THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

A political party may be defined briefly as "an organ for the expression of pub-lic opinion." Such organs have come into existence along with the transition in government from privilege to democracy. They exist whenever men are striving to realise government of, by and for the people. In all countries where a demo-matic ideal prevails each political party professes to set forth and to strive to realize that policy which will best promote the interests of the whole per mote the interests of the whole people. Because men are not agreed as to what will best promote those interests, political parties exist. In respect to each positive, aggressive measure there are always oppositing views; one body of men advocating a change in the existing policy as likely to serve better the welfare of the mesonle, others resisting the automated. people; others resisting the proposed change and striving to show that it will endanger the interests of the people. It is to be continually borne in mind that the party, properly so-called, is al-ways to be distinguished from the fac-tion or from the class contending for its own privileges. Centuries of selfah fac-tional strife preceded in England the rise

of true political parties.

Federalists and Auti-Federalists. The study of American political parties may properly begin with the struggle for the adoption of the constitution, 1787-8. American whige and tories there had in-American whige and tories there had in-deed been previous to the revolution. Who corresponded in their views to the parties of the same names in Great Brit-ain. The whigs opposed the policy of King George and his ministers, while the tories supported it. After the close of the war, for obvious reasons, no tory par-ty remained upon this side of the Atlantic, while what had been the while party now included practically the whole people. Included practically the whole people. That has bence been called the first American pollitical party. But it is per-haps more strictly accurate to say that the advent of peace and independe found the new nation without parties and in a state of political fluidity ready to crystallize into opposing forces the moat the divisive element should appear. This was supplied by the work of the cor stilutional convention, which set before the people a frame of government for their adoption or rejection. During the great debate which followed-probably ast thorough, the most influential known to our political history, g down to the fundamental principles of all government and familiarising the people throughout the land with those liness which underlie free government everywhere—aross the two parties known in history as federalists and anti-federal-

The whole subject of party names in our early history is somewhat confused, and the wariety of terms used by different writers, with their diverse applications. tends to perpetuate this confusion. It is however, clear that a form of constitu-tion having been adopted by the conven-tion which met in 1787 and placed before the stales for adoption or rejection, the party favoring the adoption called them-selves federalists, while the name anti-federalist was applied to those who op-posed the adoption of the constitution, declaring that the centralization of gov-ernmental power involved would be dan-gerous to individual freedom and to the cherished rights of the several states.

Federalist and Republicans. Two years of scussion of the question ituiton having been made the line of the land and accepted by the nation, and the man who was the unani-mous choice of all the people placed at the head of the new government, fresh divisions must at once begin. Henceforth political debate concerned matters of im-mediately gravited consequence—the in-terpretation of the constitution, which all parties pole accepted and professed to



Carpenter Hall, Philadelphia

venerate, the adjustment of the difficu erod in the cabinet and the houses of congress. While Washington could be persuaded to remain in office they could not differ as to the presidency, but they could and did differ as to the vice-presidency, and they differed in respect to the use to be made of the new federal pow-ers of the government. The towering intel-lect of Alexander Hamilton could not but draw to tiself a following of thinkers of like inclination. The pressing problems of state came before them as they con-ferred together. Their discussions of men and measures led them to agree in their judgment as to the individuals best fitted for certain positions of responsibility. The manus of such persons were then aug-gested to others, to men of prominence in gested to others, to men of prominence in their several states. In effect those men were thus "nominated" for office, and this exterts of public men led by Hamilton was the nucleus of a "party." It became the "federal party" of the period succeeding the adoption of the constitution. In a pre-cisely similar manner arose the first re-publican party headed by Titomas Jeffer-This is the way political parties are

The party in power during Washington's two administrations and that of John Ademo relatined the name federalist, but the opposing party now onlied itself republican, while its adherents, in represent, were sumstimes called democrats by their enemes. Sometimes we find the hyphranied noun "democratic-republicans" give to the

New terms and new issues did not, how ever, desirey the underlying basis of divi-sion, which in the beginning separated federalist and anti-federalist. The fear of centralized power tended to persist in the minds of those classes who had fought against the adoption of the constitution, and though it has not always come to the gurface, the same fear has been throughout all our after history one of the divisive ele-ments in our national politics. Divergent tendencies remained and spread among the tendencies remained and spread among the people after the great struggle was ap-narently ended and the new administration had entered upon the herculean task of welding into a united nation the rejuctant factions which had given their unwilling

and tardy consent to the undertaking.

Bome of those who as anti-federalists had apposed the constitution did no doub sitve, after its adoption, their loyal adhe-sion to the administration of Washingtonthat is, to the federalist party; but the major part cast in their lots with the new republican party, of which Jefferson was the acknowledged leader. Some of them believed that they saw in the new forms of government and in the attitude of the federal leaders mountained rendennies and stems of those other disserts to liberty which had been forciold. Others distrusted the meancial polloy of Alexander

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

usy and the real head of his party. Among these were found the masses of the rural population and the dwellers in the weattered towns and hamlets throughout the crops planted have not produced tered towns and hamlets throughout the country. Many of those also who had labored with the federalists to secure the adoption of the constitution found them-selves, under the readjustment arising from the new besues, allied with the re-publicans. Madison himself was one of

for their subsistence upon the lands of the reservation, which contains 25,001 acres, while the water supply in the GHz last year, owing to use for lands above, had not been sufficient to irrigate 1000

Government engineers have pointed out from the new issues, ailied with the republicans. Madison himself was one of the number.

On the other hand, the commercial classes and in general the dwellers in those parts where the population was comessurated, realizing better than the others the imperative need of a stable and straightforward financial policy and the importance of that well-ordered society and security of life and property upon which progress in civilization depends, liy and even economy, but thus far con-

Tatherofor Besid John Langer Micholas Gilman }
Nathanielforham,
Rufus Kmg

Mi Jam, Johnson A FEW OF THE SIGNATURES TO THE CONSTITUTION,

and upheld Hamilton's propositions for funding the debt of the Union along with the debts of the various states. Personal interest doubtless entered into

the motives actuating many of the members of both parties. Those states having large debts to provide for-like South Carolina and Massachusetts naturally agreed in desiring the assumption of their agreed in desiring the assumption of their obligations by the national government, while Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, having less to gale by that measure, strongly opposed it. Religious motives may have had their influence. The descendants of the pligrims and puritans feared the infidelity which seemed to mingle with Jefferson's liberal political views.

It was at this period also that the lines separating the agricultural and commer-cial classes were more sharply drawn and sectional strife was intensified. Differences in political thought due to differ-ences in economic conditions and sup-posed interests led to diverse views of the constitution and to contradictory applications of theories of government, though the fundamental principles no lon-

Jean Many

Note-Study No. 1 will be continued on

IRRIGATION BY INDIANS.

Once Fine Farms Have Become Wastes-The Government's Neglect.

WASHINGTON, Fvb. 7 .- Four hundred years ago, according to the narrative of that intrepld Spanish adventurer, Cabeza de Vaca, the portion of Southern Arizona now occupied by the Gila Indian reserva-tion grew luxuriant crops of fruit and mains for the friendly Pima Indians. This explorer describes them very much as they are today. They occupied the same lands as at present, and were industrious farmers and irrigators, as they continued to be for many years after the acquisition of Arizona by the United States. They have raised corn, wheat, pumpkins, beans, sorghum and vegetables in profusion; they have lived in small villages and held their lands in severalty, and they are expert weavers of fine blankets and cotton fail-ries. All this has been accomplished through irrigation, practiced by them since before the discovery of the New World.
The Pimus have always been friends of
the white and enemies of the Apaches.
They gave aid and succor to the early

white ploneers, and their tepece were al-ways open to peaceable whites or indians when hard pressed by the savage foe. It is today their boast that their hands have never been stained by the white man's blood. It was under these conditions that they were joined about a century ago by the Maricopae, who came as fuglifies from the more powerful Yuma tribe. When the belligerent Apaches broke out upon the warpath, the troops of the United States often obtained substantial aid and subsistence from the gentie Pimas. Their agriculture has been carried on entirely by irrigation, with water diverted from the Gila river. The tribes have always sup-

gave their adherence to the federalists gress has turned a careless ear to such entreaties. Had the Indians been private American citizens, they could have claimed their rights and enforced them, but, being wards of the nation, others have come in and taken their water, to which they have had undisputed title for 400 years, and the government turns indifferently away, even directing its attention to new wards thou-sands of miles distant, while its original friends and allies are left to steal and beg an existence or starve.

The United States has expended large

sums of money for the introduction of ir-rigation on the Indian reservations where it is desired to educate the Indian into agricultural habits as a means to his civillustion. Here is a tribe of Indians who have for centuries been engaged in agriculture by irrigation, and who were until recently, the only successful irrigators in Arizona. They are now deprived of their water through the agency of the white man, directly encouraged by the United States government. Is it not an impera-tive obligation of honor upon the American people that their supply should be restored to them? The only means lies through the construction by the government of a storage reservoir on the Glia. And, instead of the uncertain possibility of clevating a savage or hostile tribe, the necessity presents itself of preventing the destruction of a civil-ation already avialned among a friendly and hospitable people.

PREDICTION OF NAPOLEON.

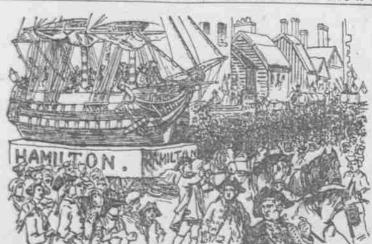
Eighty Years Ago He Said That England Would Be Mistress of Africa. Edgar Saltus in New York Journal. News from the Cape has been exciting



but less so than it will be. Ladysmith may be gloomy, but the fate of the Dark Continent is clear. It won't be this, that and the other in spots—it will be British all over. Prophecy is not in our line un-less we know how matters are going. In this case we have a pretext for airing a little information, and, what is more satisfactory, we have a text.

Eighty-five years ago by the clock Napo-

Gila river. The tribes have always supported not only themselves, but have shared their world's goods with the poorer indians to the south of them not favored by irrigation. They have learned readily at the government Indian school, and their south of the government indian school, and their progress towards modern civilization has been regarded as one of the encouraging



CELEBRATING THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

the last 10 years, their irrigating water-their life blood-has been taken away from them, and they are, perforce, lapsing into ence, misery and vice.

The waters of the Gila, above them, have been diverted by white settlers, and in-stead of waving fields of green, they now. Hamilton, the new secretary of the tress | wood or other precarious employments, | entertain that,

Pacific. The flag of Britain does not yet faunt from Somall to Senegamona or tron-Cape to Cairo, either. But it will. A re-cent historian has stated that it was in a fit of absent-mindedness that England carved out of Africa silce after silce. Abbeen diverted by white settlers, and instead of waving fields of green, they now, during the summer, look out upon the dry. Parched earth. Year after year they parched earth. Year after year they paid and sowed and larigated their crops, oally to see them wither and die before maturity, owing to lack of sufficient irregation where we waster in the drief months. A few who are favorably locusted at points where water appears in the dry bed of the Gills can still mature their crops, obligated and sowed and larigated their crops, oally to see them wither and die before maturity, owing to lack of sufficient irregation of unselfish Europe that mature their crops, obligated at points where with a refavorably locusted at points where ment, as doubtless it has contributed to his. Nationally we have the reputation of being great at entertaining, but there are limits to entertainment, and we can't would be presented to tell him that she may no bear, yet being can still mature their crops, obera can still mature their crops, obera can still mature their crops, obera are limits to entertainment, and we can't would be presented to the stiriek. The only way he can still mature their crops, obera can still mature t

while the larger number have become more or less dependent upon char.ly or have degenerated into thieves and vaga-REASON FOR THE CHANGE

SENATOR SIMON'S REPORT ON PORT-LAND POSTOFFICE.

Pailure to Provide Facilities in New Custom-House Makes This Appropriation Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There are some interesting statements contained in the report which Senator Simon made on his bill appropriating \$130.00 for enlargthe report which Senator sumon made on his bill appropriating \$150,000 for enlarg-ing the Portland postoffice building, to make it adequate to accommodate not only the postoffice, but the federal courts of the city as well. In his report he

"This old building was erected nearly 30 years ago, and for a long time has not been able to accommodate the growing demands of the business transacted within its walls. A few years ago congress authorized the construction of the custom-house building in the prothers were of house building in the northern part of the city, and subsequently determined that this building should be used for the appraiser's stores, federal courts, sur-veyor-general, signal service and other federal offices located in Portland, leaving only the postoffice to continue in the old building.

construction the growing demands of the city have demonstrated that those federal offices could not all be accommodated in the new building. It has been in contemplation to ask congress to make an appropriation for additional room in the new building, and to authorize the construction of another story. In view of the fact, however, that the new custom-house is situated at a considerable dishouse is situated at a considerable dis-tance from any business and would not be a convenient or proper location for the federal courts, and as the State Bar Association of Oregon at a recent meet-ing, held in Portland, at which nearly all the prominent members of the bench and bar of the state were present, unant-mously protested against the removal of mously protested sgainst the removal of the federal courts to the new custom-house building, and as the federal judges holding courts at Fortland are strongly opposed to the removal of their courts and earnestly insist that the courts be permitted to remain in the postoffice build-ing where the courts have been held for ing, where the courfs have been held for so long, it has been deemed inexpedient to ask congress for any appropriation for the enlargement of the new custom-house building and permit the same to he completed in accordance with existing plans, and to ask congress for a limited appropriation for enlarging and fitting up in a suitable manner for the accom-modation of the federal courts, the old

The committee is of the opinion that the federal courts should be convenient and easily accessible for attorneys and those having business with the courts, and the removal of the courts to the new custom-house would occasion delay, an-novance and confusion to those practic-ing before the courts, and that such a removal ought not to be made. The post-office building in its present condition is unfitted and inadequate for the properconduct of the important and growing business of the government to be con-ducted therein, and that the enlargement of the building so as to properly and conveniently accommodate the postoffice and federal courts should be authorized." The secretary of the treasury at the request of the committee made a rough estimate of the cost of the proposed additions to the building, and he finds that the additions, together with repairs and fixtures, will cost \$15,000, \$5000 more than is appropriated by the bill. If the bill passes, however, and there is little doubt of it, there will be little difficulty in securing the extra small amount if it shall be needed. It is understood that the department has all along favored this plan, and been opposed to making a change in the new building. Under the present ar-rangement there will be perfect har-mony between congress and the departments, and what might prove an un necessary delay will be avoided.

THEORY OF GHOSTS.

Its Varied and Intricate Phases Among the Savage and Civilized.

PORTLAND. Feb. 15 .- (To the Editor.) The account of the haunted house in New York, given in a recent issue of your paper, indicates that the primitive be-lief in ghosts still survives among us in one of its earliest forms.

of this primitive philosophy is interesting, for the belief in ghosts is undoubt edly the most ancient and the most un versal of the many superstitions of sav-ages and the lower races of men generally throughout the world. "No one," says Professor Fiske, "has ever discovered a race of men devoid of a belief in ghosts." Some of their theories are peculiar. For example, among the natives of Chittagong, if a man dies away from his home, his relatives stretch a thread over all the streams between the place of his death and his own village, so that his ghost or spirit may return; it being supposed, says Lewin, that "without assistance spirits are unable to cross running water; there-fore the stream here had been bridged

Among the lowest races, however, it is not only human beings that have their ghosts. Dogs and horses, and even Eighty-five years ago by the clock Napo-leon announced that Prussia would devei-op into a Germany reconstituted, that it-aly would become united that Spain would lose her colonies and France sub-side. The oracle of Delphi never did bet-ter, and we suspect that it never did as well. But here is some more. Napoleon tory, bear testimony to the immense an-tory, bear testimony to the immense anter, and we suspect that it never did as well. But here is some more. Napoleon tory, bear testimony to the immense answound up with the prediction that supremacy would be divided between Russia preponderant in the Grient and England ghosts, it is necessary to bear in mind the base and savage condition of the people

with whom it first originated.
From the great mass of facts collected from all parts of the world in recent years, the universal conclusion of universal conclusions. blazed scholars is that even our highest civilization is the result of a gradual development from the lowest degree of savagery. Whether or not man is descended from the beast, is not the question here; the obvious conclusion is that our first human ancestors, however they may have originated, were of the lowest and have originated, were of the lowest and basest grade. The fossil remain of man found in Europe in caves, in drifts and in peat beds, indicate a savage life spent in hunting and fishing. Yet before these cave-men appeared upon the scene there wandered over the face of the sarth "a being erect upon two legs, and wearing the outward semblance of a man and not of a beast" setting his more more its of a beast," setting his mark upon it as no other creature had yet done, and leav-ing behind him innumerable tell-tale rem-mants of his flerce and squalld existence. It is also pointed out that these eldest remains of human existence date back hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions

of years. Now, it is very clear that some time during this gradual development primitive man came to believe in ghosts as a result of his attempt to explain strange occur-rences which he could not otherwise account for. For example, hunger and gorging, both very common with savages, exoite dreams of great vividness. Now, after an unsuccessful hunt and long fast. ne lies exhausted, and while sleeping goes his prey and suddenly wakes when about to taste the first morsel. To suppose him

saying to himself, "It is all a dream,"
is to suppose him capable of
such reasoning as we know is
beyond the savage mind. If at another
time, lying gorged with food, the disturbance of him circulation causes nightmare account for it is by supposing that his life, his spirit or ghost was away while

h's body remained. "The savage," says Sir John Lubbock, "considers the events in his dreams to be as real as those of his wasing hours, and hence he comes to feel that he has a spirit which can quit his body," (Origin of Civilization, p. 218.)

D. 219.)

Many illustrations of this belief are found smong savages of our own day. The Maiays do not like to wake a sleeper, for fear they should hurt him by disturbing his body while the spirit is out. The Oilbwas tell how one of their chiefs died, but while they were watching the body on the third night his "shadow" came back to it, and be sat up and told them how had traveled to the "Hiver of Death," but was stopped and sent back to his people. "The Zulu," says Edward B. Tylor, "will say that at death a man's shadow departs from his body and becomes an ancestral ghost, and the widow will relate ancestral ghost, and the widow will relate how her dead humband has come in her sleep and threatened to kill her for not taking care of his children; or the non will describe how his father's ghost stood bedescribe how his father's ghost stood before him in a dream, and the souls of the
two, the living and the dead, went off together to visit some far-off krasi of
their people." (Anthropology, p. 344.) The
Nicaraguans, when questioned as to their
religion, said that when a man or woman
dies the breath comes out of the body
through the mouth, and is the life which
does not die

does not die.

Here in a few words is the savage and barbaric theory of spirits and ghosts, where life, mind, breath, shadow, dream and vision come together and acco one another in some such vague way as natisfies the mind of the untaught reason-

er. Our own language plainly abows traces of this wavage belief, as when the souls of the dead are cnifed "shades" (that is, "shadows") or "spirits" or "ghosts" (that is, "breaths"), terms which are relics of man's earliest theories of life and death.

It must be remembered, however, that

some races entirely disbelieve in the sur-vival of the spirit or soul after the death of the body, and those which are more ad-vanced often differ much in their views; in fact, the bellef in an independent and in fact, the belief in an independent and endless existence after death is condined to the higher races of men. It is recorded by Mr. Long, in his "The Aborigines of Australia," that a friend of his once tried long and patiently to make a very intelligent Australian black understand his existence without a body, but the black never could keep his countenance and recercical. ance, and generally made an excuse to get away. One day the teacher watched and found that he went to have a good laugh at the idea of a man living and going about without legs, arms, or a mouth to eat; for a long time he could not be-lieve that the white man was serious, and when he did realize it, the more serious the teacher was, the more laughable the

whole affair appeared to the black.

Among the ruces who believe in the survival of the ghost after death we find that many of them attribute to the more important ghosts the causes of such unusual occurrences. usual occurrences as diseases, storms, earthquakes, echoes and eclipses. Here we earinguages, echoes and relipses. Here we see the reason of sacrifices to the good and bad spirits which are causing the disturbance. Since an angry man may be appeased by presents, why should not an angry ghost or delty? When this form of belief appears, there is necessity for a class of persons whose business it is to communicate with and appease these superpartural secret when communicate with and appearse these supernatural agents when vexed or angry. The name given to this class usually depends upon the social status of the people. Among the lower, they are called sorcerers, magicians or medicine men; but when the people have come to have temples and worship, they attain to the dignity of priests. It is difficult, however, to draw a line between them. As Herbert Spencer says: "A satisfactory distinction between medicine men and priests is difficult to find. Both are concerned with supernatural agents, which in their original form were ghosts." ("Principles of

supernatural agents, which is their original form were ghosts." ("Principles of Sociology," volume III, page 37.)

An important part of the duties of the priests of the Kaffirs consists in controlling the weather. Mr. Warner tells us that "they firmly believe that some of their priests have the power to cause it to raim." In cases of pestilenos, fumine, etc., these men, having a "pull" with the supernatural agents producing the affliction, are a very important class; and it is much to their interest to maintain, and even to enlarge, their influence and authority, and incidentally to enlarge the powers of the deities, for whom they soon profess to be the special messengers on earth. It is also to be expected that they will create and encourage such dogmas and caremonics as are to their best description. ate and encourage such dogmas and care-monies as are to their best advantage. Thus, in Guinea, where the sea and the serpent were the principal delties, the priests, as Bosman expressly tells us, en-couraged offerings to the serpent rather than to the sea because to couraged offerings to the serpent rather than to the sea, because in the latter case "there happens no remainder to be left for them." For a like reason, perhaps, a pamphlet was issued by a church in this city, not long ago, wherein the members were advised, in case of a death in the family, to spend money for mass for the repose of the soul rather than for flowers for the funeral.

In the "priestly code" of the savit the

for flowers for the funeral.

In the "priestly code" of the early Hebrews we also find them providing for their personal interests when it was commanded that only unblemished animals should be used for sucrifices; and so among the Greeks a "law provided that the best of the cattle should be offered to the gods." and among the Peruvians it was imperative that "all should be without spot or blemish."

Surely no other belief has played or is playing so important a part in the life of

playing so important a part in the life of humanity as this primitive theory of ghosts, with its innumerable phases and intricate developments. H. R. SARGENT.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.

Pioneer in Educational Reform, Says Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

Chicago Tribune. For a hundred years children have been taught that the historic Mary was a fit object for scorn and decision, because she interfered with discipline by taking hes

But, sooner or later, history justifies But, sooner or later, made; most ploneers and innovators. Now we are told, on no less authority than that of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, that pets ought to every schoolhouse. Not only to be kept in every schoolhouse. Not only lambs, but cats, dogs, and cabbits, should be allowed to follow their masters to school, to the end that all the pupils may

earn the lesson of kindness to the lower

animals.

It will be remembered in the case of It will be remembered in the case of Mary's lamb that "at last the teacher turped it out, but still it lingered near." waiting for Mary to come out at recess. Dr. Hale is of opinion that teachers instead of driving eway pet animals, ought to provide them so that the small boy pupils, instead of tying tin cans on the talls of stray dogs, may feed the rabbits and stroke the soft for of poor pussy. That Dr. Hale practices what he preaches is shown by the fact that he has provided comfortable sleeping apartments for no less than 18 stray cats under his or no less than 13 stray cats under his

front veranda. He finds that these cats having a warm place in which to sleep, no longer practice sonatas on his wood-shed at midnight, and he suggests that people who are now troubled by nocturnal feither mostly with the state of the stat feline music will find his remedy more effectual than the bootjacks and old shoes

which are usually prescribed.
But the important fact in connection
with Dr. Hale's dictum is that poor Mary,
at whose folly we have all smiled, was in
reality a ploneer, born before her time. and therefore an object of derision on the part of the dense and uncollablened pub-lic. But with recent years methods of school management and discipline have changed so rapidly that no modern Mary need fear she will be unappreciated. In fact, it would not be especially surprising if the throwing of paper wads in school hours should be advocated on the ground that the practice tends to the de-velopment of quickness of eye and sure-

"Take up the loose ends," the little affi-ments, to prevent sickness, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE Many illustrations of this belief are BILL REPORE CONGRESS.

> Comments and Suggestions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office Upon It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house committee on public lands, in reporting the bill designed to provide for making second homestead entries, makes the following statements, which are of general

ed provides that persons who have here-tofore made entry under the homestead laws and commuted the same by making payment of \$1 % per acre and upward, according to the location and character of the lands, after residing upon the lands a certain length of time, as provided by section 200 of the revised statutes of the United States and the amendments there-to, shall be allowed to make another entry under the homestead laws; but in case such second entry should be made the entryman must live upon the land the time required by the homestead laws, and annot commute the entry which the bill authorizes.

The committee is of the opinion that those who have commuted homestead on-tries have not, as a matter of fact, had the full benefits of the homestead law, and as it is the intent of that have that every qualified entryman shall be allowed the full benefit of its provincens, it is believed that the legislation proposed is In consonance with the spirit of the home-stead act. The purchase of land from the government after a residence of some length of time, as is done in the case of a commutation, is not full enjoyment of the benefits of the homestead law, and

the cenerits of the nomestead isw, and this section of the bill proposes to confor-those benefits upon former commuters. "The second section of the bill as-amended confers the right to make a second homestead entry upon those who have heretofore made entries under the homestead laws, but who for any cause have lost or forfeited the same, but bars those from making such second entry who abandoned or relinquished the forwho abandoned or relinquished the for-mer entry for a valuable consideration. Many persons who have heretofore made homestead entries in good faith have been unable to make final proof and secure title to the land so entered for various reasons. It being in accordance with the spirit of the homestead laws that every qualified entryman who so desires shall have the opportunity of perfecting title to a tract of land under said laws. It is clearly just and proper that those unforclearly just and proper that those unfor-tunate homesteaders who have made the attempt in the past to secure fills to lands under the homestead law but failed shall be given an opportunity to make another effort. The section bars those from its benefits who have secured a variable consideration for their former claim.

"Accompanying and made a part of this report are leiters from the commissioner of the general land office and from the surgests of the interior. secretary of the interior suggesting cer-

tain amendments and recommending the passage of the bill as amended. The amended bill is as follows: "Section 1. That any person who has heretofore made entry under the home-atead laws and commuted the same un-der the provisions of section 220 of the revised statutes of the United States and the amendments thereto, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead law as though such former entry had not been made, except that communition under the provisions of section 2001 of the revised ciatutes of the United States shall not be allowed of an entry made under this

be allowed of an entry made under this section of this act.

"Sec. 2. That any person who, prior to the passage of this act, has made entry under the homestead laws but from any cause has lost or forfeited the same, and who has not abandoned or relinquished such tracts for a valuable consideration, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws as though such former entry had not been made.

"The committee reports the bill back to the congress with the recommendation that as amended it do pass."

that as amended it do pass,"

Land Commissioner's Report. The commissioner of the general land office, to whom the bill was feferred for report, makes the following comments and

"Regarding section 1 of said bill, I have to say that section 20%, revised statutes. provides for the commutation of home by section 6 of act approved March 3, 1891 Before amendment of said section 2001. the homestead claimant, in order to entitle him to commute to cash, was required to prove his actual settlement, improvement and cultivation of the land embraced in his homestead entry for not less than six months preceding the date of proof, and that his residence was actual and continuous for the prescribed period. The amendment above referred to requires that parties proposing to commute their homestead entries to cash shall make proof of settlement and of resi-dence and cultivation of the land for a period of 14 months from the date of entry, etc. By act approved June 1, 1896, further provisions were made in the matter of commuted homestead entries, and my said act, among other things, it was provided that the 14 months' period of residence required for commutation by ex-isting law shall run from date of settle-ment and not from the date of the entry.

"The department has ruled that the commutation of a homestead entry is an entry under the homestead law, and consequently a bur to the further exercise of the homestead right, or, in other words, that the commutation of an entry is an exhaustion of the homestead right.

"In proposing the legislation contained in this section, it appears to be considered that one who has commuted his entry and paid for his land has not received the benefit of the homestead law to the same extent as one who has acquired title without commutation through residen

"Occupation of the public land by actual settlers being desired. I see noth ing objectionable in this section, provides it be amended so as to probibit those making entries under its provisions from commuting said entries under the provis-ions of section 2001, revised statutes of the United States.

the United States.

"Regarding section 2 of said bill, the act
of September 29, 1800, restoring to settlement forfeited railroad lands, also contains the provisions that any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption laws, or who has from any cause failed to perfect the title to a truct, of land heretofore entered by him, under either of said laws, may make a second homestead entry under the

provisions of this act."

"The act of December 29, 1894, amending the act of March 2, 1889, permitted any settler who had theretofore forfeited his or her entry by reason of being unable from a total or partial destruction or fall-ure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependent upon him or her, to make entry of not to exceed a quarter section on any public lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and to perfect title to the same under the same conditions in every respect as if he had not made a former entry. as if he had not made a former entry

"It will be seen from the foregoing that congress has, from time to time, passed special laws relieving ugainst the disqualifications of homestead settlers who had failed to perfect their entries, but many of said laws either have reference to a particular locality or are intended to operate retroactively, and not prospectively. erate retroactively and not prospectively

This section proposes to give those who have made homestead entries since December 39 1984, and who have failed to perfect title thereto, the same privileges unjoyed by those who made such entries previous to that date. It also goes a lit-tic farther than previous acts by permit-

ling a second entry to be made by any one who has not bereinfore perfected this to an early made under the homestead laws, and who has mit abundance or co-Unquished the same for a valuable con-shlernium, while the previous ants per-mitted a second entry to be made only by those who had falled to perfect talls

for certain specified reasons.

As there may be other causes through which an entry might have been lost equally as good as those enumerated in previous acts, it would seem proper to thus extend the scope of the law. The section as it stands would entitle any person was has not perfected title unfer a homestead entry and who has not abantoned or relinquished same for a valuable consideration, to the benefit of the home-stend laws as though such termer entry stend laws at though such termer sold, had not been made. This might be construed to permit one now living upon a homestead entry, to abandon it and take another one if not to make another entry without abandoning the one occupied. As take it to be the intent of this section to permit another entry to be ma those who have falled to acquire title to a tract previous yenter durder the hems-stead laws and who have lost and for-felted the same and who have not aban-dened nor relinquished the same for a valuable consideration, the section should be so amended as to make this intent-nism and also that it will be the first piain, and also that it will not permit second entry without abandonment relinquishment, nor permit abandonm

EAST TAYLOR STREET.

A Property-Owner Streamously Objects to Poor Improvement.

PORTLAND, Feb. 17 .- (To the Editor.)-A few days ago a correspondent signing himself "Taylor Street" had a letter in The Oregonian, in which, after referring to the "talk" of improving East Taylor the Oregonian, in which, after referring to the "talk" of improving East Taylor atrect, he expressed himself as heartly in favor of it, adding a fervent hope that the work will be started forthwith. As a rule, anonymous letter-writers ought to be treated with slight contempt.

but in this instance the funr is enter-tained that this anonymous party, under-swered, may be taken as voicing the sentiments of a large majority of East Tayfor street property-holders; whereas noti-ing could be further from the truth. The whole cost of street improvement must be borne by the abutiling property-owners. When improvements are under consideration, these preperty-owners naturally want to know what effect such improve-

want to know what effect such improve-ment will have as their property.

The character of the proposed improve-ment (so-called) is practically a corchrop road, and, if constructed will in the opinion of the writer, depreciate the value opinion of the writer, depreciate the value of all property affected by it. Moreover, I am not adsived how this annoymous 'Taylor Street' is fixed financially, that he is so urgent at this time; but I can speak for a number of the property-owners along the street, who are not prepared, and who assert that the present is an inauspicious time for entering upon street improvements.

For an object-lesson, see the net results from the improvement of Belmont street.

from the improvement of Beimont street. The planking is nearly worn out, whilst only one real estate sale has been made, and that at a ridicuously low figure, and the construction of two houses. These results cover by miles of a handsome im-provement and a period of four years. Is it not the part of wisdom potently to wait pride to those most vitally interested?

But, say these projectors of the corduror road, "let us get it done now, whilst we can take advantage of the bonding act, which provides for payment in 19 annual installments, without interest, for the next legislature will surely repeal it." the next inguisiature will surely repeal it."
And our promoter friends are not only
willing, but anxious, to take advantage
of a defect in the bonding act, and saddle
the interest, which is properly chargeable
id them, on their fellow-citisens. It is
to be hoped that our energetic councilman,
Mr. Hanson, will not only refrain from
putting his shoulder to the wheel to get
the work started during the life of the
present council, as advised by your areas. present council, as advised by your and called improvement at this tin B. FALLOWS.

Interpretation in Kansas,

Glen Elder Sentinel.
"Now, boys," said a Sunday school teacher, addressing the class, composed of a dozen bright boys, at a certain who can tell me why St. Peter is al-ways standing at the pearly gates?" In-stantly ope-little fellow answered: "Maybe he's laying for them guys who robbed

No other soap in the world is used so much; or so little of it goes so far.

NO PAIN! NO GAST



we do exactly as we advertise.



New York Dental Parlors N. E. Car. Fourth and Morrison Streets

Lady always in attendance. Hours, \$ to \$. Sundays, 10 to \$.