IMPORTANT FACTS GLEANED PROM STUDY OF 15,000,000 CHILDREN.

What the United States Bureau of Education is Doing for Mothers and Teachers.

A mine of surprising facts will soon be presented to the scientific world in a forth-coming report of the bureau of education, giving results of a unique study of no less than 16,000,000 of school children, here and abroad. A study of "only children"those without brother or sister-indicated that this class are below the average of health and vitality. Mental and physical defects of a grave nature were much more They were found to enter chool later than other children, and to be less regular in attendance. Their sucones in school work was below the aver age. They did not appear to join readily in games with other children, but pre-ferred quieter forms of amusement. Precounty and selfishness were predominant traits. Such defects seemed to result from the tembescy of the parent to spoil "only children" and from a tendency to sterility

In a Family of Six.

A careful study of the circumstances of birth and childhood of what were considered to be the 50 greatest men of modern times disclosed the fact-interesting in comparison—that the average great man was born in a family of six children, not including half brothers nor half sistem. It was figured from the data that the changes for greatmen in a child are the chances for greatness in a child are two to one in favor of the older half of

That children tall for their ages are gen deduction. As far as boys alone are con-cerned, those who first see light during autumn and winter are not so tail as those born in spring and summer. Those born in November are the shortest: in July the tailest. Averages for girls show that those born in winter and spring have less length of body than those born in summer or autumn. The tallest girls are born in

That growth of children degenerates as we go lower in the social scale is shown y statistics of 50,000 individuals. There is found to be a difference of five niches in average statures between the sest and worst matured classes. In a separate study of boys alone, the same re-sults were vividity shown. Beginning with public school boys with good home sur-roundings in the country, and then falling into grades successively lower and lower, through saylums, industrial schools and the like, their mean statures show a con-stant feared atter.

For Poor Spellers.

"Ear-mindedness" and "eye-mindedness" ers the unique topics of another inves-gation to learn the relative extent to which impressions are made upon the ear and eye. Spelling tests, oral and written, were applied to each subject. The indica-sions are that the eye-minded are the better spellers. If an extension of the tests to a great number of children corrob-orates this the proposition is to develop eye-mindedness in poor spellers. The growth of memory is more rapid

in girls than in boys. It was shown that we reach our maximum memory power at an early age, generally near the begin-ning of the high school period. After that

A study of fear in the youthful sub-A study of rear in the youthful sub-jects was made by distributing hundreds of lists containing all manner of causes likely to excite that emotion. It was found that the highest number of children feared thunderstorms; the next highest, reptiles. Then follow in order strangers, darkness, and Assath domestic animals disease. tire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, insects, ghosts, etc. Girls exceeded boys in the fear of everything except water, high piaces and airangers. Fear in boys increases from the 7th to the 15th year, and then declines; in girls it increases more steadily from the 4th to the 15th year before diminish Fear of thunder and lightning, rep tiles, robbers and machinery was fo to increase with age.

Baby and the Looking-Glass

In an experiment whose purpose was to race the stages of development of a haby's mind, the infant was placed before a mir-ror daily. During the earliest stage of the ply looked at his refle test be simply looked at his reflection as birds do. He next showed fear of it, as do many of the higher animals. He then grauped at it with his hands, as cars strike at reflections with their paws. Later he looked behind the glass to find the object, as cats and monkeys have been known to do. But on the 60th day of his life he deliberately turned the glazs at different angles to obtain required reflections, an intelligence not possessed by any animal other than man.—Pittsburg Disputch.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE LIFE,

Talk With a Portland Woman About Mrs. Agussis.

"Yes, I knew Mrs. Agassiz when I was at Radeliffe," said Mrs. Ralph Wilbur, of Portland, when questioned the other day concerning the personality of the woman who for so many years has been the acknowledged leader of social and college life in Cambridge, Mass. "It is true that she has just resigned the presidency of the college.
"I used to meet her frequently at the

Wednesday afternoon teas that she gave regularly every week. We college girls had a standing invitation to them, and we liked to go very frequently, as there such a pleasant opportunity there for meeting the celebrities of the day. can picture her now in her three-cornered cap, with lace points falling down on the abounders. She had charming manners a very gracious presence in greeting people, such a delightful mingling of dignity and condisilty. She was a woman of fine intellect, an extremely good talker, when she once became warmed up to the sub-ject, in conversation with some of the brilliant people whom she entertained. But at commencement, when the time cames for her to geliver the annual public address, she was spit to lose her presence of mild and become embarransed. We always received our diplomas from her hand. I'll show you her signature, and below it you will see that of President Ellot," and Mrs. Wilbur brought out the stiff roll of natchment the

part. Wildur brought out the stift foll of partchment that is so precious to every college girls heart, from its snug hiding-place in the dark corner of a table drawer. "Mrs. Agassis belonged essentially to the 'old achoof of the last generation, and was more or less Puritante in her notions, expeciling us to be extremely decorous in our behavior toward the Harvard men. You see coeducation in Cambridge was, for so long, a topic that had to be handled with groves. Bus strongly opposed the union of Radcliffe with Harvard. The only literary work that she did, I believe,

was to edit her husband's memoirs."

Mrs. Agassis, however, will still remain Mrs. Agassis, however, will still remain becomeny prosident, performing such duties as she feels inclined. There is to be, therefore, little outward change, as she will remain the representative head of the college. As the widow of the great naturalist, Louis Agassis, of Harvard, to whom she was married in 1880, and sister-in-law to a former Harvard president, related to many prominent families beside, it will be used why Mrs. Agassis has siled a he seen why Mrs. Agassia has filled a position in the intellectual and social life of Cambridge that is second to none.

"Here is a picture of the Radeliffe girls playing basket-ball," continued Mrs. Wilbur, reaching out her hand for a letter that lay on the desk. "It has just come to me from one of the girls. They send me a good many things of that sort. You see this is the first year of the new gymnasium that has just been erected at an expense of \$50,000. Out of the 500 students

WOMAN AND HER WORK 25 are registered there, and that is rather remarkable, isn't it, considering that the exercises are not compulsory?

AMONG THE CLUBWOMEN. Warm Interest at Pendleton in Public School Matters.

A thoughtful paper on "The Moral Tone of the Schoolroom" was read at a recent meeting of the Thursday Afternoon Club of Pendleton by Mrs. Bills P. Lowell.
After commenting upon the words of Dr. Shaw, "The principal business of one generation is the training of the next." she called attention to a statement made by one of Chicago's most successful merchants, that in Chicago he had observed a stendy decline of mercantile honor in five years' time. She argued that the moral training of the business world af-

fords a test of the results of training in the schools as well as a test of the general obedience to moral law, especiall in the two laws most involved in bus ness transactions—those of honesty and truthfulness. The average business man comes from the average home, the aver-

age social life and the average school; he comes from the public school, and for the most part from the grades below the high school. Hence the necessity of more eurnest attention to moral instruction on

earnest attention to moral instruction on the part of teachers.

"Every school," she maintained, "should have a good library-books not only for research and reference, but of biography and fiction as well. Sometimes the boy or girl who cannot be touched and influ-sioned in any other way will, by reading a story of nobis deeds, be inspired with higher thoughts and aspirations, which will lead to a better life. The public li-brary and the traveling library are good in their places, but they cannot take the place of the school library of carefully selected books. If we could have but one, I should say, by all means, have the school library for the growing boys and

girls. "I believe we ought to look into the helping hand to the teachers, that morality in all its bearings may be taught as a first essential in our public schools."

Men Entertained by Sorosis. The fact that the date of the monthly

meeting of Sorosis, New York, fell upon New Year's day influenced the club to the nnovation of inviting men as guests at a regular meeting—something never before done, says a writer in Harper's Hazar. The experiment proved a great success, and the occasion was brilliant in the extreme. Nearly 400 persons sat down to luncheon at 1 o'clock in the large ball-room of the Astoria, of which company about one-half were men. Following the uncheon, the usual literary exercises took place, the day being in charge of the house and home committee, and the sub-ject for discussion being "Finance in the Home." Bronson Howard was a guest of the club, and it was an interesting coin-cidence that Mr. Howard was present at the time over 20 years ago when in the parior of Miss Alice Cary the subject of a club for women was broached and dis-cussed. James Parton and Horace Greeley were Miss Cary's guests at the same time. Mr. Howard referred to the occa-sion, fellcliating the women upon the oak that had grown from the little acorn. He commented, too—all in private conrise commented, too-all in private con-versation—on the strong social element of the club as against the conservatism in that respect of men's clubs. At the lat-ter the members rarely speak to one an-other of their families. You may know a man intimately at the club and not even know from himself if he is married or not, while Sorosis members take great interest in one another's families. Will-lam Dean Howells was a most interested guest, and was a close listener, it was noticed, of the proceedings. He comment-ed more than once to those about him on the ease and unconsciousness of the speakers, considering that they excelled the manner of men at similar functions.

Against the "Sweating" System, Clubwomen who go shopping for white musiin underwear nowadays in the large American cities are pretty apt to ask if it has a "consumers" label." This is a stamp which shows the approval of the National Consumers 'League, and beare the two printed inscriptions: "Made under clean and wholesome conditions," and "License to use this label is granted after investigation." Indeed, many clubwomen have taken a pledge to purchase no other muslin. Their attention has been first directed to muslin because both the pro ducers and consumers of it are largely women. They aim to down the sweat-shop and support the factory, which among other things, is both sanitary and freproof, employs no child labor and has a consequent limit on hours of inhor This movement started in Massachusetta several years ago, and in that state to-day 2000 women are organized for better industrial conditions of women and children. It has spread to New York, Penn sylvania and lilinois. These four states make up the National Consumers' League. The women's clubs have become actively interested, because "industrial problems affecting women and children" are now receiving attention, and by individual pledge and united effort to secure better laws the fair ones of leisure are doing a vast amount of good for their sisters of

toll -Woman's Home Companion. Woman's Building Association,

The women of Birmingham, Ala., have organized an Alabama Woman's Building Association. The object of the organization is the erection as early as practicable meeting-place for all the women's organ- the shoulder-blades. The tag is water-

imitions in the city and suburbs. The building plan will include apartments for the comfort of out-of-town women.

A Brave Woman. One does not always remember that it requires as much bravery to care for and nurse the solders on a field of battle or in the hospitals pear them as to be a solder and fight the enemy.

Not long ago, in a city of France, mys the Cutlook, all the soldiers were drawn up on the city plaza. A woman in the habit of a Sister of Charity was called out in front of the governor-general, and this is what he said: "Mother Mary Teresa, when you were

Mother Mary Teresa, when you were
39 years of age you received a wound
from a cannon-ball while assisting one
of the wounded on the field at Balakinva.
In 1889 the shell from a mitrallisuse laid
you preservate in the front ranks on the
battle-field of Magenta. Since then you
have been in Syria, in China and in Mex-

proof, so it is not affected by the baths given the baby. It holds on tightly until the time comes for the baby and its mother to leave the hospital, when the tag may be readily pulled off without

causing the baby any pain.

Some persons have thought that the tagging was necessary to distinguish white from colored babies, but the physicians say that this is not the case. While all new-horn bables are red, they say the bables of white parents are a pinitish color, while the slightest mixture of paren blood will give an unmistakable of negro blood will give an unmistakable reddish tinge to the buby's skin, in ad-dition to the other characteristics of the race.—Baltimore Sun.

Prize Won by a Woman Poet. The following poem by Kate Masterson has just received a \$100 prize offered anonymously through the New York Sunfor a poem in answer to "The Man With the Hoe." The first prize of \$400 was

MRS. FLIZABETH C. AGASSIZ



WHO HAS JUST RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AFTER MANY YEARS' EFFICIENT SERVICE.

ico, and if you were not wounded it was not because you have not exposed your-self.

awarded to John Vance Cheney. The judges were T. B. Aldrich, Edmund Clarette Stedman and the editor of the Sun:

'In 1870 you were taken up in Reischoffen covered with many saber-wounds, fen covered with many saber-woulds. Such deeds of heroism you have crowned a few weeks ago with one of the most heroic actions which history records. A grenade fell upon the ambulance which was under your charge. Tou took up the grenade in your arms; you smiled upon the wounded who looked at you with reclinary of disrays you carried it a disreelings of dismay; you carried it a dis-tance of 80 meters. On laying it down, you noticed that it was going to burst; you threw yourself on the ground; It burst; you were seen covered with blood, but when persons came to your assistance you rose up smiling, as is your wont. You were scarcely recovered from your wounds when you returned to the hospi-tal whence I have now summoned you." Then the general made her kneel down, and, drawing his sword, touched her light

ly with it three times on the shoulder and pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on her habit, saying: "I put upon you the cross of the brave, In the name of the French people and army. No one has gained it by more deeds of berolam, nor by a life so com-pletely spent in self-abnegation for the benefit of your brothers and the service of your country. Soldiers, present arms!" The troops saluted, the drums and bugles rang out, the air was filled with loud accidmations, and all was jubilation and

excitement as Mother Teresa arose, he face suffused with blushes, and asked: "General, are you done?"

"Yes," said he. "Then I will go back to the hospital." Unmixable Babies,

There will be no "Pinafore" business of "mixing the bables up" in the obstetrical ward of the Johns Hopkins hospital, if the physicians and attendants in charge can prevent it. Usually there are from one to two dozen new-born babies in the ward, and to the inexperienced eye they all look much alike. Even those accus-tomed to handle them sometimes have to look closely for distinguishing features or marks on the mites of humanity. When the nurses are being changed, frequently, in the course of their duties, the difficulties are increased of readily telling one baby from another. The doctors have Building Association.
of Birmingham, Ala., have hit upon a happy solution of the difficulty.

Each baby is tagged, and it is tagged in a unique way. On a small square of adhesive plaster is written the baby's name. This plaster tag is then stuck to the baby's back just between the shoulder. The tag is water.

A Song.

(In answer to 'The Man With the Hoe.") (In answer to "The Man With the Hoe.")
From giant forcets, bewn,
And golden fields of grain;
From the furrowed hills and the belching mills
With their fuel of hand and brain;
From the mountain's mine-dug depth
To star paths made by men,
Sounds one wast song that rolls along
And circles the world again:

Work-Let the anvils clang! Work-Let us sew the seam Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth With the music of our theme Sing as the wheels spin round, Laugh at the red sparks' flight, And life will flash from the sledge's clash Till all the land is light!

Over the deserts' waste We measure the miles of chain
Till the Steam King roars from both the shores
And rends the hills in twain.
We search in the ocean's bed,
And bridge where the torrent hurled,
And we stretch a wire like a line of fire To signal through the world!

You with your timed crowns You with gold in its yellow mo Rotting your lives away, Rest when the task is done. Sleep when the day goes by, And the awest of the hand that plows the land Are gems that you cannot buy!

Work-Let the anvils clang! Work-Let us sew the ceam! Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth With the glory of our theme! Sing as the wheels spin round, Laugh at the red speries flight, And life will flash from the sis Till all the land is light!

From the wealth of the living age From the wealth of the living age, From the garden grave of death, Comes on acclaim like a norace flame Fanned to a white hot breath, Honor the Man who Toils And the sound of the anvil's ring; From a deathless sky a hand on high Has reached to make a King!

Woman Lecturer to Help Boers. Maude Gonne, the Joan of Arc of Ire-land, is coming to America to speak on behalf of the Boers, and to do everything in her power against England and for the Boers. She will speak in Chicago on Washington's birthday.

Woman on the School Board. Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, has



A GAME OF BANKET-BALL AT RAD CLIFFE COLLEGE

appointed a woman on the board of edu-cation—Mrs. Mary W. Kincaid, formerly principal of the girls' high school. The appointment gives great satisfaction to the women of San Francisco. Under the new city charter, the board of education. which used to consist of 12 unpaid mem bers elected by the voters, will consist of four members appointed by the major, with salaries of \$3000 a year each.

"ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR."

Mrs. Langtry Recites Kipling's Verses Under Trying Conditions.

New York Times, January 30.

Mrs. Langtry made her attempt to popularize Kipling's verses, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," at the Garden theater last evening, under circumstances that were very depressing, to say the least.

According to the programme the orthestra. According to the programme the orchestra was to play the music written to the words by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and Mrs. Langtry was then to come on and recite the poem. A lack of rehearsals or dense the poem. A lack of rehearsals or dense stupidity on the part of the musicians resulted in a massacre of the music by the fiddlera. It was a performance such as would have been a diagrace to a harn-stormer's orchestra, and so utterly depressing as to throw cold water on all that followed.

that followed.

Mrs. Langtry made a quick change after
the final scene of "The Degenerates" and
came to the front to the squesk of a fife
and the rattle of drums. She were a khaki costume, with a train of the prevailing street length, and a zouave jacket. The latter had a collar of red and brass military buttons. A row of the buttons also ided down the middle of the front breadth of the skirt and was its only trim-ning. Knotted about her waist was a red military sush. On her head was a huge pluture hat of black lace, with a rosette of red, white and blue ribbons, which were supposed to give the American tings to

Just how to receive the recitation was a puzzle to the audience. A few started to applaud after the first verse. There was an awkward pause, a healtation, as if that was a mistake, and the feeble attempt to awaken enthusiasm died away. So Mra. Langiry went on to the end, and then received some perfunctory applause, while men and women looked wonderingly at one another, as if they did not quite know what it all meant or what it was best for them to do under the circumstances. So they went home, and the first theatrical attempt at "The Absent-Minded Beggar" fell rather flat. Mrs. Langtry is not an elocutionist, whatever else she may be.

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Persons calling for these letters will ples state date on which they were advertised. February 5. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST. MoGuire, Mrs. 245 Arthur street
Maguire, Mrs. Sarah
Matsentine, Mrs. Sarah
Matsentine, Mrs. Eva. 5
Moore, Mrs. Elia
Horpan, Mrs. M. C.
Mulley, Mrs. E. J.
Nye, Jennie
Neison, Miss. Bird
Niles, Miss. Bird
Niles, Miss. Bird
Norrell, Mrs. J. F.
Olson, Mrs. Julia A.
Paulison Paulson Month, Miss Mathilda shorne, Mary C shorne, Funnie Iwan, Mrs Myrtls se, Miss Georgianna anidy, Mrs M thurg, Miss Carrie endenning, Mrs John ffman, Miss Ray-4 ulley, Miss Neille ohe, Mrs A Owen, Mrs Myrtle
O'Leary, Mrs Mary
O'Leary, Mrs Mary
Payne, Mrs Ella N-2
Payne, Mrs Ella N-2
Payne, Miss Edey
Palge, Mrs Mrs
Patterson, Mrs Mary
Patterson, Mrs Mary
Polleen, Mrs Mary
Hosenberg, Mrs John
Rutheron, Mrs Mary
Hosenberg, Mrs John
Rutheron, Mrs Mary
Hosenberg, Mrs John
Rutheron, Mrs Mary
Hosenberg, Mrs Allos
Ryan, Miss R
Beoott, Mrs Funetta
Severn, Nells
Seymour, Mrs Lixtle
Seamon, Mrs Mary
Selbrood, Mrs E V
Selby, Max Sunds
Sharp, Miss Mary
Janalste Drummond, Fannie May)
Dulte, Miss Georgia-2
Dunham, Miss Mabel
Ek, Miss Hannah
Ek, Miss Hannah
Dasthum, Miss Ida
Dasthum, Miss Jan
Paulconer, Miss AB
Faurum, Miss Jellis
Pielida, Miss Nellis
Pielida, Miss Nellis
Pienka, Miss Amalla
Gunnble, Aggis
Gellett, Maggis
Gellett, Maggis
Gellett, Maggis
Gellett, Maggis
Gellett, Maggis
Gellett, Miss Minry
Hawdina, Miss Minris
Hibbis, Miss LT
Hilphdeld, Miss LT
Hillandeld, Miss B

Sharp, Miss Mary
planiste
Stevens, Miss C
Smith, Miss Liddle
Smith, Miss Frank
Smith, Miss G
Spendler, Miss A
Svenson, Miss Bertha
Syenolor, Miss B
J
Tuttle, Miss Mamils
Van Orden, Miss Julian
Wedel, Miss J
Weiss, Miss J
Weiss, Miss J
Weillams, Ellen May
Williams, Ellen May
Williams, Miss Nettle
Young, Miss B Hiney, Mrs Marry-3 Keiley, Mrs Mabel Kerns, Mrs Addie Kunapp, Mrs P F Layne, Miss M Larson, Miss Wandla, Lesser, Mrs C A Lynea, Mrs Bettle Martin, Miss Virginia

MEN'S LIST. Anti-Trust Tobacce Co Hughes, E P
Babcock, W H
Hughes, M L
Hughes,

Anti-Trust Tobacco Co
Babcock, W H
Baumgarten, K
Bafara, Filomenor
Baidwin, A E
Barrett, Charles
Barrett, Charles
Barcescier Hotel
Beabee, Dr G A
Bedford, A C
Beamish, S J
Burke, James N, 19
Bowles, Bam'l
Brody, Jona A
Bropby, Jon A
Bropby, Jon A
Bropby, Jon A
Brown, J
Brown, J
Burke, Arthur
Bruner, W M
Bropby, Jon A
Brown, J
Burke, Arthur
Bruner, W M
Brophy, Jon A
Brown, J
Burke, Arthur
Bruner, W M
Brophy, Jon A
Brown, J
Burke, Arthur
Burma, John B
Buller, D V
Bynum, D J
Carl, Ban
Charles M
Carrol, W Theodore
Carrecteden, E D
Chapman, Jno
Christy, J W
Corl, Ban
Chapman, Joh
Chilisty, J W
Corl, Ban
Chapman, Joh
Chilisty, J W
Corl, Ban
Chapman, Joh
Charles, Blass
Crowthers, Isaac
Curran, Master John
Dwight, D P
Davis, E
Derona, John
Davis, E
Derona, John
Denn, Jesulo
Denning, M V
Devaul, Jean
Denn, Jesulo
Denning, M V
Denning, M V
Devaul, Jean
Denn, Jesulo
Denning, M V
Deronne, E
Elistic Tip Co
Elifott, J
Elifott, L R
Etilinger, I L
Fellic Charles
Formarh, George
Jonaca, Wm
Jonaca, Gurg
Jonaca, Wm
Jonaca, William
Lamer, William
Lamer, William
Lamer, VL
Machan, S N
Kaplan, S N
Kaplan

Simmons, Dr Smith, Edward E Smith, Shields Stanford, Bay Stevenson, Geo H Stratten, O T Tag, John Watne, Harry L Watne, D Welster, Att

PACKAGES. Chamberlin, Mrs EthelWillin, J. A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

etster, Att els, N B erner Schoo

The Colonel Forgets, Greenville (S. C.) News, dem. Colonel Bryan, in his Baltimore speech Colonel Bryan, in his Baltimore speech, cited the telegraph stamp as an example of discrimination against "the pisin people" in levying the war taxes. This sounds well until we remember that while "the plain people" send from none to a dozen telegrams apiece in a year, the plutocrais and bankers and other classes obnoxious to the colonel's political philosophy send scores of them in a day. The telegram tax falls on the classes who use the wires freely, not on the masses, who conduct their correspondence chiefly by mail, which remains at the same old rates.

remains at the same old rates.

DISLIKES PUSION, AND CONCEDES REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

What the People's Party Has Sutfered in Oregon-Where He Will

Stand in the Future.

final passage of the initiative and refer sdum amendment and its submiss the people of Oregon by the next legisla-ture is far more important than the suc-cess or defeat of any party in June, writes W. S. U'Ren in the Oregon City Courier-Herald. We are told that the populate must be capable of great patriotic earri-fice of party feeling if they can vote for hee of party feeling if they can vote for a regulican for the legislature when he promises to submit this amendment to the people, even though he has already voted for it once. Perhaps this is true, but to many of us it will be no greater sacrifice than we made in 1896, when we temporarily laid aside government ownership of railroads and telegraphe and paper moner to vote for Bruse hereads in ship of railroads and reiegraphe and paper money to vote for Bryan because his party had adopted the least of our prin-ciples—free coinage of aliver at 16 to 1— for the purpose of getting the popular vots, or the final and complete macrifice of our party on the aliar of fusion in 1886 for the possibility of thereby passing this direct legislation amendment to the state

The life of the people's party, since it became a strong political power, has been a succession of patriotic sacrifices of par-ty pride and feeling for the sake of prinriple. The members of this party have professed much and practiced more. Thay have had their reward in fusion promhave had their reward in fusion promi-ies. The substantial success of princi-ple has been obtained by nonpartisan ac-tion on the same line that the initiative and referendum was made a part of the constitution of South Dakota in 1888, and passed the republican legislature of Gregon and the democratic legislature of Utah in 1899. The probable success of this amend-ment in Gregon is well worth one more sacrifice from men who have made so sacrifice from men who have made so many and obtained so little in return.

Many of our populat leaders said two
years ago that the democratic leaders years ago that the democratic leaders were only seeking fusion or "union" to destroy the people's party. Recent evenis prove not only that we were right, but that these democrat leaders think they have accomplished their purpose. Judge Cowing, state democrat committeeman have accomplished their purpose. Judge Cowing, state democrat committeeman from this county, is reported in the Telegram of December 21 as saying: "If the populists don't want to ride in our political band wagon in the next campaign they needn't. The democrats are strong enough to stand on their own props."

This is the same "band wagon," in charge of the same leaders who went into the "union" of reform forces in 1886 and managed their machine with such fine treachery that they defeated all but six of the 45 populat candidates for the legislature and elected 15 out of 30 demo-crate (counting four silver republicans as democrate, which, in this county, at

least, they now profess to be), and at the same time there were two populist votes in Oregon to one democrat. These democratic leaders have already called their atute convention, but they said not a word to the populists about "union" or holding our state conventions at the same time and place. Last Saturday the democrats of Marion county called their county convention, but not a word to the populists about "union." How long since any one has heard a democratic leader say, "We are all the mme; there is no difference between popu-lists and dimograts?" In Clackamas counlists and dmocrats?" In Clackamas county, where there are four populists to one democrat, the leaders are still anxious for "union," but for what purpose? Well, I don't want to ride in any democrat "band wagon" that I ever saw. I would rather walk barefooted with the independent reformers. And neither am I joining the republican party.

If the people's party is really destroyed, as the democrat leaders believe it is, then some of the populities will go back to the

as the democrat leaders believe it is, then some of the populists will go back to the democrats and some to the republicans, but I am convinced that the majority will follow the course recently outlined by Hon. W. Myers, when he said: "I shall work independently for the success of the principles I believe to be most important." Personally, in the June campaign I shall be found with that group who hold the immediate success of the initiative and referendum amendment in Oregon to be the most important principle.

As to local salaried offices, so far as I can help at all, I shall help the men in this county who have helped our cause in the past, no matter what ticket they are on. Most of them are populists, but there are some democrats. In conclusion, I have been charged with

aiding Senator Brownell in his efforts to go to congress. In justice to the senator, I have told every one who asked me that he has faithfully kept his promises to help in getting the initiative and referendum amendment before the people of

U'REN TO THE POPULISTS Oregon for their final vote. He has rendered as valuable assistance. This is the almpte truth. I believe he will keep his promises on this line in the future. I am promises on this line in the future. I am sure he will if such action continues to bring him votes and political atrength in time to come as it has in the past. If this record of faithfulness helps Senatur-Brownell in his political ambitious, no one will rejoice more than myself, for it will be a very large hint to politicians of all parties that it may be seen softilities for parties that it may be good politics for them, personally, to aid the cause of di-rect legislation.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

While They Have Increased Imports Have Decreased.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4-No feature of the marvelous growth of our foreign com-merce is more striking than that relating to exports of iron and steel. The total foreign commerce of the United States in the year just ended has for the first time crossed the \$2,000,000,000 line, and the total exports of manufactures of fron and steel have for the first time crossed the \$100,000,-000 line. In the calendar year 1890 the total exports of iron and steel amounted to Meanume the importations of manufactures of fron and steel have decreased With nearly equal rapidity, the Importa-tions of 1500 being \$44,544,140, and those of 1800, \$15,700,306.

One especially striking feature of this rapid growth in our experiations of man-ufactures of iron and steel is the fact that European countries are taking largely from us in these lines. In builders' hardwars, for instance, the United King-dom took nearly 22,000,000 worth in the year just ended, Germany more than year just ended, Germany more than 1,00,000 in value, France \$288.857, and other European countries \$65,995. Of sewing machines, the exports to the United King-dom were \$1.85.00 in 1803, against \$805.60 last year; to Germany, \$565.005, against \$305.60 in the preceding year; to France, \$109.300 against \$83.107 in the preceding \$109,300, aguinst \$85,117 in the preceding year, and to other European countries,

For new and ingenious machinery the world seems now to be looking to the United States. Exports of electrical machinery increased from 3917,453 in 1897 to \$2,532,644 in 1936, and \$3,143,136 in 1839, metal working machinery, from about \$4,000,000 in 1897 to nearly \$7,000,000 in 1895; railway engines, from \$5,000,000 in 1897, to nearly \$5,000,000 in 1839; typewriting machines, from \$1,560,815 in 1897 to \$2,776,363 in 1899. while such lines of machinery as cash registers, laundry machinery, printing presses, shoe manufacturing machinery, and fire and stationary engines also show a marked growth.

The following table shows the exports of ading classes of manufactures of and steel in the calendar year 1809, compared with those of 1889;

Articles exported— 1899.
Articles exported— 1899.
Sunders hardware 4.02.135 8.94.530
Steel rails 27,655 6.12.25
Wire 60,989 6.18.20
Locomotive engines 1.585.745 4.767.82
Locomotive engines 2.675.539 4.00,83 ing presses 219,548 812,536 219,548 814,787 515,459 607,113 302,459 62,813 105,245 251,158 3,327,750 25,818,671

Total 223,712,814 \$105,688,545 The following table shows the increased production of pig from in the United States, and the corresponding increase in exports from, and decrease in imports into the United States of iron and steel and

	erickin skind	Pig fron,	Iron and steel	
	Calendar year.	production tons.	Exports.	Imports
	1880		\$15,422,874	263,566,55
	1381	4,144,254	18,421,402	46,068,170
	1582	4,523,323	22,598,791	68,715,68
3	1883		12,606,733	5.735.09
	1384		19,130,895 16,403,811	31,144,35
	1885		14,865,867	45,630,77
	1887	6,417,148	16,335,922	06,400,00
	1888	6,489,738	19,578,489	42,311,68
	1889		23,712,814	40,000,74
	1890		27,000,134 20,736,501	41,960,62
	1892		27,900,862	20,879,87
	1895		30,159,361	29,656,53
	Dilliance	9,004,300	29,943,729	20,849,57
	1895	9,446,308	25,071,560	2,771,12
8	1996	0,000,121	48,670,218	13,336,57
	1697	11,773,934	NE. 771, 550	12,474,57
	1899	12,520,703	105, 699, 645	15,798,20
				The state of the s

A Hare Old Bible Found.

New York Herald.

A wonderful and Bible has just been discovered in Venice, the fortunate finder being Leo S. Olsehki, a well-known untiquarian of Florence. It is in five large volumes, and was printed in Rome, in the

N. E. CORNER Fourth and Morrison Sts.

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental pariors in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns, underscable from natural teeth, and warranted for 18 years, without the least particle of pain, Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold fillings and all other dental work done palnessly and by specialists.

Our prices are the lowest, consistent with first-class work. We do not try to compete with CHEAP dental work.

A FULL SET, \$5.00



This cut was photographed by artist from Gregonian office. A practical case, which is a specimen of our handleraft.

All Operators Now Employed at the New York Dental Par-

lors Are Registered Men.

New York Dental Parlors

Lady always in attendance. Hours, 5 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 4. Fourth and Morrison Streets