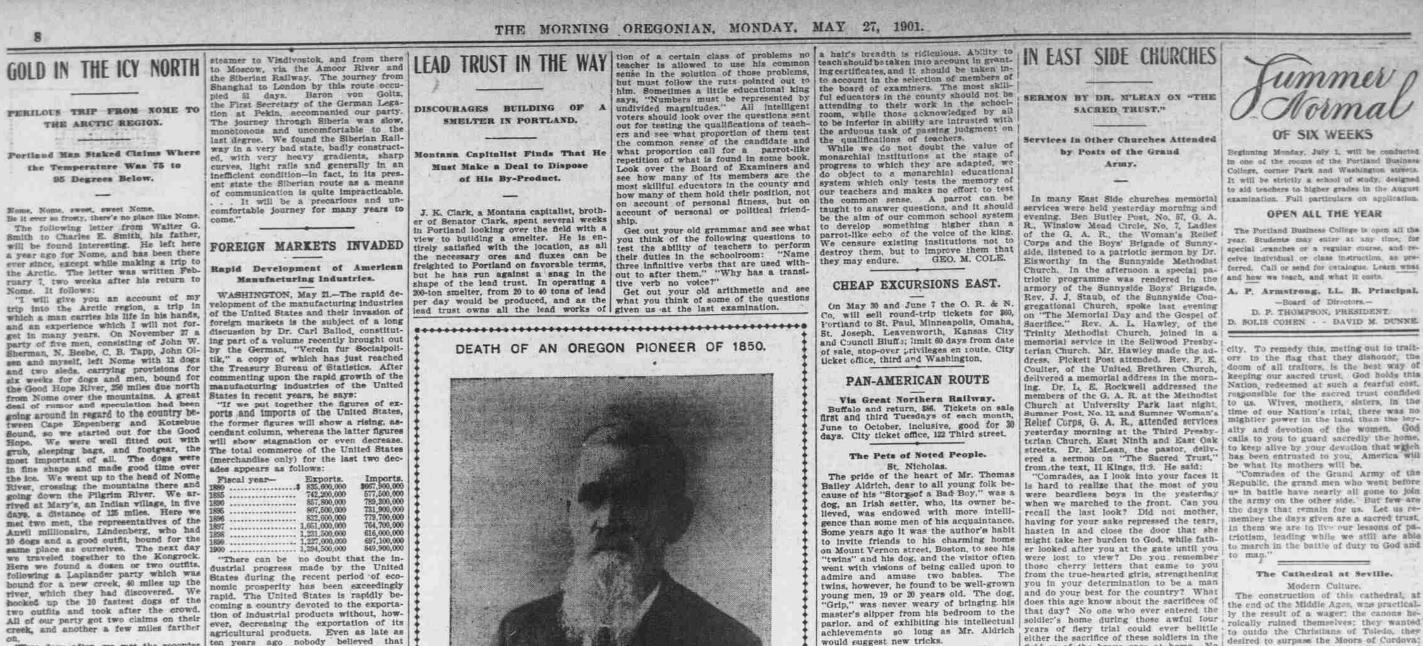
the Arctic

THEFY 7



us in battle have nearly all gone to join the army on the other side. But few are the days that remain for us. Let us re-member the days given are a sacred trust. In them we are to live our lessons of patriotiam, leading while we still are able to march in the battle of duty to God and to man.'

The Cathedral at Seville.

you in your determination to be a man and do your best for the country? What does this age know about the sacriflees of that day? No one who ever entered the Modern Culture. The construction of this cathedral, at the end of the Middle Ages, was practical-ly the result of a wager, the canons he-rolcally rulned themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Toleda, they soldier's home during those awful four years of flery trial could ever belittle either the sacrifice of these soldiers in the field or of the brave ones at home. No desired to surpase the Moors of Cardova; they wanted a marvel for Sevila, and Sevila got the marvel. The central nave is of an extraordinary height. Notre Dame the sacrifices, and were ready to fill it. War to them was not a trade, but the of Paris could easily be put into it. As for the four side naves, they could shel-ter many churches and steeples in their depth. The main altar is immense, with "We have, however, a greater mission than that of merely eulogizing the dead. We are dealing not with the dead past, but with the living present. We have superimposed rows of actiputed panels and numberless statues. The organ pipes are as large as cannon; everything is huge, gigantic, overpowering. Thus re-ligious ceremonics born in that prodigious passed our old boundaries, and have as-sumed new responsibilities, and the dan-ger to our system of government has in-creased four-fold. Now, as never before, edifice break forth into Sevilla with a character of grandeur and lavishness they, so to speak, hundate the streets of the city. Be it a grave epidemic to be irusticil the enforcement of law. In Cuba and the Yhlippines we are disgraced by the dishonesty of the men in whose kcop-ing is placed the honor of the Nation. At home, yea, even in the City of Portiand, the crime of Benedict Arnold is made whith we look for the

majexty of the law. He is no successor of Elijah who will let this day pass with-out standing before the people, and in the name of God crying out against those dise of our rights, debauching the morals

The plan of the Central Pacific Railroad to cut off 107 miles by crossing Great Salt Lake, involves a great engineering problem. The lake has to be crossed at a point where it is 22 miles wide, trestle

of the public that they may enrich them-elves. I do not fear prosecution when I say it is my firm conviction that it is impossible to enforce law in this city impossible to enforce have in this city where there is any chance of making money by its non-enforcement. The bi-cycle ordinance is enforced in the out-skirts by the police, while the gambling joints and dens of iniquity are permitted to run openly and shamelessiy in our fair

recall the last look? Did not mother, having for your sake repressed the tears, hasten in and close the door that she

might take her burden to God, while fathwere looked after you at the gate until you were lost to view? Do you remember those cherry letters that came to you from the true-hearted girls, strengthening

hirelings were these, but men, brave,

awful way to National honor and peace.

we must insist upon the strictest honesty

Some years ago it was the antice of the friends to invite friends to his charming home on Mount Vernon street, Boston, to see his "twins" and his dog, and the visitor often went with visions of being called upon to admire and amuse two bables. The

twins, however, he found to be well-grown

young men, 19 or 20 years old. The dog.

"Grip," was never weary of bringing his

master's slipper from his bedroom to the parlor, and of exhibiting his intellectual

parlor, and of exhibiting his intersection achievements so long as Mr. Aldrich would suggest new tricks. It is said that Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) had a black pet cat, which

he called "Satan," and a tortoise shell cat, to which he gave the name of "Sin." It need hardly be added that Satan and

Robert Browning's pet was a tame owl, Sir Henry Rawlinson's a tame leopard. Bishop Thiriwall was devoted to cats and

"Spot," jokingly suggested a quota-

est canine dignities on account of their

est canine dignities on account of their aristocratic families and their own pecu-liar merits. The names of the aristocratic trio, are "Marco.", "Roy" and "Spot." Marco was the late Queen's favorite, and his ancestry can be traced back to the Crusaders' time. He is what they call in "walcade Remempion and at one of the

England a Pomeranian, and at one of the

dog shows he won the first prize-the mug of honor. The other favorite, Roy, is a

collie, and Spot is a fox terrier. Another

of the late Queen's pets is a tiey York shire terrier, that weighs but two and three-quarters pounds. It is the smallest

Many forms of nervous debility in men yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Valuable for nervous weaknoss, night sweats. Try them.

log in England.

and the second se

were the best of friends.





EDMUND A. PARKER.

ALBANY, Or., May 25.-City Treasurer Edmund A. Farker, who died here Thursday night, aged 69 years, was born in Kentucky. He moved to Missouri when young, and thence to Oregon in 1860, taking up a claim in Clackamas County. He settled in Oregon City, where he was in the drug business nearly 20 years, or until 1874, when he moved to Albany, where he engaged in the same business for several years, being succeeded by Foshay & Mason. He was The Oregonian's route agent here for about 15 years, or until two or three years ago. He was City Treasurer for 10 years, charter member of the Albany A. O. U its financier for over 15 years, and an old member of the L O. O. F., an honorable man and splendid citizen.

the United States; in 1899, 2,071,200,000 pounds were consumed. The exports of cotton textures has risen from \$4,071,882 in 1875 to \$11,886,581 in 1885, and \$22,566,914 in 1889. Since during this year (1889) the total imports of cotton and cotton tex-tures amounted to only \$37,000,000, of which pillow, was fromen solid under my head every night in the tent. Whisky, which freezes at 70 degrees below, and pain-killer, at 72 degrees below, were frozen in the tent. We had nothing that was hot enough to withstand the cold, and from our deductions the weather on the Good Hope was from 75 to 95 degrees below \$32,000,000 fell to the share of textures, it

"None of us was seriously frozen, but all had our noses, ears and checks froz-en every day. One of the boys had his toes frozen. We had eached several hundred pounds of grub on the Nome side of the divide, and we stayed on the Good Hore so long that we ran out of grub. The last two days' run back for the cache we made on one pot of beans and a site of bacon. In the two days we made 50 miles, with the weather about

important one in starting a smelting works, there are other questions to be considered. We have found that even the railroad companies are in a measure rainout companies and in a meta-powerless in dealing with the lead trust, which is backed by a vast aggregation of Eastern capital. This trust has the power to dictate terms to transportation comat Salt Lake from giving us favorable rates. The smeller which Mr. Clark in-tended to build here would have cost not less than \$200,000; while at least \$500,000 more would be needed in purchasing the necessary ores. Dry ores-containing gold and silver-run into money very fast. The gold and silver bullion produced would take care of itself in the market, but sale of the lead would not be so easy."

"The opposition to the building of a smelter in Portland is a serious matter, and an investigation of it reveals how hopelessly we are at the mercy of the trust. The giganite aggregation of capi-tal is preparing to construct a smelter in the series of t tal is preparing to construct a smeller in Sait Lake City, with a capacity of 2000 tons per day, and will therefore draw heavily on the dry ores of Eastern Ore-gon, which we proposed to bring to Port-land for our smelter. There would be no trouble about wet ores-those con-taining lead-but the dry ores would have to be drawn on very heavily, and it would be unbusinessilike to put \$200,000 or \$300,600 into a smelter without having previously

while A wars so roos, which will get to the corner first, and how many feet dif-ference will there he?" The first ques-tion is so easy as to be almost worth-less, while the latter leaves the candi-date to guess which other corner is meant. didates are refused certificates on lute educational despotism.

dies and 225,000 mechanical looms; in 1890 the respective numbers were 14,188,000 and \$24,000; while in 1900 the number of spindles had reached 21,057,000 and that of the looms 490,000. In 1880 not more than 353,000,000 pounds of raw cotton were consumed in

the Americans, it would seem, have not yet succeeded in competing with Euro-

When more than one-third of the can this class of questions, is it not time for an investigation, especially when college graduates with an average rank of 85 per cent are refused a third-grade certificate and their places are from necessity filled with school girls with an average rank of 70 per cent? An intelligent people will in time rebel against this form of absodoubt in this state of things that it will

boot in this state of things that it will take all of the present century to com-plete a monarchial system of educational society? Those teachers who happen to have a life certificate and entertain no hope of a future state of existence will model and entertain the base statence will

the country, this lead can not be dis-posed of unless arrangements can be made with the trust. A prominent Portland man who intend. A prominent portland for the capital for the trust function of the capital for the trust. ed to furnish part of the capital for the Clark smelter said yesterday: "The opposition to the building of a

Beese, Southey made pets of his cat "Bona Marietta," and his dog. "Dapper." Ralph Waldo Emerson had no pets. He was very fond of quoting the example of Sidney Smith, who, when asked by a lady to furnish a motto for the collar of her tion from Shakespeare's 'Macbeth': Out, damed Spot! The late Queen of England had three dogs, which she had elevated to the high-

and a slice of bacon. In the two days we made 50 miles, with the weather about 70 degrees below the first day and a blis-rard the second. So thick was the air with the figing spow that we could not with the figing spow that we could not the united States is now supplying nearly two-thirds of its total consumption of set the leading dags, and we steered by compass across the tundra. By good forsliks." we struck one cache a few hours after dark, and although we were half frozen and dead from faligue, we felt perfectly satisfied with ourselves and had no kick coming anywhere. A few days later we made another long 'mush' of 50 mlies to a little roadhouse, where we intended to stay that night. We arrived there at dark to find the 10x12 cabin full of frozen people. There were 14 men and one woman, all frozen more or less, and some very seriously. We had to travel a few miles farther that night, and pitch our tent in the dark. The next day we recrossed the Nome divide, and the secweather here, though from 30 to 40 de-grees below, seems mild, after staying in the Arctic country a few weeks.

on, "Two days after, we met the recorde

of the Good Hope district returning from

of the head of Normagag River, on which we then were. He reported that it was impossible to cross the Good Hope divide, on account of the scarcity of snow, so we

in account of the scarcity of show, so we camped in an igion, an Indian but which you enter by a long tunnel under the snow, and sent one sied back for another load of grub. The sied returned two weeks inter, and we started for the head of the

brionaries of timesely cold, and staking was a job that was recognized as hard work. If we would take our hands out of our mitts for a few minutes to write

on the stakes, our fingers would begin to turn white, which means freezing. Be-fore we started we thought that there

was timber there, but after getting there

we found nothing but small willows, which are miserable to burn, being frozen inside and out. 'Mushing' (traveling) inn't so very hard, but making and break-

ing camp is the rub. Unlashing sleds and tying up the tent necessitates, of course,

bare hands, and generally we frosted our fingers a little. To illustrate how cold

I will give you a few examples. The canned milk, which freezes at 40 degrees below, and which I always used for a

nillow, was frozen solid under my head

"None of us was seriously frozen, but

on the other side of the divide,

is the Arctic country a few weeks. "The condition of the camp is not the best, owing to the scarcity of work. Next Summer will see great changes in this country, and a few years will place this part of the world in the lead for the pro-duction of gold. The power-of-sittorney business has put the camp back several years, and until we get rid of it there will always be trouble. The country for miles around is full of gold, but there the state of bridge across the Weiser River will always be usual. The county is miles around is full of gold, but there are so many stakes in the ground that no one can take it out. For example, a prespector finds gold on an unprespected claim staked by power of attorney. The owner is too lazy or crazy to look after his property, and Mr. Prospector has to was property, and Mr. Prospector has to wait until the claim is open for re-staking. A great many creeks and their tributaries are showing up very rich, and a great many people are getting ready for the Spring sluicing." was replaced with a steel bridge, but the larger one over the main river has been made to last until the present time. Its usefulness is about gone, however. The new bridge will be located about one. fourth of a mile south of where the pres.

Palace Cars to Siberia.

Monthly Review. We read of a train de luxe which leaves Moscow weekly, furnished with sleeping, restaurant, library and bath cars, and on the Siberian section with additional church and gymnasium cars. A commodious and luxurious train service cross ing picturesque scenery can frequently create a trade of its own. Enterprising speculators quickly perceive points of provision stores. Given a country with an interesting topography and a good climate, a railroad can soon transform an unsophisticated, primitive hamiet into a frashionable health or tourist resort. But Siberia is not such a country, and appears to us too' far out of the benien track for such contingencies. Inquisitive millionaires and wealthy globe

fourists will look askance at the prospect of some 20 days' joiling at 15 miles an hour through monotonous steppes and dense forests in order to reach their destination in the far East, and will prefer the more pleasurable and health-giving experience of a sea voyage in a trustworthy P. & O. steamer.

albeit the voyage muy take a week or ten days longer. The traveler who has tried the railway in its present state is anything but enthusiastic as to its mer-

In a recent article in the Finanz-

"There can be no doubt that the in-

dustrial progress made by the United States during the recent period of eco-nomic prosperity has been exceedingly rapid. The United States is rapidly be-

coming a country devoted to the exporta-tion of industrial products without, how-

ever, decreasing the exportation of its

agricultural products. Even as late as ten years ago nobody believed that America within calculable time would be

able to produce iron so cheaply as to en-able it to compete with England in the world's markets. Today this is an ac-

complished fact. Industrial concentration

and technical improvements, particularly in the States of Pennsylvania and Ala-bama (where to be sure the conditions for

a powerful growth of the iron industry were very favorable) have made the American iron industry the leading factor

000; In 1898 the value of iron and steel ex-ported was \$33,700,000, as against \$12,100,000 worth of iron and steel imported.

"Not less rapid has been the develop-ment of the cotton textile industry in the United States. In 1889 there were em-

ployed in this industry only 11,000,000 spin-

inter, and we started for the head of the river, making a big run. We hired a guide for a big price, but we made the divide the third dar, and on the last day of the year, in a blinding blizzard, we strock the Good Hope River. We staked claims on the Good Hope and its tribu-taries and on the Humbolt and several tributaries of that river. The weather had become intensely cold and staking which amounted to no more than \$21,100.

Idaho Notes.

It is reported that the Boston & Seven Devils Copper Company is preparing for extensive operations,

It is announced that Philadelphia capi-talists have secured possession of the Brown-Stemwinder group of mines in Heath district

The Humming Bird Mining Company, which is carrying on operations in Sho-shone County, has filed articles of incor-poration. The capital stock is \$500,000.

Modern Woodmen are arranging for a celebration July 4, at Meridian. Special invitations will be extended to Woodmen lodges at Bolse, Nampa, Caldwell and other points,

The old bridge across the Weiser River will be replaced this Summer with an en-tirely new structure, says the Signal. Some time ago the old "slough bridge" was replaced with a steel bridge, but

James Scott, employed at the Swan Fall power plant, on Snake River, had a repower plant, on Snake River, had a re-markable experience recently. Scott was asked by Foreman Conway to go across the river for some tools. Although he knew nothing of handling a boat, he start-ed across. The boat went over the falls and down into the water below. To the surprise of all, the boat, with Scott in it, shot out from the turbulent mass of wa-ter into an adv. ter into an eddy.

DO THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN A DAY.

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One of the special bloycles built for the use of the British troops in South Africa, which went through the campaign with General Ian Hamilton's column, was recently exhibited in London, where its ex-cellent condition, considering the knock-In a recent article in the Financi-Chronik, Mr. C. A. Moreing, the well-known mining engineer, writes: "I have just returned from Pekin by the Siberian route. I left sharphai for London on May 12, and traveled by comment. England seems busy with the organization of cyclist sotdiers, and many companies of wheelmen will figure in the

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

Criticism of Methods With Some Thoughts on Society.

DUNDEE, May 24.--(To the Editor.)--Guizot points out to us the fact that re-ligious and civil society passes through the same stages of development, and that centuries in advance of civil society. At the dawn of modern history when the church was under the absolute govern-

ment of a single ruler, civil society had scarcely advanced beyond the chaotic state. At the period of the reformation, which produced a state of religious soclety corresponding to a modern republic, civil society was still passing through the

what Luther was still passing through the monarchial epoch. What Luther was to the religious world Washington was to the civil world, and the Catholic church, as well as England has reason to be thankful that men were found equal to the task of pruning them. Various forms of society emerge out of chaos, and pass through corresponding stages. The monarchial epoch is promi-nent in every form of society. It must be acknowledged that religious society has reached a greater degree of perfection than civil society, while educational so-ciety is only just now approaching the

monarchiai epoch passed through so many centuries ago by both the religious and civil world. There are occasional traces of monarchial ideas in some churches today, but the great majority of Christians are coming to regard the teachings of Jesus as an exhortation to men to become sons of God, even as he was also a son of God. This principle bringsmankindinto direct communication with God mithout the medicities of origin

with God, without the mediation of priest, and makes the death of every martyr as much a sacrifice for sin as the death of Christ.

of Christ. In civil society we find men voting from selfish motives and seldom having at heart the greatest good to the greatest number. The spirit of monarchial insti-tutions has passed out of civil society, and Great Britain is as much a govern-ment by the people and for the people as the United States is. We find the educa-tional world inday just leaving the cha-

the United States is. We find the educa-tional world today just leaving the cha-otic state and advancing toward the mon-archial epoch. If those in authority say "memorize the multiplication tables," they must be memorized. If our educa-tional priest says, "Let the pupil form his tables by counting objects," we un-to that tascher who daves do otherwise

iphold any system which has a tendency to make teachers scarce. It will increase their own wages and avert the necessity of trying to please their patrons to hold their positions.

The exorbitant price charged for tem the contrast of the constant of the point of It is not advisable for a teacher not hold-ing a state certificate to go a hundred miles from the railroad to pay so much for certificates and take chances on ca-price of the board of examiners. A large part of the teachers who failed at the last examination failed on history.

and that list of questions deserves more severe criticism than the teachers who failed. They were questions calling for exact facts, such as the lawyer or intelli-gent business man would keep stored in his library, while he trained his intellect to act upon those facts. Is it not more important to know the causes and effects of the greatest civil war found in the annals of history than it is to load the mind with the exact date on which battles began and ended? Is it and that list of questions deserves more

on which battles began and ended? Is it

on which battles began and ended? Is it not more important to learn a practical lesson for present use than to know of past facts? And yet not a single ques-tion in history called for any practical application of historical knowledge. Who does not know that America was the last of civilized nations to abolish African siavery? Was not the tardiness of action the cause of its severity? An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Other nations are providing against cure. Other nations are providing against the conflict between capital and labor by making some public necessities, like rati-roads, national property. America is act-ing slowly in regard to this question, as she did on the slavery question, and fut-ure generations may suffer the results of

Ambitious men wish laws creating vo-cations wherein the skillful may acquire a fortune while the general good would make Government the manager of other

make Government the manager of other enterprises besides the mail service. It is not policy for any class of people or political party to refuse to consider and investigate questions of such vital im-portance. Neglect of the general good caused Rome to fall. Extreme selfishness brought on the Dark Ages. The only won-der is that so much progress was made by the ancient world with so little or-ganized effort for the elevation of so-clety. All progress was caused by such gamized effort for the electation of so-clety. All progress was caused by such lonely lights as Solon, Homer, Socra-tes, Plato and Jesus, and even these were quickly suffed out by those whose lives they condemned.

they condemned. We speak of religious, civil and educa-tional society, but the same men should belong to all these classes of society. Many people devote all their energies to one sphere of action, but they labor at a

one sphere of ficture. Our religious world great disadvantage. The religious world has been favored by direct revelation, but if they would cultivate intellect and reason it would be a greater honor to the God who has so highly favored them. The educational world has reasoned up to The curve source of the second second

works of man without exclaiming. "Truly, man is a child of the living God." I am informed that a successful teach-er was refused a certificate with a rank tional priest says, "Let the pupil form his tables by counting objects," woe un-to that teacher who dares do otherwise. If the king of educational society pre-scribes a certain formula for the solu-



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