This Mr. Birnie was the well-known Major Birnie, who later established, named, lived and died at Cathlamet, on the Columbia, 25 miles above Astoria. He came to Astoria in about 1820, and was one of the principal men in the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon.

Now, I believe the state of Oregon should possess herself of Fort Clatsop, and keep it forever in commemoration of the spot on which the flag of the United States was first planted on the Pacific coast, and of that marvelous exploration of Lewis and Clark which did so much to establish our claim and secure to the United States this vast Northwestern empire.
P. W. GILLETTE.

A PROBLEM OF THE PRESENT

Value of Technical Training for Home-Makers.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Jan. 12-(To the Editor.)-Straws indicate the direction of the prevailing winds, and the meeting recently held in Portland, by the Commercial Club, in the interest of technical edu-cation, is one of the significant signs of the present century demand for improved methods of development required by an advancing civilization.

Every age has had some special problem to solve. Whenever people succeeded in finding the right solution, history records prosperity; whenever they failed to find the right answer to the riddle of the Sphinx we are informed that disaster befell them. It seems as if fate proposes the various problems, and all who keep closely in touch with the spirit of the time cannot fail to observe rising out of the obscuring fogs of the past, a noble. broad, just conception of life, and individ-

ual responsibility.

Through the complex development of ine nancial aid of the rich New Eug-land whigs, and there is a story of a Boston gentleman who was visited by one of the too frequent canvassers for a fundation of the complex development of civilization, based on competition, womand to improve the mountains receded to increase the constant of the configuration, based on competition, womand to improve the mountains receded to increase the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the complex development of civilization, based on competition, womand to improve the mountains receded to increase the configuration of the complex development of civilization, based on competition, womand the configuration of the civilization, based on competition, womand the configuration of the configuratio therefore have placed in her hands the alpenstock that is necessary for man to carry for his support, as well as de-

The new avenues that have opened to

woman are not new creations. They al-ways existed, but were not developed un-til "necessity" became "the mother of invention," when the great depression of financial affairs came as one of the causes of the evolution. Parents who thought it unnecessary to permit their daughters to learn some mode of livelihood are spelled to have the female portion of the family self-sustaining, and they are rising to the emergency. If they are given technical education pertaining to their sphere, in the arena of conflicting forces, they will not cripple their brothers by being obliged to lag behind, stumbling and falling, despite their bravest efforts Herbert Spencer says: "The function which education has to perform is to prepare us for complete living." question that the knowledge of how to make an ideal home is an all-importan factor in "complete living"? Then why not place domestic science, with its myr-iad branches, along with your scheme

the relation of nutriment to personal morality is no longer to be ignored. Whether a woman knows it or not whether she cares or not, this fact great-

for technical education? The proper prep

aration of food is a vital proble

We all know that angelic traits of charshort time, when he traded it to Carloss acter never come from a diet of pork and W. Share for Ka-lots-ka, which had been soggy potatoes, nor manly dignity from work is the most important work in character building, as well as physical, and lived a: Fort Clatsop until 1852, when he many a sin of the soul, and incompe-vacated it for his brother, F. D. Shane.

Some one has said: "You may make the world's laws and write its poems, if you will let me make its homes." The home is the chief factor in a workingman's life, and therefore holds the key to the solution of the labor problem. A ing paice, where he erected his mill. Fort | man fed on baker's bread, bleached with Chatsop soon became a lively place, with alum, rank tea boiled in a tin tempot, 35 or 40 people, all busy clearing land, and meat put in a cold pan with a lump cuiting sawlogs, sowing lumber, etc. For of grease and fried until it is impossible two or three years there was hardly a to tell whether it is beef or leather—this kind of tood, together with an untidy house, naturally makes a man turn to the saloon for something comforting.

The street and the saloon cannot compete successfully with a neat, cheerfu home, and a well-cooked, substantial meal on a neatly set table. The working man who has such a home is not going to join in strikes or any other rash move ments which hazard the possession of his home. If, then, we wish to help the laborer to better his condition, and thereby better the condition of all humanity, do not neglect to help those who are the potential homekeepers—teach them how to keep their homes clean and attractive and how to properly cook their food. Be it ever so humble, the home is the germ from

which everything good must grow. Where we find industry, skill and a wise economy, that knows how to make the year to overhaul, repair, paint and clean most of simple material in the home, how her. But then came the great civil war, much less miscry poverty and crime shall

as slient and gloomy as when Lewis and the housewife holds the possibilities of future literature, science and all the industries in her power. From the home, man enters upon the limitless path of physical, mental, moral and spiritual de-

An ancient Greek once said: "Athena rules the world, I rule Athens, my wife rules me," "And still "They talk about a woman's sphere

As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or heaven;
There's not a least to mankind given;
There's not a blessing or a woe;
There's not a blessing or a woe;
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a feather-weight of work. That has a featherweight of worth. Without a woman in it." Professor James M. Munyon, who con-

templates founding a technical school for girls in Philadelphia, has caught the true spirit. Besides a thorough training in the common branches of English, the girls will be instructed in dressmaking, millinery, glovemaking, talloring and the vari-ous practical trades and professions that will thoroughly equip them for the battle of life, "Especial attention will be paid to securing a thorough knowledge of cooking and domestic economy; so that when a girl marries she will be prepared to manage the household as a w Doesn't that sound good? And how the

young men who have enjoyed the privi-leges of technical training will strive to make homes for such girls to keep! The nation depends are the homemakers and homekeepers. The character of the material determines the form, strength, dura-bility and beauty of the complete edifice. FRANCES MORELAND HARVEY.

P. S.-Just as I was folding this for the mall, The Oregonian of the 7th inst flitted into my mountain home, bearing the picture of J. W. Cook upon its first page, and I read of his magnificent gift to be used for a technical school. cept my congratulations. "The world F. M. H.

A VETERAN STAGEDRIVER.

Eugene Journal.

For Thirty Years He Has Done His Duty Faithfully.

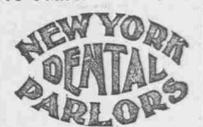
For 30 years H. C. Barrett, or "Hank" Barrett, as he is called, has carried the United States mail and passengers between the mouth of the Umpqua river, below Gardiner, and Florence, on the Stusiaw. It has been with him a life's work for he was a young man when he work, for he was a young man when he first located there and began his service. He used a light wagon and trotted along on the smooth, hard sand, always when the tide was out, for when it came up there was not margin enough left for a wagon. He made three trips a week and oftentimes, in the spring and summer, when the bright sun shone by day and the pale moon kissed the undulating sea by night, Mr. Barrett thought his task not at all unpleasant as he traveled along the narrow yet beautiful pathway, and hummed his little song by the melody of the sea. But when the south winds blew and the huge billows uplifted their angry heads and rushed up the sands hungry to devour all things living, then the lonely mail-carrier's task was a perilous one, in-deed. Several times the sea uplifted and devoured his wagon and team, but fortunately he always managed to escape. Very frequently the gale was so strong that he could not force his way against it, or, if traveling in the wind, must put on the brake to keep his team from running away, but he never faltered nor missed a trip, never was behind hand, through darkness, storm or the dangerous winter quicksand. And now Mr. Barrett's head is silvery white and his form stooped and he has hard work to climb into his wagon, but he still makes his trips regularly and carries many passengers.

Why Views Differ.

Boston Transcript.

It is said that people are right and left-eyed, just the same as they are right and left-handed. That accounts for the persistency in which so many persons look at things differently from ourselves.

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