## The Oregonian.

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louse news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo, by Hamilton & Eendrick, 206-212 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy and threaten

fing, with probably occasional light rains; easi-erly winds, shifting to southerly, and increas-TESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

perature, 57; minimum temperature, 45; pre-cipitation, 0.11 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

POPULISM ON ITS DEATHBED.

Populism is on its deathbed in the states of its birth. Its first dress was that of the Farmers' Alliance of 1890. which followed the anti-corporation agitation at the West provoked by the tyrannical domination of the railroads of the trans-Missouri region. In 1892 the Farmers' Alliance North and South ecame known as the People's party. In 1896 populism was strong enough to impose its nominee upon the Democratic National Convention, and its silver" plank drew to its standard thousands of Republicans who were in no other sense Populists, just as "green-In backism" in 1874 won the support of a good many Republicans who were in no other sense inclined to vote the Democratic ticket. Populism has lasted about ten years. Its birth and growth is a good illustration that the American people are not to any great extent a reading people, except when they read for entertainment rather than instruction, Populism had its original birth in utter ignorance of the history of the world's economic experience; in utter ignorance of the nature of our form of government; in utter ignorance of the simple lbtter of the Federal Constitution and its orthodox construction by the greatest statesmen of our country, both those who framed our compact and those who authoritatively expounded it. No man who had ever read the history of Van Buren's administration and the panic of 1837 would have pinned his faith to such visionary schemes as "girls who go out to work." The idea the Subtreasury and Government ware-

fully the prices current; he will study carefully anything that promises to make one dollar two, but the average American is not disposed to read in cold blood for instruction or information in a broad sense. It is true that in general, every-day intelligence we excel any people in the world, but in the great countries of Europe the financial policy is not a party football, any more than the question of the recurrence of the eclipse of the sun, or the return of comet. Europe has had its dearlyone can teach what she herself does bought experience in cheap finance, and not understand. Only when girls refuse has profited by it; we have had our or neglect to be instructed let them severe experience in the past, but we be censured for their supreme audacity have not profited by it, because a great in entering the labor market in a line many of our people are so ill read that where steady work and good wages they accept the vagaries of a "cheapawait them, unprepared to meet its remoney" jawsmith as an inspired oracle. quirements, The Populist party is on its deathbed, but as soon as we have another severe season' of hard times its ghost will The Philippine Commission's recom-

A GOOD TREATT. nant, who doubtless recommended it, The chief effect of the new canal is interesting, and there is no reason treaty will be to put the professed on earth why the Administration temfriends, but real enemies, of the enterprise to some trouble to inporarily under the Spooner bill and Congress subsequently by statute vent new methods of killing it should not adopt it. The Philippines while pretending to favor it. The new are fortunately farther away from us treaty does not insist upon fortificathan Porto Rico or Cuba, and we are tions, but it seems to leave the matter not confronted, therefore, with the in-centives offered both by gentiment and optional with us. This is right and just, but the railroad attorneys in Congress convenience for maintaining token silwill doubtless be prompt to insist that ver coins there at approximately the the right of fortification should be exratio followed by the domestic mints. pressly enacted. In this they will have An American peso to circulate constantly at 50 cents offers a happy comthe support of what activity can be invoked by the contractors in fortifipromise between the bullion value arcation and ordnance work, and also, rangement prevalent in sliver-standard undoubtedly, that of the Panama countries and the uphill struggle to route's sincere advocates, as well as carry dollars at their face value. The those who merely seek to use Panama Conant plan follows the precedent set to defeat Nicaragua. by Japan and Russia in proposing to The canal is to be neutral-that is the maintain silver coins steadily at a fixed main thing, and this negotiation lifts

rate approximating their market value. our politics up from the plane of cheap The ratio, also, seems to be about the swagger to the higher levels of broad same-that is, 33 to 1. Japan experistatesmanship. It will be open to all enced some difficulty at first with this nations on equal terms, in peace or war, ratio, from a temporary rise in silver which developed an undervaluation of and in war it is not to be used or marred for the purposes of strife. Vesthe coinage and its consequent tendsels of one belligerent, if we accept the ency to disappear from circulation. The Journal's cable, may not leave its wat-ers till twenty-four hours after those present commercial ratio of gold and sliver, however, bids fair to remain of the other belligerent are safely away. comparatively steady, so long as the This is a noble conception and in keeping with the ideals set up by our best

diplomacy for seventy years. Nobody will oppose this treaty but for private reasons. The time should be here at last when these subterfuges should be no longer tolerated.

The chief glory of this achievement belongs to Great Britain, which has honorably relinquished her isthmian rights in order to make the canal a broad, free highway for the commerce of the nations. Her contention in the matter has been not for herself alone, but for all mankind. It is an example broad-minded statesmanship that might be studied with profit by the jealous states of Continental Europe that are always barking at the lion's heels. Her course in this matter comports with her uniform policy of liberality toward trade. Thanks to Great Britain, the ships of snarling France and grumbling Germany will pass

through this American highway on equal terms with those of the Englishspeaking race.

A LONG-FELT WANT.

The establishment of a School of Domestic Science in this city may confi-dently be said to meet "a long-felt The incompetency of the young want." women of the present day as housewives is only exceeded by the ignorance in their vocation of housemaids, or to use the American designation, of THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.

pect girls, simply because they are revenge, but by business principles girls, to know how to do housework Overwhelmed by the weak vagaries of without having first been taught, as it self-seeking politicians in past years is examperating to engage and pay them farmers' combinations have failed to to do it when they are ignorant of all accomplish the purpose that their name but its simplest requirements-perhaps implies. The management of this lateven of those. Let them be taught by all means. Their mothers may be censurable for their ignorance or they may known as "trusts," and, being divestnot be, since their own opportunities in ed of the paternal and political element the direction of good housewifery may have been exceedingly limited and no

In deciding to decline to reappoint Bidwell Collector of the Port of New York, President Roosevelt doubtless acted with an eye single to the highest interests of the cause of genuine civil service reform, but even from the lower plane of political policy the President is wise to consider Governor Odeli a graphic columns of the papers the gentlemore potential figure for the future in men of Congress read at home.

the Republican party of New York than "Boss" Platt. Senator Platt is in his a proper sense of the need of reciprocity 69th year; he will be 70 by the time his present term expires, in 1903; he is in falling hashing hashing a proper schae of the need of reciprocity is no easy one. Although this convention is called by a body of manufacturers, the failing health, and it is doubtful great mass of protectionist sentiment in whether he will seek a re-election to the Senate. The fact that Governor Odell tectionist of the country, the late Presiwas able to prevail against Platt in the dant, did not make much impression upon matter of the reappointment of Col- this. The politicians are timid; they have lector Bidwell, who was sure to have for high duties, and they are not quite been commissioned again by McKinley. for high duties, and they are not shows that Platt's strength has suf-vor of some modification of the tar fered a decline in the Empire State. make it safe to go in for reciprocity. Our Secretary Root, the ablest man in the dispatch from Washington yesterday makes it very clear that reciprocity is to President's Cabinet, is a lifelong oppopent of Platt and a lifelong intimate be actively and passively opposed; activefriend of the President. The set of the political tide in New York for the future is all against Platt. The President and body of public men who feel that inaction his Secretary of State have fought him within the party all their days, and Governor Odell has shown by his action the days and the days and the days and the days are alread as that of Presi-Governor Odell has shown by his action as Governor that he does not consider as Governor that he does not consider "Boss" Platt his keeper. The chances are that either Odell or Root will suc-ceed Platt in the Senate, even if he out-lives his term, which is very doubtful. lives his term, which is very doubtful, When Roscoe Conkling was United States Senator and fought President Hayes and Secretary Sherman in the matter of the New York Collectorship, and even when he fought Garfield and even when he fought Garfield and and even when he fought Garneia and Secretary Blaine, the political situation was entirely different, and there was no comparison between Conkling and Platt comparison between Conkling and Piatt in personal force and party leadership, but even then President Hayes and Prosident Garfield ware victorious. President Garfield were victorious, ing a reduction of certain duties to make "Boss" Platt is too old and broken to it easier for foreigners to sell some of their wares in this country in considera-tion of securing a better chance to sell make any open opposition to the Presi-

For 200 years the Dutch, Spanish and explicitly recognized as the condition of English colonial establishments in East Asia have found either the regulation or complete exclusion of Chinese immigration necessary. This was the sltuation when, in 1882, the United States enacted Chinese exclusion for ten years. Today the policy of exclusion is almost universal. All the Australian colonies have adopted the policy of stringent exclusion, and so has New Zealand. All the French and Dutch colonies in the East have practiced rigid regulation and restriction of Chinese immigration. No English colony today permits the free and unchallenged entrance of Chinese. The policy has proved suc-

cessful on part of the United States. for in 1890 there were 103,607 Chinese males in this country, and in 1900 the Chinese males were 183,006. The Chinese exclusion act is certain to be reenacted, for both parties are agreed upon it, and experience has confirmed the wisdom of its policy.

Portland should be ashamed of its toleration of the bloycle nuisance. It is as absurd to allow bloycles to be ridden on the sidewalks as to allow cows den on the sidewalks as to allow cows and pigs to run the streets. No place that has a character above that of the cheap little country town allows it. It will be said, of course, that the streets are not clean or not as smooth as the

NOVEMBER INTEREST AND DIVI-BOGUS RECIPROCITY. New York Journal of Commerce.

Washington was properly selected at the place of meeting for the reciprocity New York Times. The interest and dividend payments convention called by the National Assc..eduled for November at banks and sociation of Manufacturers, but the date, trust companies acting as transfer offices November 17, is too early. The convenof the large corporations, represent the tion should be held while Congress is in

considerable amount of \$50,217,000. This session. The actual presence of the conis roughly, made up as follows: Governvention would make more impreasion on ment interest payments, \$2,500,000; rallmembers of Congress than any communiroad dividends, \$13,500,000; interest on rall-road bonds, \$17,350,000; industrial and miscations addressed to Congress by the convention. The proceedings reported in the cellansous dividends, \$17 000 000; other clasnewspapers, which every Senator and stfications, \$10,000,000 more or less. As the chief interest of this estimate will Representative must read every day,

center upon what are known as the great industrials, we give below the dividends would have some influence: more influence certainly than the brief abstract of the scheduled for November payment in this proceedings which will appear in the telegroup:

DENDS.

Divi The task of impressing Congress with fn-

#### \*Quarterly.

ly by manufacturers and farmers whose rates of protection it is proposed to re-November is an unusual month for dividend disbursements. The quarterly dividends were mostly distributed in October, which explains the fact that the total disbursements for that month were some tariff system. Our Washington dispatch shows that \$18,000,000 greater than those above reported. Large sums will be disbursed on account of net earnings of smaller com-

panies by checks on balances in bank, without any public announcement. Such a condition of profit-sharing indicates a high degree of general prosperity, and will perhaps suggest to those whose temperament is pessimistic that a situa-tion so favorable cannot possibly continue, but presages a collapse of the many

storied tower of our industrial structure The habit of the farmer who scans the sky for ominous indications and pro-nounces every day which seems too fair and beautiful a "weather-breeder," lives like a race trait in certain natures. It requires no wisdom to predict that, sooner or later, storm will follow fair weather; and it shows no wisdom to sacrifice the enjoyment of clear skies and oright sunne in a search for indications of a drop in the barometer.

# Another Schoolmistress in Court.

Chicago Tribune. Miss Goggin and Miss Haley are not the

hibitive while others are only almost pro-hibitive. And then there is a further body of only school teachers who have achieved fame by going to the Supreme Court for a decision. Miss Nina E. Spearin, a a decision. Miss Nina E. Spearin, a Main schoolmistress, is in the Supreme Court of that state seeking a decision also. politicians who have selzed eagerly upon the theory propounded by the Home Mar-ket Club, that reciprocity means making concessions only on commodities not pro-She is a believer in the virtue of the rod, prudently but firmly used. So when Man-ter Harriman repeatedly disobeyed and duced in this country. Two considerations show that this is an absurdity nearly everything not produced in this even defied her, she gave bim a few sharp stroker with her pointer. In the old days a boy who should have reported such an country is already on the free list; no further concession is possible; the lan-guage of the law precludes any such conexperience at home would have incurred the danger of a second "licking," but Harriman, Sr., is not one of the Spartan kind, and does not fear the spoiling of young Harr.man by sparing the rod. He complained of Miss Spearin and she was a reciprocity treaty, and commodities the like of which are produced here, upon ummoned before a Magistrate, who fined which the maximum concession that can be made is one-fifth of the general rate of her \$5 and costs for assault and battery. duty, and in the reciprocity treatles ai-ready negotiated this maximum rate is conceded on very few items. Many con-Miss Spearin promptly appealed to Supreme Court of the state, and its deciston is awaited with much interest. The laws bearing upon corporal punishment in Maine are not specially clear, and need the illumination of the higher court. If the decision is in her favor, it may serve

cessions are only 5 per cent, and few over 19: a reduction of that semount is a re-duction of an existing rate of duty from, say, 60 per cent to 54 per cent ad valorem. to improve school discipline, but even this is not certain. If parents side with their We do not suppose that any American in-dustry would be seriously inconvenienced by so slight a reduction, and in exchange for it we would in many instances receive children it will be much more likely to keep the schools in a continual uproar. If, on the other hand, the decision is against her, it will be hailed with enthusi-

asm by schoolboys, and it may be difficuit to define just where the authority of are not clean, or not as smooth as the sires reciprocity must make this fact aloan to ble own mamber and

some of our wares abroad. Increased buying of some foreign commodities he

continuing our enormous sales to foreign countries. This would not be attained by making parts of our tariff absolutely pro-

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Admiral Calliard is about the highest salaried bill collector in the world.

Perhaps Mayor Low will give the Tammany tiger a job in the Central Park 200.

As

The tag plants in Kentucky have concolidated, probably while the Legislature had its fingers crossed.

The most curlous thing about that Hotel Portland robbery is that Mr. Lowenthal is not an actress.

Now that John Bull has given his consent to the Nicaragua Canal, Uncle Sam will become the man with the spade.

That plan to overthrow the Govern nent at Dawson shows how terrible the British name has been made by the Transvaal war.

Andrew Carnegie says the possession

of money is a great worry. He seems to be making a lot of trouble for library directors.

Mr. Brodrick says that Britain's teeth are set. Evidently the War Office intends to follow the American example and abolish pull.

The report that Russell Sage has biven his entire fortune to found a home for disabled members of Tammany Hail proves to be incorrect.

Captain Sauermilch arrived in Portland yesterday on the German bark Sirene. Exposure to thunderstorms at sea plays havoc with a man's name sometim

The city might have purchased those diamonds to pave Washington street. They would have been considerably cheaper than the present improvement.

Judging by the fact that Oom Paul has has not yet ordered his coronation clothes, it may be taken for granted that there is still something of a dispute in the Transvaal.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has patented a marine turbine engine to drive vessels at high speed, which is highly praised by the experts. The Astor turbine differs from other forms in that it has no stationary parts other than the journals and foundation frames which carry it. The casing of the turbine revolves as well as the shaft, but in an opposite direction. While the shaft propels one propeller, the case, whiriing in the opposite direction, moves a second screw, both screws driving the vessel.

An interesting link with John Bunyan is about to be removed by the demolition of the quaint little chapel in King's Court, Great Suffolk street, Southwark, London, which was recently shut up on account of its ruinous and dilapidated condition. Local tradition associates the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" with the chapel, the story being that while he was conducting religious services at his own improvised chapel in a shed in Zoar street he frequently attended at King's Court and preached from its pulpit too. It is also related that on one occasion, having ruffled the prejudices of the citizens by his teachings, he was hotly pursued by a furious mob and evaded their pursuit by hiding in the garret of the chapel.

The worst fog recorded in comparatively modern history was that of 1783, which was so terrible that the advent of the day of judgment was generally apprehended. It appeared first in Copenhagen, reached Dijon next month, passed over Italy, reached Norway and swept over Russia, on to Syria and the Altai Mountains, spreading consternation everythe teacher begins, and ends. In some schools, where the refractory spirit is quite pronounced, it may be hard to tell whether the school is run by the pupils loss of life and infinite damage to property resulted from this cause. In Germany and Hungary towns were wrecked. France was swept by terrible storms and Sfiesia was flooded. Influenza attacked the inhabitants of the district over which the fog passed. In St. Petersburg alone 40,000 peopel were affected. Calabria and Sicily were convulsed by earthquakes; in Iceland a volcano started into activity and one sprang out of the sea off Nor-

# cheapened cost of silver production is offset by heavy output of gold. It is worth noting, in passing, that the 50-cent Philippine dollar is totally dent.

suits of attempted combination for years past, among farmers in many sections of the West, including some more or less disastrous experiences in Oregon, would receive a negative reply, almost without qualification. Qualifysaid that perhaps farmers can combine successfully in handling their crops, but they have as yet in the main failed to do so, though many attempts in this direction have been made.

The problem of middlemen's profits in that women and girls, simply because the handling of agricultural products house; no man who was familiar with they belong to the home-making sex, has long been a vexed one. Farmers have generally felt that too great a

distinct from the free-coinage dollar championed by our silvern statesmen, and actually proposed by some of them for the Philippines. The Government will do for them just what it does for silver in the United States-that is, put definite measures into operation for its parity-in other words, "discriminate." The coinage will be limited and the Government will doubtless accept them in all payments made to it, excepting possibly principal or interest on the public debt. Things have changed since 1896, however, and our whilom "friends of silver" may be expected to let the

NOT FREE COINAGE.

mendation for an American peso for

the archipelago, announced by Mr. Co-

"discrimination" pass without protest. Few will be found to do reverence to poor, old "16 to 1." CAN FARMERS COMBINE?

This question, if answered by the reing the answer, however, it might be

ments from the days of Charles II down to the era of "Confederate money" could possibly have been a greenbacker or a free silverite. On a great moral question so plain as that of human slavers no man of natural intelligence needs to be a reading man to set him right, for every man knows that he would not like to be a slave to the best and most benevolent man of his acquaintance, but it demands more than native intelligence and inborn moral sense to punc ture the fallacy of illimitable paper money or "free" sliver coinage.

the history of "cheap-money" experi-

The time has been in the history of the world when the wisest leaders of the-people were fooled by such false finance, and it requires some knowledge of the history of the evolution of sound money, some understanding of the fearful economic evils that have followed in the train of cheap money to make even an honest, sane man understand that he picks his own pocket as well as that of his neighbors in the long run when he enacts a currency of depreciated money, whether of paper or silver. When times are good this popular ignorance of the history of the evlution of sound money is not apparent because when his pockets are fairly well lined no man has any temptation to force a test of his theoretic vagaries, but when times are hard, when several years of poor crops and business do pression have shingled his farm buildings and top-dressed his lands with mortgages, the average agriculturist is the broom on sweeping day, and wash easily persuaded to believe that his the dishes by a mysterious process burden can be lifted from his shoulders by creating through legislation cheap nicked in the handling. But it requires money and plenty of it.

Man of solid reading, of course, are never caught by this fallacy, because their books furnish them with proof that every statesman in the history of our country, from Jefferson, who lost day. \$35,000 by the Continental paper issue of 1776, down to Tilden, is on record in protest and testimony against it. But the men who suffer by hard times do not know the history of the disastrous issue of all experiments in cheap money, and all-embracing institution of pur inwhether of paper or depreciated coinage, and the demagogues who appeal to them always disguise or pervert the truth. There is absolutely nothing new in the vagaries of populism, whether in the matter of political economy and tic problem. It is not only that young finance. Financial demagorues have always vexed the air in seasons of hard times, and probably always will, until the circle of persons who read for some other purpose than entertainment becomes so enlarged that the vocation of the cheap-money charlatan will be gome. Nor is it remarkable that comparatively few Americans know anything about the history of the world's disastrous financial experience in striving to legislate value into illimitable paper money or depreciated sliver.

Carlyle confessed that to him polit ical economy was "the dismal science," and the reading of the history of the evolution of sound money is "hard" reading for the average man, whose natural tastes lead him to read for en- is the burning question in every city tertainment or transient political ex- and hamlet of the land. citement rather than for instruction. The average American will read care-

stand the details of house) proportion of the receipts from crop including cookery, by intuition; in other words, that they can do houseproduction have gone to swell the work intelligently and acceptably withprofits of transportation companies and out having been taught how to do it dealers, and to obviate this manifestly unfair distribution Grange stores and properly, is one that is exceedingly tenacious of life and big with the dewarehouses and farmers' waterway transportation lines and purchasing and termination to measure all women by holding syndicates have been attempted one rule. It may, indeed, be doubted whether this idea will ever be wholly -seldom with profit, often with loss to eradicated from what may be termed the incorporators. Agitation resulting in the organization of the Populist the popular mind, though the opening party wrought disaster where relief was of schools in various cities where dosought, while radical legislation, dismestic science is taught lends encouragement to the hope that reasonable tinctively in rural interests, has been progress will in time be made in this tried with very little beneficial effect. direction. A late phase of this effort, however,

It was long ago conceded that to unis reported, the method of which is attracting considerable attention in the derstand carpentry & man must have practical instruction in the work that graingrowing section, of which Kansas comes under that head. There are, to may be said to be the center. Clamor be sure, "wood butchers" in considerais eliminated from this latest proposition, and revenge forms no part of It. ble numbers, still going around who de-Simply stated, it is a business proposi mand \$3 per day for their work, and back, the demand by a certificate of tion, and it is briefly outlined as folmembership in their trades-union, but lows:

they are not carpenters in the intelli-Fifty farmers near the Town of Sologent meaning of that term, simply bemon, in Central Kansas, embracing men cause they engage to do such work. of all political parties, last Summer are men, and can saw to a line, use formed a co-operative grain-buying the hammer without habitually striking Their number included 90 company. the wrong nall, or shove a jackplane per cent of the wheatraisers of that section, some producing as much as with more or less vigor. Neither does the girl who engages to do housework 20,000 bushels and most of them having know how to do it simply because she at least 5000 bushels as the season's belongs to the housekeeping sex and yield. Their favestigations showed that the local buyers were paying 14 cents a must earn her own living. True, she may be able to raise a great dust with bushel less than the Kansas City market, while 8 cents' margin would meet the expenses. Their company had but through which they are chipped and \$2500 capital; each member had but one vote; the officers elected included a a great stretch of charity to call her banker, a former member of the Legislature, and, as manager, a practical capable, a great exercise of patience to accept her work day after day as "good grain-buyer and miller. They bought a enough," and a great stretch of genersmall elevator, instructed the manager osity to give her good money on pay to pay within 8 cents of the market this margin meeting the transportation

The great mistake of trades-unionis charges, and began business. As was to is found in the accredited incompetency be expected, the rival buyers sought to take away the business by paying more that it sends out under the seal of its protecting wage scale. Before the serthan the farmers' company, and did so vant girls' union becomes a popular for several weeks. Here was where the farmers met the situation. Under their dustrial life, it may well be hoped that agreement, whenever more was paid domestic science schools will become elsewhere, the members were instructed numerous and be well patronized by to sell in that market, but for every bushel thus sold 1 cent was paid to th all concerned in that very important problem of our National life-the domesco-operative company. As a result, the farmers' elevator stood still, but the women of the working class must be treasury was kept full and the members taught how to do housework in accordgained 6 to 7 cents a bushel on their ance with the requirement of modern wheat. One day a railroad blockaded housewifery, but the mistresses themtheir elevator with coal cars. selves must also be instructed. It is made no complaint, but transferred quite as necessary for one party to the their shipments to another road. The housekeeping scheme to know when a cars were soon moved, and since then thing is done properly as for the other plenty of transportation has been fur to know how to do it, and to the extent nished. As the rival buyers ceased that the Domestic Science School, rehigh figures the elevator began busicently opened in this city, reaches and ness, and during the Summer and early instructs mistress and maid in house-Fall has purchased 80 per cent of the keeping as a demonstrable and exact wheat marketed at that point. The science, the homes of the thrifty profits have been enough to pay divi dends amounting to about 50 per cent masses will be benefited thereby. This sort of High School has long been on the original investment of the menneeded in this community; no doubt the bers. The success of the plan has re sulted in the organization of many need is universal, since domestic service other similar companies.

This shows what can be accomplished Let us be just in this matter, rememin the interest of crop producers when bering that it is as unreasonable to ex- the effort is directed, not by politics or alike,

sidewalks. Then let the bicyclist walk. His time is not very valuable. In most he goes or not; and if it is at all important that he should go, he may take of these days there will be a raid on the sidewalk riders of Portland. It is silly for a village to put forth the pretensions of a city, while pigs are allowed to root and grunt in the streets, or bicyclists to usurp the sidewalks.

The eldest son for twenty-three generations of the direct line of Li Hung Chang will hold the rank of Marquis. This honor is bestowed upon future generations by edict of the Empress Dowager. If in that length of time another Li Hung Chang does not appear, of sufficient political value to the empire to insure its renewal, the title will lapse. This scheme, giving one Chinaman out of many millions a chance to rise, is a fair indication of the progres-

sive spirit of Tsi An and of her peculiar sense of justice.

#### The seventeenth annual horse show at New York opposed with a Sunday hanquet and grand parade of horses, the latter led by Mrs. Winthrop Hope Johnstone, with her tiny Shetland pony. Shades of the stern old Puritan fathers! A Winthrop leading a Sunday horse show parade! One can almost imagine a ratiling of dry bones in the old graveyards of Plymouth and Salem as an accompaniment to the prancing steps of the Shetland pony.

Clearly, Portland is missing her opportunities to be classed as an enterprising and up-to-date city. With a prize-fight in San Francisco and a sensational murder trail in Seattle, she is left 'way back in the race, with nothing but a steady increase of population and a growing volume of business to attract attention. Poor, old Portland!

Summer has never seemed more loth to give place to Autumn, nor Autumn Winter, in the Willamette Valley than during the present year. The limit to Oregon's success at the Pan-Amerlcan Exposition was fixed by the fact that an exhibit of her incomparable cilmate was a meteorological impossibillty.

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Admiral Schley is in more danger from adulation than he ever was from vituperation. A man of abstemious quets that are being tendered him, be fain to ask quarter of dyspepsia before a year has passed.

Neither the restaurant men nor the walters in restaurants, as such, can get along without the other. Men who walk closely together should be careful not to jostle each other.

It is found that the real and only defect of the pension laws is that all good citizens do not share and share - e .

cases it makes little difference whether vident that he is deeply concerned in the he must make it promotion of reciprocity. The mere adoption of resolutions will accomplish noth will accomplish ing. A few domestic interests are alarmed a car, or walk, as other people do. One and Congress is in the habit of giving every alarmed interest everything it de-mands. It will be hard, work to break up this habit and make Congress take notice of larger interests. Men who wish the reciprocity treatles ratified must make every effort to convince Senators and Representatives that they are profoundly in earnest.

#### Smoking-Rooms for Women. Chicago Record-Herald.

Smoking scems to be growing in favor among the fair sex, especially on the Continent. So apparent has this become of late that the railroad authorities of Be gium have been seriously considering the advisability of introducing cars in which only women shall be allowed to travel. What has particularly served to bring the matter before the officials' notice is an incident that happened a few weeks

since, when a young woman entered one of the carriages on the Southern Railroad reserved for ladies, and in a few minutes after the train had started from Brussels lit a cigarette and began to smoke it. Whereupon the other women in the com-partment became very indignant, threatening to complain to the guard as soon as the train stopped. "I am in a carriage reserved for ladies," observed the smoker blandly, "and I am not aware of any law which prohibits ladies from smoking." When the train stopped the guard was in-formed of the proceedings, but was loth to interfere, and the result was that when the woman smoker arrived at her destination, she consulted a lawyer, who has now by an action in court raised the interesting question, Should railroad com-panies be compelled to provide separate

smoking-cars for women who wish to smoke while they are traveling? Some of the companies, however, appear to have taken time by the forelock, for it is un-derstood that arrangements have already been made on some of the Belgian rai-roads to provide smoking compartments exclusively for women addicted to the use of tobacco.

### From the British Standpoint.

Boston Hersid, It is occasionally a good thing "to se oursel's as others see us." The Glasgow Herald, in commenting on the trouble in the Island of Samar, says: "It looks as though the Americans were going to be so kind as to relleve us, once for all, of the trouble of going so far back as Gen eral Sherman's march through Georgia lettn of the American Iron and Steel As-for precedents for the vigorous conduct sociation. If deliberately asserts that he of guerrilla warfare." They hall General Smith's proclamation to the Filipino rebeis

as a refreshing example of the way their kinsmen across the Atlantic enforce the policy of "standing no nonsense." Our habits in eating and drinking, he will, if he accepts half the invitations to banrebels that they must surrender all their arms, give up all the persons implicated in the attack on the Ninth Regiment, or ,that it is "painful" for it to have to exelse their property will be confiscated and their leaders deported-Lord Kitchener's

of the United Kingdom to compare the behavior of their own country with that of other nations in war before talking laid down immediately after the Presitoo loudly of British barbarity. It pre-dicts that they will find that America has be suppressed, and its editor put in jail. heen immediately resorting to extreme He merely provokes the Evening Post to measures which Great Britain has "only laughter, but how does he know that he partially and with the very greatest re- is not provoking some protected ironjustance adopted."

or the teachers.

In all probability the decision will be against Miss Spearin, for the whole trend of latter-day discipline is adverse to cor-poral punishment, whether in schools or penal institutions. The teacher who cannot govern without the rod is not concidered to have mastered the science of government, and the enforcement of a penalty by the use of the lash is held to be needless barbarity. Of course, much depends upon the point of view. A cen-tury ago failure to use the rod would way.

all

have been regarded as a tempting o Providence and wicked disregard of duty Most people today will probably favor moral suasion, but some of the older ones will wonder whether the "licking" at school, supplemented with the "licking" at home, was not sometimes of value.

#### The Isolation of Actors.

The condition, which from some impor-tant points of view is fortunate, from oth ers unfortunate, and from nearly all inevitable, is unique indeed. Here we have the only large class of workers which keeps the world at arm's length. Clergymen, physicians, lawyers, architects, chants, tradesmen and laborers mersorts, by the very terms of their toll are brought into constant personal contact with parishioners, patients, clients or cusomers. Even painters and eculptors must needs be in touch with their patrons. But that thin, impassable row of blazing amps, which rims the front of the stage, amps, which might be front of the state, accomplishes as the Great Wall of China was built to accomplish. Behind them is the sole "profession"; in front of them the barbarous laity. If the player desired to break down the partition, he would scarcely be able to do so. From the more important social gatherings, which take place in the evening, both actress and actor are necessarily absent; the actor

may vote, if he can acquire a residence and contrive to be in his own city on elec-tion day, but it is impossible that he should take any active part in politics or participate in preliminary meetings, caucuses and "rallies," which are held at night; and as to attendance at church, the player encounters, in the first place, the difficulty, inseparable from his wandering life, of making a connection with a parish, and, besides, in recent years, is almost constantly required to travel on Sunday, passing from a Saturday evening's performance in one town to a Monday

morning's rehearsai in another.

## Anarchy at Philadelphia.

New York Evening Post. A dastardl yattack on the memory President McKinley is made in the Bul-

made his reciprocity policy "more radical than that of the Republican National Convention of 1900"; that he "conspicuously aided the free-traders"; that he a revision of the Dingley tariff." forget ting that protection "needed his continued help to strengthen it with the young men pose Mr. McKinley's recreancy to pro-tection, but the question is whether its latest proclamation seems a "mere pep-tonized extract of the milk of human kind-ness." It then advises all the pro-Boers to carry out his predecessor's tariff policy,

master to murder

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS And the Beast.-"Why do you call them beauty and the beast,' when he seems such a nice sort of fellow?" "Because, you see, ha's a literary lion."-Philadelphia Evening Bul-

Literary .- The Janitor-The parties in this room are litterati. I wonder what that means? The Scrub Woman-Maybe it do how somet'ing do wid the litter they make, I dunno .- De t Free Press.

In Grant Luck.-"You've lynched the wrong man!" cried the Sheriff "Well," replied Al-kall like thoughtfuily, "it's a grant piece of luck that we didn't find it out in time to spoli the fun."-Chicago Post.

Bargains for Uncle Sam .-- "I see idiers had a great fight with the insurgents in Samar, killing a lot of them and capturing large stores." "Dear me, I wonder if they were department stores?"-Claveland Plain-Dealer.

Tilden-By the way, Fidgett, did you ever see "The Merchant of Venice"? Bolton-Why, my dear boy. I nevel was in Venice in my life. How could I have seen him? By the way, is there only one merchant in Venice?-Boston Transcript.

Transcript. Appropriate.-D'Auher-This is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for. Crittesk-H'mi rather impressionistic. Why mot call it "Home"? D'Auber-"Home"? Why? Crit-teck-Because there's no place like it.-Philadelphin Press.

delphia Press. Accuracy.-"They tell me you came out of your recent campaign with colors flying." said the friend. "I don't know." answered Senator Sorghum: "maybe you misunderstood him. Maybe you thought he said 'colors' when he said 'dollars." "-Washington Star.

A Plea for Purity.-"What we want." said the First Pariot, "is honest elections." "I should say so," agreed the Second Patriot. "Why, Heeler promised me \$50 for my influence in my ward, and now he says he never agreed to give me more than \$10."-Baltimore

## From the Rowan Tree.

Katharine Aldrich, in The Atlantic. "Tis I go singing, singing, across the fields at

With fairy music ringing the blithe new day

- is born. And all the trees are stirring, far as the sys
- can see; But never tinlest leaffet moves on the rowan
- tree. Ah! flutings from the sea of dreams, ye will
- not let me rest; Ye call and call, the livelong day, the heart

from out my breast-The heart from out my breast to the face mine eyes must see

Because I slopt at nightfall beneath the rowan tree

'Tis I go weeping, weeping, across the dewy

- The cruel hills are sleeping, no least breath stirs the reeds. No least breath stirs the reeds, nor West wind
- comforts me.
- But I hear the branches groaning, all on the
- rowan tree. My brothers, O my brothers, call me to life and light!
- 'Tis human love can fold me from the terror
- of the night. They pass before me, cold and hard, and oh!
- they jeer at me. For I have kissed Dream Alika beneath the