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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness, YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

PORTLAND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Great Britain has begun to punish for treason her subjects in South Africa who are rendering assistance to the Boers. This is denounced in Europe as "inhumanity," and it is said that the Boers may be expected to make severe reprisals. That is, they will inflict on loyal subjects of Great Britain who may fall into their hands retaliatory penalties for the severities inflicted by the British authorities on those British subjects, of Dutch origin, who sympathize with the Boers and give them aid and comfort.

It is not unlikely that these severities will be practiced extensively, on both sides. Such indeed is the determination on both sides that the war may degenerate into a game of murderous reprisal. But at any rate, Great Britain will be forced to go on with it. It has long been evident that the Boer states would have been forced to succumb, long since, but for the help they have received from the British South African colonies. Cape Town and Natal have been Boer recruiting grounds; the population has invited Boer invasions and has assisted and succored the invaders; and the British therefore find themselves compelled to take severe measures against their own rebels. For unlike the combatants of the Boer States, the British subjects who assist them are rebels, in every legal and actual sense of the term.

Execution of this stern decree upon Cape rebels may be expected to cause the Boers to retaliate upon British prishere and there; and, moreover, upon friendly to the British and as traitors to themselves. Should this course be taken, the fighting will become more desperate; fewer prisoners will be taken, and perhaps the war may the sooner end, since exhaustion will sooner ensue From now on, if the resistance shall continue, there will be increasing ferocity; for the British will be compelled to extreme severities toward their Cape Colony rebels, and the Boers have announced their purpose to retaliate. But, as the New York Tribune says: "Even if the Boers do enter upon a campaign of reprisals, there is no reason to suppose that the British will thus be driven back from the policy upon which they have now entered. They will more probably be confirmed in it, and will persevere in it with all the more inexorable resolution. In that case there may yet be written in the history of the Boer War chapters more bloody than any penned at the Tugela or the Modder River."

NOT A NEW PRECEDENT.

President Roosevelt appointed ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, United States District Judge upon no other ground than the patriotic one of nominating none but fit men for office. Governor Jones is nothing but a Gold Democrat in the fullest sense of the word; neither is United States Judge Toulmin, who was also appointed by a Republican President. The late Judge Howell T. Jackson, of Tennessee, appointed by President Harrison to the Federal judiciary, was an ex-Confederate soldier and a most uncompromising Demograt. Emory Speer, of Georgia, who was appointed United States District Judge, was and is a sturdy Democrat, and so is George Gray, appointed United States District Judge by President McKinley. Of the excellence of the appointment of ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, it is worthy of note that among those who indorsed his appointment most warmly was Booker T. Washington, because he had always found Governor Jones firmly standing up in his place and protesting against negro lynchings and demanding that the negro should be given the lawful trial which is his constitutional birthright, as it is of every citizen.

It is doubtless true that the appointment of an able Democrat like Govemor Jones to the Federal bench will not attract any new material to the Republican party at the South, but that is not and should not be any controlling objection to it. President Harrison, a very strong partisan, could not hope to help the Republican party in Tennessee by his appointment of a Democrat, Howell Jackson, to the Federal judiclary, but he had known Jackson in the United States Senate, was satisfied that he was the fittest man for the place, and in the same spirit of keeping the Federal bench clean of cheap or tarnished lawyers, President Harrison appointed Northern Democrats to the judiciary. So far as the appointment of Democrats to office is concerned, President Roosevelt has erected no new precedent. He has simply done what President Arthur, President Harrison and

from the high and patriotic motive of giving the people of the South the best Judges possible by taking eminent Southern lawyers of tried ability and integrity for a position of peculiar trust. Such Judges could not have been found in the ranks of the Republican party at the South, for its white leaders have for many years been little better than a gang of wrangling spoils hunters.' An imported white Republican, no matter how excellent his repute, would have been naturally distrusted by the people. No other patriotic course under the circumstances has been open for the last twenty years, but to appoint Democratic jurists of high repute to the United States judiciary at the South.

OF SURPASSING MOMENT.

It is always difficult to arouse public concern over a public danger until the opportunity for averting that danger has gone by. This is pre-eminently true of the public land question in the United States. The National domain is being gobbled up by unworthy speculators, and diverted from its normal function as a dwelling-place for settlers. A heritage of priceless value is being squandered-almost given away to perjured purchasers, when it should be conserved for future generations.

Instructive light upon this reprehensible practice is shed by the interview with Paris Gibson, Montana's new Senator, printed yesterday over the signature of Mr. J. D. Whelpley. The article is one of the most valuable in the series The Oregonian is printing from the pen of Mr. Whelpley, who is probably the best newspaper authority on public lands in the United States. He has given the matter thorough study, both at Washington and in the various states and territories of the West, and the coming Winter will see a forcible discussion of public land abuses contemperature, 57; pretributed to the leading journals of the country. In Senator Gibson Mr. Whelpley seems to have found a statesman of his own heart.

The story Senator Gibson tells of the rape of Montana's public lands is the same story, names and figures being changed, that has been written all over the West and the Pacific Coast. Montana is working under the "desert land act," which Mr. Gibson calls "a bill to promote perjury," and a similar character attaches in Oregon to the lieu land law. Railroads have grabbed millions of acres in times past, and timber syndicates as well as railroads are grabbing millions of acres now. Sixteen millions were deeded away by the Government last year, and twenty millions more will go this year. In Montana the year 1900 saw over a million acres transferred from the Federal Government to private hands, yet with all these acres and with all that have previously been disposed of in the same way, Senator Gibson says that not to exceed 15,000 people in the State of Montana are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Carr holdings in Southern Ore-

gon, recently attacked in the Federal Courts here at Portland, are matched near Great Falls, where one man has 250 miles of fence inclosing fine farm lands which he reserves for range. Montana has a law forbidding sale of more than 640 acres to one man; but it is practically a dead letter, as one man can and does control 50,000 acres through a lease. Badly as Montana needs irrigation, Senator Gibson bluntly says that irrigation works would be iniquitous until the land laws are changed so that speculators cannot appropriate the improved land, thus closoners whom they may still pick up, ing it to agricultural development. This is a startling doctrine, but it has a those persons in Transvaul and Orange | counterpart in the conviction of the Inwhom they may regard as terior Department that further creation of forest reserves is of doubtful wisdom until the lieu land law is amended. Every far Western state should wish Senator Gibson all possible good luck in his campaign for honest and salutary land laws. In Oregon as well as Montana, immigration and development are wofully hindered by the grip of speculators upon the public domain.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN NAVIGA-TION.

The Astorian, convicted of willful and malicious misrepresentation of facts in regard to the alleged expense incurred by delays to the Glenturret and St. Donatien, seeks a further expose of its disreputable methods by printing the

following:
Two more vessels are stuck in Portland's channel. News was received yesterday that the Italian bark Carlos P. and the big German ship Renee Rickmers are fast in the mud a short distance below Fortland, and that the indications for their immediate release are not very bright. With the Cleomene, which is tled up eight miles below the mouth of the Willamette, the total "en mudde" fleet now numbers three. As several other vessels are about ready to start down, the fleet gives promise of showing rapid increase.

In an editorial whine over the merited castigation it had received from The Oregonian, the Astorian says: "The Oregonian refers to the Astorian as a liar, but neglects to point out wherein this paper has prevaricated." The Oregonian pointed out quite plainly where the Astorian had printed deliberate falsehoods regarding the St. Donatien and the Gienturret. It will now be a little plainer in regard to the above. There is not the faintest vestige of truth in the statement that "two more vessels are stuck in Portland's channel." The two vessels mentioned were anchored in over forty feet of water when the item was printed in the Astorian, and they will remain there until they receive their orders and are cleared from the Custom-House and start down the river. The Cleomene was not aground anywhere between Portland and Astoria. Such statements as the above are manufactured for the exclusive purpose of creating mischlef. and have not a scintilla of truth for groundwork.

In addition to giving circulation to these malicious falsehoods, the Astorian is guilty of another reprehensible practice. With a density of ignorance that is most profound, that paper prates about charters, "lay days," etc., with the same degree of intelligence that is shown by a 4-year-old child in discussing electrical science or theology. The Oregonian stated that the Glenturret finished loading and went to sea before her "lay days" expired, and accordingly there was no loss to any one by her alleged delay in the river. In airing its knowledge of such matters the Astorian Says:

"lay days," but no one will believe that a charterer will bold a ship just for the fun of the thing. When a vessel is loaded by the charterer it is to his interest to allow her to proceed to sen at once, whether or not the time limit has expired. If there was no loss to owners in the two instances here cited, then the owners were reimbursed. At any event, there was loss to some one.

If the editor of the Astorian would

grain business as it is handled the world over, he would wonder that he was ever so foolish as to print such rot. It becomes tiresome for The Oregonian to see such poor progress made in learning the truth regarding a very simple matter, but it is perhaps worth one more effort to enlighten the Astorian as to what "lay days" mean. Practically all of the ships that are employed in the Portland grain trade are chartered many months before their arrival. Neither the owner nor the charterer can know to a certainty the exact date when the ship will reach Portland, and it becomes an absolute necessity that some provision be made by which the exporter has a certain number of days in which to load the ship. When a ship makes a very long passage, it not infrequently happens that her cargo is held on the docks for her for weeks, and in such cases she is caded as quickly as possible. On the other hand, when a ship comes along several weeks ahead of her "lay days" and her charterer has other ships to look after, she is frequently held up until the last moment. The charterer pays for this privilege, and he naturally claims his rights when they can

be used to advantage. In cases where a cargo is sold, the ship is given orders as soon as she is loaded. At other times she is held until the last possible moment, for the reason that the freight is always 30 cents per ton less where the vessel goes to a direct port than when she goes for orders. This matter of 30 cents per ton is what the Astorian calls the "fun of the thing," and on a 3000-ton cargo it is sufficiently humorous to amount to a very comfortable profit on the cargo. As a matter of fact, exporters have not infrequently paid shipowners demurrage on vessels after their "lay days" have expired, in order to hold them until the cargo could be sold to a direct port rather than send them for orders at 1s 3d more. The Astorian will now understand why a vessel can remain in Portland harbor after loading without clearing, and at the same time not be aground. It could have secured the same knowledge from any longshoreman or stevedore in Astoria, or even from some of the bright school children down there.

MAXIMUM PAY FOR MINIMUM WORK

W. Bramwell Booth, who, in accordsace with the Salvation Army scheme for social elevation, employs or finds employment for thousands of poor men and women of London, recently aroused the ire of trade unionists in England by declaring that "labor leaders are instigating their followers to commit moral suicide." Mr. Booth's arraignment, which appeared in the London Times, contains this plain paragraph: The principle actuating trades unionists— namely, to get the maximum pay for the min-mum work—is breaking down the moral fiber of British workingmen and endangering the highest interests of the nation. Men who ex-ercise care to give their employers only the amount of service absolutely necessary become highly specialized cheats and utterly sacri-

ce moral and economic consideration Only the most obtuse moral sense can fail to recognize the principle of truth and honesty that underlies this statement. Those who strive systematically and arbitrarily to secure the maximum pay for the minimum work do so at the expense of their moral fiber. That is to say, their sensibilities become blunted, so far as honesty is concerned by a process so closely allied to theft that it may well be held to its kinship therewith in summing up its influence upon the lives of men.

But what of the other side? What of employers who are intent upon getting more than value out of their workmen for the wages paid? Is this condition unknown to industrial life? Did it not, indeed, precede the practice so sharply and truly arraigned by Mr. Booth as a controlling force in the ranks of labor? If not, has it not at least kept pace with it all along the labor line, now put to rout temporarily by a strike, and again finding its opportunity through conditions affecting adversely the labor market? Clearly, the situation as embodied in the idea of the maximum wage for the minimum work is not one-sided. It is retroactive in stead, retaliatory and persistent in its desire to get something for nothingoverreaching, undermining, scheming,

to an ignoble end. Two wrongs do not make one right hence the rejoinder made by Edward Garrity, assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, to Mr. Booth's arraign ment of labor leaders is neither defense

nor refutation. Mr. Garrity says: Mr Booth wants all the morality on one side The employers long ago adopted the principle of getting everything possible out of their employes for the wages paid. Self-preserva-tion has compelled us to retallate in kind. We are perfectly willing to give reasonable service for a reasonable wage, but we insist that employers must show an equal willingness to give a reasonable wage for reasonable service. Mr. Booth takes high ground and we would like to come up to his level, but we cannot, since the employers require our presence on a lower level.

These excerpts show, indeed, a prevalence of what Mr. Booth calls "moral suicide" in the industrial ranks that is deplorable. When arraignment for disthat, as the other side does, so do we. leaders, scheme to secure the maximum pay for the minimum work, may be considered proven. Serious as is the charge, the confession and the countercharge set up as defense are not the less so. The term "specialized cheats" is not too harsh to apply to the engineers of an industrial system who processes are "breaking down the moral fiber" of those engaged, and "endangering the highest interests of the nations."

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, after having spent the interval since last April in visiting the outlying colonies of their future kingdom, are homeward bound. As helr apparent to the British throne, the Duke has been enthusiastically received by colonists from Gibraltar to Australia, and from Montreal, at the Atlantic gateway of the British-American dominions, to Victoria, its Pacific outpost. Royalty. in strengthening its hold by persona visitation and active interest in its colonles, shows great acumen. The "divine right" of the ruler is not alone sufficient to insure his peaceful and potential occupancy of the throne of his ancestors. The people's consent and cooperation must be insured by intelligent Interest in their welfare. If the Duke of Cornwall and York-virtually the Prince of Wales-needed assurance of the loyalty of the British colonists to the King and the royal house, he certainly received it during his six months' President McKinley all did before him take the trouble to study up on the journeyings to and through the out-

posts of the realm. The good Queen of honored memory gave place fitly in accordance with the unhasting purpose of nature to the men of her line, and quietly the order changed, giving place unto the new not only without jarring the sensibilities of the British people, but winning their commendation. From an aged Queen in seclusion and a court in half when it was not in full mourning for more than a generation, to a King who, as Prince of Wales, had long been a familiar figure in the background, an heir apparent yet in his early manhood, eager for travel and anxious to meet the people, and a brilliant coronation in prospect, the transition was great and sudden. Quite naturally the new order of things is appre-

clated,

The late Professor Greenough, whose name has long been familiar in the classrooms of universities and High Schools, did not enter upon the work in which he was so highly distinguished until about ten years after his graduation from Harvard. During these years he was a practicing lawyer of some local reputation, and a merchant of ordinary promise. His true vocation was that of scholar and teacher, and in this he was grandly successful. He pursued it uninterruptedly for a period of nearly forty years, and, dying, leaves a record of wide usefulness and great honor. In his career young men who are relatively late in life in finding their vocation may take courage, Allen & Greenough's Latin grammar is as familiar to students of the present as was Andrews & Stoddard's to those of a former generation. Yet for many years Professor Greenough's endeavor lay entirely outside of classical work. He will be remembered gratefully by women eager to pursue the study of the classics, as an early and active friend of the scheme that developed into Radcliffe College, in which he was an instructor in Latin until disabled by illness, two years ago.

To the few falthful Oregonians who have stood by the Oregon exhibit at Buffalo during the months of the Pan-American fair too much credit cannot be given. Whenever the names of Henry E. Dosch and Edyth Tozier Weatherred have appeared in print during all this itme-and this appearance has not been infrequent-it has been to announce the triumph of some product of Oregon soil or skill in competition with the Pan-American world. Oregon's progress during the past has been slow. The reasons for this it is not necessary to recite, since they are familiar to our people. If, as appears from the record made at Buffalo, the apathy of Oregonians, which has been given place as chief of these reasons, s at an end, and the state, through intelligent representatives, is to make its resources and opportunities known to the world, our growth in population and wealth in the next decade through advertisement and development of our resources will outstrip that of the past five decades in our history. "So mote

President Roosevelt will report a Yale University today for duty. The soothsayer is abroad in the land warning him to "be careful." One of them, at least, says that he has received through his powers of divination a special message urging him to warn the President that "great danger threatens him between this date and November 3." Proper measures for the protection of the President from the always possible assault of the vicious and the treacherous are, of course, taken. Prudence dictates this, and its requirements are faithfully and intelligently observed. Farther than this, it is not possible to go. Prophets of evil, by making public their gloomy prognostications, pave the way for the assault that they predict by suggesting to the murderous crank his possible opportunity. Beyond this they have no weight or influence.

As to "fudged" clearing-house statisics, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer admits that the totals at Seattle are "padded" or swollen by "the amount of the checks given in settlement of balances on the preceding day and carried over." This is not the only method employed there'to swell the clearings so as to "make a showing," but this will account for at least one-third of the average clearings reported at Sc attle. In cities where the statements are honestly rendered, as in Portland, these balances are not "carried over." but are settled daily in cash. If Portland should follow the Scattle methodwhich, however, Portland could not do because it never "fakes" business. Its clearings would greatly exceed those of Seattle. A proposal to do so was be fore the associated banks of Portland some time ago, but was distinctly re-

It is just one thing after another, for the comfort, convenience and delectation of the voter. Spectacles are to be provided by the party committees in Maryland for the use of the voters in the polling booths. Many persons have honest dealing is met by confession dim or defective vision; many have not with attempted palliation on the ground skill enough in reading to discriminate in the dimly lighted booths between the charge of moral suicide as perferred | the long lists of candidates; many have by Mr. Booth against the army of Brit- but barely learned to read the plainest ish workingmen, who, through their and simplest print, and magnifying glasses would be a help. So it is said that 250,000 pairs of spectacles will be bought by the party committees in the state and placed in the booths, where the voters may have use of them. But it may be feared that the first comers to the booths will leave few pairs of spectacles for use of those who come later in the day.

The Salt Lake Tribune, under the new ownership recently announced, now makes its appearance. The sale of the paper by P. H. Lannan, and the. retirement of C. C. Goodwin from the editorial chair, are notable events in newspaper history of the country. They are events of the kind that mark the close of one era and the beginning of another. We shall still have the Salt Lake Tribune, and, as the years go on, it may be expected to keep pace with the new era; but we shall not have Lannan and Goodwin, who, up to this time, have made it all that it has been

The Island of Samar must be tranquilized. It has become necessary. I is peopled with savages upon whom the purposes of benevolent assimilation are lost. The Island of Samar is a good place to make a solitude and call it peace.

These are strenuous times Witness the labored effort to make much of the fact that President Roosevelt entertained at dinner Mr. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute.

SUPPLIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

One of the difficulties in the way of supplying text-books to the schools of the state appears in the following complaint and suspicion reflected from the columns of the Corvallis Gazette

The inability of school patrons to s text-books causes great annoyance to a large number of people throughout the state. Pat-rons have another year to effect the change of text-books, and it is our understanding that old books may be used in the meanting by the various schools, provided that the Board of School Directors are willing that their use may be continued. But in case the old books are not changed for the new by next December their owners will not be allowed the exchange price. Benton County educators have discussed this matter area. educators have discussed this matter pretty freely pro and con and some of them have voiced the opinion that the present unsatis-factory state of affairs should not be laid at the doors of the various supply depots of the state. Their reason for this conclusion that the publishers are holding up orders for books with the hope of delaying the exchange until after December, when they may secure better prices for their books.

It was foreseen last July when the official selection of text-books was made, that it would be a very great task to get an adequate supply of books to the numerous depositories in time for the opening of schools in September. At that time there was considerable criti-cism of the law on the ground that the time between the official adoption and the opening of schools was too short. However, that was the law, and the State Text-Book Commission followed it, doing its work promptly as possible in order that there should be more time to get the new contracts in operation.

Another difficulty met is that of ar-

ranging the supply depots as required by Usually there is but one deale in a small country town. It sometime happens that he is not willing to supply books for the prices named in the con-tract. Then the publishers must hunt up somebody who will. This usually occa-

Oregon's state depository is with the J. K. Gill Co., in Portland. This con-cern avers that every possible effort has been made to comply strictly with the terms of the contract between the book publishers and the state, but admits that in a few cases it has been impossible to make satisfactory arrangements. The demand for new books could only be estimated in advance of the opening of the It proved in several instances to be much greater than the estimate. In these instances there were delays be-tween the exhaustion of the first supply and the arrival of the second, but these delays are said to have been slight. Or-ders were telegraphed and all haste was made to rush the needed books forward by fast express and in some cases supplies were borrowed from San Franci in order that the inconvenience to the schools should be the least possible. Though slight delays have occurred, the Gills say these have not been nearly so great as some persons have been led to suppose, and supplies are going forward every day to meet all demands.

Some of the complaints are manifestly

captious-not made in good faith. Conditions that were deemed excellent under the old contract are in a few cases put down as intolerable under the new one In several of the counties more deposi-tories are maintained than are required by the contract. In a few instances complaint has been made that certain books could not be obtained (such as spellers, which were not changed by the new adoption), when the local dealers had not intimated that they did not have a full supply. Of course the delinquency of the local dealer is technically chargeable against the publishers, because he acts as the agent of the publishers in this matter, but failure of supply in cases of this kind cannot be attributed to design the part of the publishers. So far is it from being the purpose of the publishers to keep the present supply low in order to force purchases over beyond the date when the exchange will be permitted, that some of the purchasers have already intimated that exchange will be allowed after January 1, 1902, in remote localities where there may be good rea

the contract period. The manuscript for the Oregon section of the geographies was in Portland for revision when the books were adopted. That left only six weeks for this matter tion to be set and printed and bound in the books and the books shipped to Oregon and put out in the local depositories in time for the opening of school in Sep-tember. This was done, and it was quick work.

Publishers have consented to receive in exchange several books that legally fall within the definition of those entitled to the privilege. This is true of geographies and readers and of some The geographies qualified by law for exchange were Monteith's, but the publishers consent to accept also the New Natural, which had never been legally adopted, but had been introduced after the repeal of the old law and were used merely by common consent. In the case of the readers the Barnes series was the only one previously legally adopted, but the Harpers series had since come to be used to a considerable extent, and the presest contractors receive them on equal terms with the Barnes books in exchange for the Cyr readers. It is clear that in these cases there was no legal obligation on the part of the publishers to accept the Harpers readers or the New Natural ge raphies in exchange, but the fact t they are thus received is a material ac-commodation to school patrons. There are cases, however, in which it is far from clear just what books are properly exchangeable, but these are in the Hig School and supplementary lists and there fore concern comparatively few people. Of course, where schools retain unauthorized books, as they have a right to do throughout the present school year if they so choose, they have no right to complain if such unauthorized books are not kept in stock in Oregon. Dealers would certainly be glad to supply these books, as they would any other miscellaneous works. But this has absolutely nothing to do with the present contracts for school text-books; and yet complaints have been received from schools in which the unauthorized books are used as if publishers were bound to supply those ooks at local depositories the same as the legally adopted books. It is hardly to be expected that a mat-

ter of this kind will be adjusted without complaints from some quarters, of the complaints are, without doubt, well founded and drawing attention to real delinquency will bring a remedy for the defective service. But it should be recognized that it is a heavy task to change text-books for 100,000 school chlidren, scattered over a state like Oregon, and captious criticism is out of place. Where good faith is shown and there is substantial compliance with contract terms, that should be enough for the present. As weeks pass and there is opportunity to get the system in better working order, there should be improve-ment in the service, and complaint and official action will be proper if there be none. School book contractors ought to be, and without doubt will be, held to the terms of their contract under the law but any contract must be construed with reason, with due regard for the circumstances of the case. No harm can come from watching these matters closely,

Good Bargain. New York Tribune, Is Wisdom justified of her children? It

however.

is now generally admitted that Uncle Sam made a shrewd bargain when he bought Alaska from the Czar of All the Russias. The annual production of gold alone is sufficiently large to prove that the purchase was judicious. And yet our Government was criticised severely for time in certain quarters for the acquirement of that vast territory, and many a jester made merry over the annexation of lot of icebergs, populated only by polar sears. So ran the jokes of that perion, Does any intelligent American now regret the rateing of our flag over the north-western part of this Continent?

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Soldier's Sweetheart," a tale of love and war, with the war a long way to the rear, was the offering by the Wiedemann Company at the Metropolitan last night, Jack McDonald, who is well worth seeing in any part he attempts, played the soldier, and Mr. and Miss Wiedemann carried a side line of comedy which made heavy hit with the house. A villair named Don Jose also ran and came very near landing the sweetheart, but he heart was true to the soldier all the time and Don Jose finished a bid second. The specialties between the acts were new and good and did much to send the audience away happy. Tonight "Little Miss Thompson,"

"YON YONSON" DRAWS CROWDS.

Swedish Character Drama Breaking Old Records at Cordray's.

"Yon Yonson," the ever welcome Swed ish character comedy, which is the attraction this week at Cordray's, has thus far broken its record of two years ago which up to now has been a preceden in the theater. The singing and playing of Knute Erickson, who is the "You of the piece, are no less an attractio than his funny dialect and droll comedy and the specialty numbers contributed by other members of the company are all drawing cards. The play is one of the kind which leaves a pleasant impression, being free from anything that not clean and wholesome, and being ful of the best kind of innocent merrin The engagement this year has been lin ited to a week, owing to necessity to fill many dates during the Coast tour.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

West's Minstrels at the Marquam Tonight-"Big Bill" Devere.

William H. West's ministrels, which this year is almost a new organization, having retained only three of the star features of last year, will be seen at the Marquam tonight and tomorrow night. Billy Van is the best-known of the holdovers, and will be welcomed by score of admirers who made his acquaintan last year, Clement Stuart, Dredge and Wilson N Miller are thresolists imported by Mr. England. Georgie, a musical prodigy, i another new-comer for whom a great deal is promised. McMahon and King is a comedy specialty, Carr, McDonald and Parshley, in a musical act, the Rio troupe of acrobats and Zeb and Zarrow, cyclists, complete the vaudeville attractions. Mr. West's first part is said to better than ever.

"Big Bill" Devere.

"Big Bill" Devere, whose laughing song n "A Black Sheep" is so well remembered, has this year embarked on the amusement sea in a new comedy entitled "A Common Sinner," which will be seen at the Marquam Friday and Saturday. Mr. Devere is said to fit his new par exactly, and he carries with him as as sistant fun-makers a large company of comedians and pretty girls. Plenty of wit and music are promised for the pro

"Rudolph and Adolph" at Cordray's "Rudolph and Adolph," the attraction billed for Cordray's following "Yon Yonson," is a new musical comedy in which Dan and Charles A. Mason are starred and Lottle Williams Salter plays the lead-ing female part. It has been a decided success wherever it has been seen and comes heralded by many flattering press notices. It is being presented by a cast of fitness, including Beatrice McKenzie, Lew H. Newcomb Nellia Haskell Ive Meriyn, Eddle Russell, the Sisters Lau-rence, Harry James and William O'Day as principals, with others

LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL. Eastern Oregon Will Heartily Sec ond the Efforts of Portland.

Pendleton East Oregonian. H. W. Corbett has contributed towards he preliminary discussion anent the Lewis and Clark Centennial by the publication of a letter that offers suggestion worth careful consideration. Following Mr. Corbett's letter, The Oregonian also presents some views that will exert weighty influence in directing opinion as to the wisest course to be pursued. The gist of both expressions is that Oregon has announced to the world that the cen tenntial is to be celebrated in 1965; that having sent forth this announcement, the state cannot afford to abandon the project; that to attempt an exposition a scale like those measuring the fairs at Buffulo and St. Louis would be to invite disaster, inasmuch as Oregon is 360 miles away from the majority of the people of the country, and can hope for an attendance comparatively small from all but the Coast states; and that, therefore, the Lewis and Clark Exposition must be planned upon a scale enabling the people Oregon to more than keep the promises

they made beforehand It should be borne in mind that each great exposition given must offer some individual features not characteristic of others. The Lewis and Clark Centennial will commemorate the expedition across the continent that was the beginning of the development of the great empire lying beyond the Mississippi River "West-ward, Ho," was the motto, and Westward they came. The intervening years have witnessed the occupation of that vast area and its subjugation. Now, a new task of conquering has been set the American people, the scene of performing of it being across the Pacific, to the Westward. Logically, the Lewis and Clark Centennial, while commemorative of the 1865 expedition, must also emphasize something in the present and must reach out into the future, and these last two prin-ciples must find scope for application in the Oriental phase. The centennial mus be illustrative of the Orient, its tradpossibilities, its peculiar modes of life, its everything that can be temporarily trans-ferred here and offered as an object less son to the nation. In this will it find an excuse for existence in the eyes of the Nation at large, and therein will consisthe magnet to attract people from the

And Portland must take the lead. It is for us to follow, and to Portland the Enet Oregonian, speaking in a measure for Eastern Oregon and for Oregon at large, desires to say that we, the people of the commonwealth, merely await your pleas-ure. We are with you heartly. We will econd your efforts. We will give of our resources to make the centennial worthy the brilliant future awaiting the state that has so glorious history and such in spiring achievements of the past by the men who here carved out a government and created a commonwealth

The Promisin' Man.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution. 'He's a promisin' feller," they tell you-They know him all over the lan'; He's the promisin', promisin' man!

If yer mother-in-law has departed An' you want a pallbearer at han', While you're forcin 'a tear, Ho'll exclaim, "I'll be there!"— But he isn't-the promisin' man!

He asks you to come to his weddin' An' you're there with a fiddle an' ban'; An' the bride's in her place With the blush on her face, But they can't find the promisin' man!

He's here an' he's there ever' minute But—lay a hand on him who can! The despair of the people From cabin to steeple—

The promisin', promisin' man! When he reaches the world that's above us (An' such, to be sure, is his plan), They'll say at the gate: "He is forty days late-

To hell with the promisin' man!"

NOTE AND COMMENT

However, it is just as well to keep our imbrellas within reaching distance,

Kitchener must be careful, or he will not finish the Boers within the time limit. It is a safe bet that candidate Shep-

ard can see nothing funny in Mark Twaln's latest utterances. The Sultan of Turkey probably cannot

inderstand why so much fuse is being made about just one girl. Admiral Schley has not retired so far

vindication is in order. The coronation will be handsomely tounted and costumed with much attan-

that he cannot come to the front when

tion to historical accuracy. The Ethiopian may not be able to change

his skin, but all colors look allice to the President of the United States. What will magazine readers do when

all the officers now figuring in the Schley case begin to write their side of it in 10-page articles?

Now that the Boers have marched to the sea, General Kitchener will have the satisfaction of seeing them go broke against the seaside hotels.

Just as the South gets up a burst of righteous indignation at the Booker Washington Incident the President gives another job to a Southern Democrat, and it is up to the indignant ones to kotow.

Girls in Cleveland, O., are employed to deliver telegrams. There will be no gain of time by the new plan, for the time consumed by the boys in spinning tops and watching dog fights along the way, the girls will use before they start in seeing if their hats are on straight.

The number of students enrolled this year at the Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian Institution, is only 72, contrasted with 91 in 1800, 105 in 1309 and 123 in 1897. President George Et. Stewart, after going over what he considers the minor causes of this falling off gives as the two chief causes the loss of prestige in the ministry, and the increase of materialism in society and the

In some parts of Peru-for example, in the province of Jauja-hens' eggs are circulated as small coins, 48 or 50 being counted for a dollar. In the market places and in the shops the Indians make most of their purchases with this brittle sort of money. One will give two or three eggs for brandy, another for indigo and a third for cigars. These eggs are packed in boxes by the shopkeepers and sent to Lima. From Jauja alone several thousand loads of ergs are annually forwarded to the capital,

usand years from now, perhaps, We'll travel through And every common citizen

No burglars bad will prove by night Or hobos beg by day: The man who hogs the end car seat

will vanish quite away.

A thourand years from now, perhaps,
The Roers will not show fight.

And Lipton find the cup has grown
Transferable and light. Will vanish quite away:

A thousand years may bring great change; We even must allow The court of inquiry may end A thousand years from now.

The New York Tribune makes note of its receipt of "a large, handsomely bound "Political Cartoona: volume" entitled Gathered by Their Target, Richard Croker." with a card enclosed on which was printed "Compliments of Richard Croker." On the title page the baron has placed his portrait, and on the fly-leaf is this in-

scription: To my friends whose confidence was ur when the shafts were barbed malice and falishood, and when wit or humor fashioned the arrow, mingled their laughter with mine, this collection from leading Amer-ican cartoonists is offered "Gathered by Their

The newest social fad in Paris is to go in a party and act as supers at some theater. These society butterflies in search of a new sensation are not called upon to say anything, but they spend an hour upon a stage in a bona fida, moneymaking play, among professional actors and before a genuine audience, for the theater is far up along the boulevards near the Place de la Republique, and the piece is a strenuous melodrama. The smateur supers act a "fashionable throng" in a restaurant of the Bois de Boulogne, very well put upon the stage. All they have to do is to eat supper and drink champagne while the chief characters harrow the audience.

Where does a man live when he is on a boundary? This old problem has cropped up again in the English courts. One barrister solved it by ruling that a man lives in that parish where his front door is situated; but what if the imaginary line run under the middle of the step and come out at the back of the house? Something very like this actually exists at Northwich, in England, and as a consequence the occupier of a small cottage for many years has claimed and exercised the right of voting in two parliamentary districts Perhaps the best general rule for settling boundary disputes is one which was formulated by an English court in 1815. A man who "lived in two parishes" became a pauper, whereupon a dispute arose as to which should maintain him. Models of the house and the bed on which he sient were laid before the court, that it might ascertain how much of his body lay in each parish. In the end it was held that he was "settled" where his head ("being the nobler part") lay.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mamma-What's the matter, Willie? Didn't you have a good time at the party? William
Naw! "Why? Didn't you get snough to eat."
"Yes; but I didn't get too much."—Philadelphia Record.

"He's a nice little horse (I saw him proself) and the dealer says I may have him for a song-Would you advise me to buy him?" "That de-pends upon your eye for a horse and his car for music."—Brooklyn Life.

Worked Both Ways.—"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." said the old genile-man as he stood the boys up back to back, and operated the ruler so that it caught one or the other of them, both going and coming.—

Politician (arranging for music at political meeting)—Is'nt that a big price? You may not have to play half a dezen times during the whole evening. Brass-band Leader-Ibit dear sir, we have to sit there and listen to the speeches.-Tit-Rits. Hard to Identify.-"That is Jimmy's hair."

said the football player, laying out his trophies after the game, 'and this is Billy's nose, and this is Tom's ear, and this eyebrow belongs to young Rusher, but I can't identify this flager to save me."—Baltimore American.

A Suggestion.—"No. I'm not very well im-pressed with the house," said the prospective tenant. "The yard is frightfully small; there's hardly room for a single flower best." "Think so?" replied the agent, "but—er—mightn't you use folding flower beds?"—Philadelphia Press. the lotting lower near - Financipina ress.
Helpful Suggestion. - Borus - Naggus, I'm writing a story I would like a name for. It's somewhat on the plan of "Shios That Pass in the Night," but I want the title to be as different from that as possible. Naggus-How would "Elevators That Pass in the Daytime" do?-Chicago Tribuna