Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg us second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Mail (postage prepaid, in advance)—
y, with Sunday, per month
y, Sunday excepted per year.
y, with Sunday, per year.
lay, per year. Sunday, per year.
The Weekly, per year.
The Weekly, 2 months...
To City Subscribers— Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c Dally, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c

POSTAGE RATES.

Enoild be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

Eastern Business Office 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 40
Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12
Tythune building, Chicago; the \$ C. Beckwith
Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francis.— I. E. Lee, Palace Botel news stand; Goldsmith Bross, 236
Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street;
J. R. Occasion.

Satter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street, J. R. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Poster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street. For sale in Los Angeles by B. P. Gardner,

For sale in Los Angeles by R. P. Gardner, 559 South Spring street, and Otiver & Haines, 805 South Spring street. For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Elchsecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, 63 Washington street.

Washington street.

For sale in Omaha by Barkslow Bros., 1612
Farnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308
Farnam street.
For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News
Co., 77 West Second South street.
For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey &
Co., 25 Third street South. Co., 24 Third street South. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-512 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence street; A. Serles, Sixteenth and

TODAY'S WEATHER-Occasional rain, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

dpitation, 6.17 inch.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1902.

AN OPPORTUNITY AND AN APPEAL, The opportunity and the duty of Portland in relation to the long-neglected central and southeastern parts of the state have been graphically set forth during the past two weeks by a member of The Oregonian's staff writing from Lake and Klamath Counties It has been shown that there lies within our borders a province rich in its present fortunes, capable of a practically unlimited development, sound in its Oregonian character and warm in its Oregonian attachments, bound by conditions of transportation to an exclusive business connection with another state. It is a condition anomalous in its separation of political and social and business favorable to community progress. If Southeastern Oregon is not to have acgeneral business connection is always to be with California, then its political connection with Oregon is a hardship under which it ought not to be compelled to suffer. Where its business connection is, there its political connection ought to be, for in a thousand ways related to community advantage the

one may be made to work helpfully

with the other.

The political connection of the southeastern country is fixed in its relation to Oregon; change in that respect is not to be thought of, for, practically speaking, change is an impossibility. And soundly Oregonian in sentiment; they they do not want to suffer for being the other may give them; and they resent the division of interests and the loss of power which follows from trading with California and voting with Oregon. They feel that if they could desire failed of fulfillment. bring the two elements of their strength together, and employ them co-operative- that of ideal wifehood and motherhood, ly, great benefits would follow; that it A home-maker of the old school, she would give them an identity and a looked well to the ways of her housestanding not attainable under present conditions, when in Oregon they are refornia as half Oregonians. If, they de- her time and strength in the drudgery clare, our political power went with our of non-essentials, but conserved it that trade; if we were Californians and had she might direct and aid them in the been this twenty years past, we should more important duties of life. She was be far better off today than we are now, for there is a spirit in California which now, and we gain nothing from Oregon which compensates the loss.

It is for Oregon-for Portland as the commercial and financial factor in Oregon-to see its opportunity and duty in this connection. We ought to make to lie under a reproach based on the fact | can scarcely fail to respect and revere that a great section of country suffers through its association with us. It is our opportunity to establish a close business connection with the southeastern the southeastern people. The means of last and left it regretfully because of doing this has been set forth clearly; it is to extend one or the other of two rallroad lines-either from Shaniko, in Wasco County, or Detroit, in Linn County-to a connection through Central ties. Of course, this would cost something; but the money markets at the East would take up the greater part of they sold hops for less than it cost to it if our people would by a reasonable investment illustrate their approval and ling on next year's crop, and it is to be of a Republican delegation to Congress, confidence in the project. It is an enterprise which calls for initiative, for an earnest will to do it, even more than

And if this thing is not done-and very goon-the chance to do it will be lost. From both the southeast and the their way toward the Klamath country. That which comes from the southwest, connecting with the Southern Pacific main line at the Klamath crossing, is penetrating the timber belt which Hes between the Klamath Lakes and crease the price. the Cascade Mountains; and it is being built with a view to the general traffic of the Klamath Lake Basin. By coming up the Klamath Canyon it avoids the mountain climb; it is in all respects

will be in a position to spread out like a spider's web over the whole southeastern district, and, by occupying the favorable routes, effectively to shut out competition for many years to come. And this occupation of the country definitely accomplished will seal its business future to San Francisco. This, indeed, is the plan of the railroad-builders, and it explains the friendship and support which the Southern Pacific Railroad is giving the Klamath Canyon enterprise.

These facts ought to have attention at Portland-interested attention. For, to put it on the strictly business basis alone, the opportunity is one we cannot afford to neglect. Under the stimulus which transportation will give the country the business of Southeastern Oregon will be all that the Alaska trade has ever been, and more. It is a prize worth far more effort than will be required to make it permanently our own.

#### ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

There lies upon an honored bier in New York City today a venerable form that represented through many years of earnest endeavor a purposeful and aggressive life. Elizabeth Cady Stanton stood before the world for more than half a century as an advocate of what she considered fustice, for her sex and the advancement of humanity through personal liberty and equality before the law. A colaborer with Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child; with Whittler and Garrison and Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe in the anti-slavery movement, Mrs. Stanton long survived all but the last named of this band of unselfish workers. Of those who have stood shoulder to shoulder with her in her work for the enfranchisement of women, Susan B. Anthony and Mary A. Livermore are the most prominent among the survivors. The names of these women are synonyms of earnest endeavor, and, though the central thought around which they railied women-has not received general indorsement, the trend of their effort has been widely successful.

Mrs. Stanton's devotion to the best interests of women and of society through tions that brought great hardship upon women, is well known. While a young girl reading in the office of her father, Judge Cady, of Johnstown, N. Y., she became acquainted with the disabilities of women under the old common law, and upon this basis her public work was founded. She appeared many times before the Legislature of New York in the earlier years of her womanhood in advocacy of needful changes in the laws relating to intemperance, education, divorce, the property rights of married women, etc., and with such persuasive eloquence that the changes she proposed were made, sometimes after a stubborn cess to Oregon markets, if its trade and fight, political and ecclesiastical, but usually after dignified, patient hearing of her argument. One of the most righteous laws upon the statute-books of New York-that which makes habitual drunkenness a ground for divorcefound its way there through the efforts of Mrs. Stanton.

It was said years ago by Phebe A. Hanaford that with Mrs. Stanton the cause of woman's equality before the law was not merely an idea, it was a religion, and her chronicler in those early years added: "She would willingly give her body to be burned for the sake of seeing her sex enfranchised." This shows the zeal of the enthusiast, which in later years was much revised change is not desired. The people are and made to cover more material things for woman's well-being, though until the want no change in the matter of polit- last she was an ardent advocate of and with the exercise of proper care woman suffrage. It is, however, upon her work along more material lines for the emancipation of her sex from the Oregonians. They want, both in their thralldom of law and the decree of business and in their politics, the arbitrary custom that the name of strength which one in association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton will rest as a reformer. Eloquent, persuasive, indefatigable, alert-her life was one long day of struggle for what she conceived to be right, and it may well be account ed successful, even though her great

The private life of Mrs. Stanton was

hold. A helpmeet in the truest sense, she was an honor to her husband. A mother devoted to the best interests of garded as half Californians and in Cali- her children, she did not fritter away aggressive, as became a reformer-as a reformer must be. Opposition and misrepresentation of motives do not bring out gentleness in response. Hence we find bitter retort and exaggerated statement not infrequently among Mrs. Stanton's utterances in what well may be called her fighting days. But these days, have long since passed, and, however sincerely one may differ with this bold champion of individual freedom now gone to her rest, upon some matters that were to her of vital moment, he a woman whose life stood for so much that was noble and of good repute-a womanly woman, whose children rise up and call her blessed; a woman who loved the world for its beauty and its possibilities for human habitation and happiness; who faced it bravely to the

PERMANENT PLACE OF HOPS. In time of prosperity prepare for adversity, is a rule which Oregon hopgrowers should remember and observe, While rejoicing over a bounteous crop which now brings 25 cents a pound, they are too likely to forget the years when raise them. They are already countcontinued prosperity in the production when they raised hops that molded in dealers, and when, in the midst of despair, the growers planned to leave a friendship is to elect Republicans to the part of their crops unpicked in order | House and Secate. to reduce the supply and thereby in-

But these unpleasant experiences of the past are valuable as guides in the trade tariff than the State of Washfuture. The great danger is that farmers everywhere, in hop-producing districts, will set out new yards and in- lumber, wool and hops thrust at once truly an "old Oregonian." The record

Klamath country, as it surely will be there will be an overproduction and within the next two or three years, it consequent low prices. It must be remembered that the consumption of hops is limited to a certain amount. The ket for this commodity, and the price is governed by the law of supply and demand. The brewers must have enough hops to supply their needs from year to year, but they do not lay in very fore, if the supply is short, the growers are in a position to name the price if they will, while in years of surplus the brewers can get the hops at their own figures. A few thousand bales difference one way or the other make a very great difference in the price. New York's crop is this year only 20,000 bales, whereas a full crop in that state is 40,000 bales greater. Had the New York An ill wind in the Empire State blew Webfoot State. But the ill wind may be blowing in another direction, or in every direction, two years from now, and then

what? There are several things the Oregon hopgrower can do to prepare for adverse years. In the first place, he so as to produce a good crop, but should make every hour's labor count, so that the cost of production may be kept down. In these days when the best authorities agree that spraying is a safeguard against injury from vermin and mold, every grower should spray thoroughly at the proper time. The effort should be to make the crop as certain as possible, and to produce it at such a low cost that Oregon growers can make money and still sell in competition with

their New York brethren. Oregon has already many advantages over New York in this industry. Hops yield from 25 to 50 per cent more per acre in the Willamette Valley than they do in New York. Oregon growers use their forces-the enfranchisement of no fertilizers, while the Eastern grower must enrich his soil in order to get even a moderate crop. As a partial offret to these two advantages is the disadvan-tage of distance over which the Oregon crop must be shipped by freight before considered, Oregon should, and doubtless will, become known the world over as a great hop-producing state. But in order to accomplish this attention must be given to something besides quantity and cost of production. It is the quality of a country's product that gives it a name, and a superior quality we should strive for.

At the National convention of the United States Brewmasters' Association, held in Milwaukee last month, Mr. Ernst Hantke delivered an address which is encouraging to Oregon hopgrowers at the same time that it offers some valuable suggestions. In this address, delivered by a brewer of recognized authority, it was stated that hops are valued very largely with reference to the place of their production rather than according to their real worth, as it might be shown by chemical analysis. Thus, through a long period of production of hops of excellent quality, Bohemia has gained a reputation which makes its product a standard the world over and secures for it an exceptional price. Nevertheless, this brewer assures us that Oregon and Washington hops are as rich in essential elements as the Bohemian hops. Proper treatment, especially in timely harvesting, proper sweating and correct klining, would greatly improve American hops In climate and soil Oregon is entirely satisfactory as a hop-producing state, win a reputation which will sell its product in the world's markets. It costs more to raise hops in New York or in England than in Oregon, so if any of these sections must retire from hop production, it should not be Oregon.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican committee, expects that the Republicans will control the next House, but by a reduced majority. He does not name the majority, but thinks it will be greater than that of 1898, when the Republicans had thirteen majority in the House. The Democrats claim the House by a majority of 34. The Republican majority in the present House now stand stands at 47. There will be 29 more members in the next House than in the present one, and it will number 286 Representatives. Beginning with 1874, the Democrats have since elected a majority seven times and the Repub-

licans six times. The exceedingly small majority predicted by Congressman Babcock means that the control of the next House is in great doubt, with the drift of recent events against the Republicans and in favor of the Democrats. The Government at Washington was not responsible for the strike nor for its obstinate continuance, but the people always hold the party in power responsible for business adversity. So strong is this feeling that nothing but the successful intervention of President Roosevelt saved his party from as complete a reverse as that of the off year of 1890, but success did not crown Mr. Roosevelt's efforts until so late in the campaign that the issue still remains doubtful as to the control of the next Congress. The New York Independents, that are voiced by the Evening Post, will support the Democratic nominees for Congress while supporting Odell for Governor, and the chances are in favor of an increased Democratic delegation from the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois,

Under these circumstances it is of the highest importance that the Republicans of the State of Washington should allow no factional quarrels directly or indirectly to interfere with the election a good crop with good prices. Elated and a Republican Legislature. It is over the success of the season just clos- true that the great majority obtained ing, they can see nothing ahead but by the Republican candidates in 1900 would seem to forbid all possibility of of hops. It is almost cruel to remind Republican defeat, but factional guarthe hopgrowers of those recent years rels concerning railroad and anti-railroad candidates might result in the the bale, when they could not sell their election of a Legislature which would product for enough to pay the cost of re-elect Judge Turner to the Senate. picking, when they formed a pool and The Republicans of Washington, are tried to sell in competition with the strongly friendly to President Roose velt, and the effective way to show their

Judge Turner is a bitter anti-imperial ist and a strong partisan of free trade. No state would suffer more by a freeington, for it can only expect, under crease the acreage to such an extent into heart-breaking competition with of his life is that of industry, sobriety a practicable route; completed into the that in two or three years from now the producers of British Columbia. Of and good citizenship.

course, the State of Washington could not afford to wipe out her own indus-trial prosperity by helping to enact a free-trade tariff policy. On a straight manufacture of beer provides the mar- Republican Issue the Legislature of Washington is sure to be Republican. but factional quarrels on the "railroad" issue might elect from the small towns enough members of piebald political complexion to make the election of a considerable stocks, as a rule. There- Republican United States Senator doubtful.

At all events, the Republicans of Washington ought to feel that the National situation, so far as the control of the House is concerned, is too critical to risk any chances of possible loss. President Roosevelt cannot possibly enact his policy without control of both houses of Congress. The present Republican control of the House is in very crop been good this season, hops would great danger of capture by the Demo-not now be bringing 25 cents a pound. crats. Washington doubtless will return her two Republican members by much good to the hopgrowers in the good majorities, and her Legislature ought to have a working Republican majority so large and reliable that an able and sound Republican will succeed Senator Turner. There is no danger of the control of the Senate being wrested from the Republican party at present, but the Republicans of Washington owe should save enough of the proceeds of it to themselves that their state be no this year's crop so that he will not be longer misrepresented in the Senate by compelled to pledge or sell his crop in Judge Turner, who is an able and bifter advance in order to get money for har- enemy of our Philippine policy and will vesting expenses. He should take the be compelled to fall in with the Demogreatest care in cultivating his yard cratic tariff programme. Tariff revision is always desirable when necessary, but a tariff under which lumber, coal, wool, hops, cattle and farm products would be free is precisely the kind of tariff revision the State of Washington does not want.

The recent activity of the United States Land Department in the matter of forest ref fve withdrawals is due to the rapidity with which the forested parts of the country are being "captured" by timber exploiters. It is plain that unless something is done, and done quickly, the mountain regions of the Pacific Coast will be denuded with ultimate effects in relation to climate and moisture which it is not pleasant to think about. In one part of Oregon there is furious and unreasonable protest, and through it there is danger that the Blue Mountains, nature's great reservoir for the northeastern part of the state, will be degraded to a githe amelioration of some of the conditer sense in California, where there is fore the exploiters shall get control of the timber fields. Responding to the universal appeal, the Land Department within the present month has made four withdrawals of California mountain lands under the rules governing timber reservations. The regions involved in this action are as follows: The Klamath River forest reserve, embracing 3780 square miles; the Mount Shasta reserve, 3024 square miles; the Lassen Park reserve, 1292 square miles, and the Dia-Mountain reserve, \$22 equare miles. There has recently been a great rush for lands in the districts covered by these withdrawals, and the action of the department comes just in time to save the forests from extinction and to protect the moisture-conserving power of the now forested districts,

> pacity of schoolrooms, city and suburban, is great. The universal cry is The worst of it is that there is no prospect of adequate relief during the present school year, though school boards are doing all in their power to relieve the situation. The portable schoolhouses that are to take care of the overflow from the several overcrowded buildings of this city are admirably adapted for the purpose, being well lighted and comfortable, but it may be dopbted whether the number that is to be supplied will furnish adequate accommodations for the increased and still increasing number of pupils. From present indications, the school funds will require careful financiering on the basis of essentials within the next few years. Rapid growth of the city means rapid increase in the school population. And, it may be added, there is no recommendation that any city can give that will attract homeseekers of the more desirable class that is equal to that of a well-equipped school system that is able without hesitation to take care of all the children who present themselves at the doors of the public schoolhouses.

Steamship agents in New York say that grain can be moved in cargo lots at this time eastward to European ports cheaper than ever before. This is because of the movement to import coal due to the strike. Nearly 100 steamers were chartered to load full cargoes of coal this way, and the return cargo will water and grazing lands near their be of wheat at phenomenally low rates. And if their land be poor, they The Journal of Commerce recalls the fact that some years ago regular lines offered to carry grain eastward from New York free of charge in order to save the expense of ballast. The steamship of today, however, is equipped with more ballast facilities, and it is no longer probable that wheat or any other product will again get a free ride on that basis. The demoralization of trans-Atlantic shipping eastward is an indication of the influence of the coal strike in a new quarter. There is no such word as "my" or "mine" in the business, industrial and commercial world as at present organized and operated. All is "ours," and this in a wide and constantly widening sense Coal operators have, it may be hoped, learned this lesson from the tutelage

The Portland boys who were overhauled for trespass on the farm of Captain Apperson, near Oregon City, last Sunday and taken into custody by the Sheriff of Clackamas County to answer to the charge, may learn a lesson in good manners at least by this episode. They are reported as having been exceedingly impudent to the owner of the premises upon which they were trespassing when told to leave, and carried the air of "smartness" which indicates plainly that the rod has been unduly spared in the bringing up. Discipline is what such lads need, and it is a good thing for all concerned, and especially for themselves, when they get it.

The death of Judge J. H. D. Gray, of Astoria, takes from the ranks of the Native Sons of Oregon a man of long and useful life. Memories of missionary times in an isolated but beautiful wilderness, known only to the outside world as the place "where rolls the Ore gon," are and will long be recalled by the sound of his name. Born at Lapwa Democratic ascendency, to see its coal, Mission in March, 1839, Judge Gray was

#### SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

#### Montana's Rotten Politics.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. It cannot be denied that political mor-ality in Montana is at a low ebb. For 10 years the standards of political integrity have been falling. In party politics the notion that honesty is the best policy was long since exploded. Corruption has honeycombed state, county and municipal affairs, and it is reported that even that great pillar of free institutions—the judiciary—is in danger of being scarred by the canker of favoritism and barter, Great issues are made the subjects of discus sion, but it is the check book that talks. The idea prevails too widely that the man who wins is he who puts up the "stuff." Hence, politics has developed into com-mercialism, and the men who run things are those who have wealth and are able to retain the support of political organization by paying good wages. The statement of Charles W. Clark, son of the present Unlied States Senator, that he had been offered a bribe of \$2,500,000 for assistance in securing contro, of the Legislature and two Supreme Court Justices may or may not be true. Corruption has stalked forth so openly and brazenly in Montana that people outside of that state are prepared to believe anything that invo Party contests for political turpitude. principle, honesty in elections, legislation and official conduct of affairs have become a subject of so much jest that rectitude seems to be the exception and not the rule. It is upon evil times that the state has f-illen, and those who are responsible for the rottenness will have much to answer for to decent people, who at some time in the near fifture must surely rise in indignation.

#### Would Repeal Carey Act.

Pendicton East Oregonian, The Carcy act should be repealed. It was passed simply in the interest of landgrabbers. Like all such laws, it was permitted to go through on the pretense that it was for the good of the people generally, and especially the homosecker Capitalists have succeeded in taking in nearly all of the good irrigation sites un-der this law and certaing all of the good innds adjacent to these sites. It will re-sult in driving the Government work from this section, if these landgrabbers are not bought out or legislated out. They knew what they were doing at the time, and what they were doing at the time, and acquired the rights knowing that the Government would eventually take the matter up, and that then they would be enabled to get in their graft. Of course, they cannot be legislated out without being compensated, but this should be done as early as possible. The future of done as early as possible. The future of this section of country depends greatly upon irrigation, and it will never be done with advantage to the people by private enterprise alone. Drive out the Govern-ment work and you retard the country's great clamor for Government action be- growth. Drive out the landgrabbers and schemers and you open the way for Government, and the country will blessed.

#### Scenes That Are No More.

Moro Observer.

A station is to be established on the railroad eight miles west of Centerville, says the Journal, to be known as Brooks It is near the old Happy Home postoffice. where years ago was a typical frontier stage station. At that time there was a saloon at the place, and it was the meeting-place for cowboys, sheepherders and other grotesque characters which have been pictured so often in the dime novel. If its history were written, it would be more interesting than cheap fiction. Yet that day has passed forever. That was one stage of the country's development. It was a stepping-stone from the uncivilized country to the prosperous farming country that it now is. And as one gazes over the large farms on which are good houses and other improvements, it is hard to realize that practically all this devel-opment has been made in the last 15 years. This is not only true of that see tion, but of most of the Klickitat Valley. Many happy homes have been built here in that time. Yet away down deep in the hearts of some will be found a pans of regret that they may never again witness that wild, happy life.

## Republican Tariff Boctrine.

Astoria Astorian. One of our exchanges expresses a great truth when it states that while the principle underlying the tariff is sound, it was not made for all times, and that changes must come with our progress mand. Many of the articles on the free facture them are beyond that stage where they require any fostering. Those great concerns which have been using the American people as a club with which to beat foreign manufacturers to death have been protected long enough. The people now need some protection, and it is up to Congress to provide it. The principle of protection which the Republican party leveloped made the Nation what it is today, and there is no reason to believe that that party will refuse to make the necessary changes. Tariff reform and free trade are two vastly different ques-

## It Is an III Wind, Etc.

. Pendleton Tribune. The ranchers included in the forest reserve should consider themselves fortu-They have the right to remain or their land and to enjoy the first privileges of the surrounding Government land, They will be allowed the first chance for permits and will have the first claim on can obtain scrip for it, which they can plant elsewhere. Persons owning timber claims will be allowed to cut off all the timber and then, if they desire, will be given scrip. They, too, are fortunate, and there are several of them. The Grand Ronde Lumber Company, for instance, will thus get a price for hundreds of acres that was practically worthless before the reserve was created. And then there are sheepmen. It is an iii wind that blows nobody good. But it was a cyclone to Grant County.

## Mormons Are Industrious.

Grant's Pass Courier, Within the past three years 200 Mormons have settled in the Grand Ronde Valley. They have purchased some of the choicest farms on the Sand Ridge and divided them up into 20, 40 and 80-acre tracts, and are raising sugar beets principally. In the city of La Grande they have a commodious church building, with a seating capacity for about 500 people. They own the beet-sugar factory, have recently purchased the plant of the Grand Ronde Lumber Company at Perry, by far the most complete sawmill in Eastern Oregon, the Steel Spur sawmill, the Hil-gard planer and all the available timber near these mills. They have a grocery store, paint store, jeweler, loan a real estate men, lawyers and other ness men in La Grande, besides a thriving community at Alicel and Union. They are industrious folk, and cultivate their farms to the highest degree.

## Fame for Oregon Goats.

Independence Enterprise, The fame of Oregon goats is spreading far and wide. Last week a carload of goats was shipped to Troy, Mont. The Montana man who came here, James Stonechest, says he had been hunting for goats everywhere, and found none that could equal the Willamette Valley product. This ought to be the best kind of encouragement for Polk County farmers to keep right on increasing and improving their herds.

## Not an Imminent Probability.

Woodburn Independent. Verily, President Roosevelt is President of the common people and a stanch friend of organized labor, of which he is a member. He is a tower of strength, and there is as much chance of the Democrats defeating him for the Presidency as there is of a mole leveling Mount Hood.

#### ITS OBVIOUS LESSON.

Chicago Chronicle.

The entirely obvious lesson of the strike and its ending is that it need not have occurred at all, and would not have ocnacy of one of the parties in insisting that it was wholly in the right and the other wholly in the wrong, that there was noth-

ing to arbitrate and that it would have no dealing with the chosen representative of the other. The strike involved losses to the parties directly involved estimated at not much

less than \$200,000,000. This is exclusive of the losses and annoyances sustained by the millions of consumers of coal, both hard and soft, in the United States. All this enormous loss, not to speak of

ill-feeling, bodlly injuries, a habit of disregard of law begotten or strengthened, and general demoralization, is to be charged to pig-headed obsinacy, to an arrogant refusal even to discuss the mattern of difference at the beginning of the

It has come to arbitration at last; It might as well have come to that at first men. The little girl watched them pity-and with advantages to all concerned lingly a moment, cast a reminiscent glance which do not admit of measurement in lollars and cents.

So it is in most cases of disagreement between employers and employed. The spirit which says I am all right and you sighed. "Do their mammas make them are all wrong animates one party or the | go home go early?" try is suspended, losses and even distress are inflicted upon both sides and the pub-lic, and, worse still, a feeling of disrespect for laws and for constituted authorities engendered and made habitual.

"Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him." And if you cannot agree, take your witnesses, choose your arbitration and abide by their decision. Meanwhile go. right on with your work.

#### The Cancer Mystery.

New York Times. Those who are looking to the results of special investigations now in progress in Europe in the hope that they will solve here." the dread mystery of the cancer have not much to encourage them in what has already been accomplished. In England the Middlesex Hospital has a fine record for practical charity in making as comfortable as possible the last days of those who have passed beyond hope of relief from surgery, but its clinical researches have unfortunately contributed very lit-tle to the sum of human knowledge concerning this malady. During the century of its existence there has been a considerable extension of knowledge respecting the nature and structure of the morbid conditions collectively termed cancer, but that is practically all.

Paget and Virchow, by exact pathological work, laid the basis for a scientific study of the structures themselves, while the statistical work in various countries, notably in England, has rendered it possible to formulate some tentative conclu sions with regard to the prevalence of the disease and its geographical distribu-tion. The microscope has revealed the fact that cancerous tissues are composed of the same elements as normal tissues, but why these normal tissues grow in an abnormal way and in abnormal places is as much a mystery as ever. The work of the research laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital consists chiefly in the refutation explain the phenomena of cancer. This has its value, no doubt, but it is really very little in proportion to that which would attach to one affirmative demonstration. The net conclusion to be drawn from this mass of data is that everything pertaining to the cancer is abnormal, and that "in no case can any single examina-tion be found to show any special char-acteristic that can be regarded as specific or of the slightest diagnostic value.

#### Harper's Weekly

It seems to cost a great deal to live now-adays. Most persons notice it, especially persons who are hard put to it to find the money to pay their bills. The statisti-cians report that commodities in general use cost, on an average, about 10 per cent more than they did a year ago. The rise more than they did a year ago. The rise in the price of meat contributes a great deal to this advance, though breadstuffs have been high, too. Articles of luxury like good clothes and country houses sustained has made a brisk market for luxuries. Rents are higher; houses cost more; servants get higher wages; board is higher at Summer hotels. Another thing that counts for a great deal is that in prosperous times like these the incomes of very many people are increased and their expenditures are proportionatly am-pillied. They spend more money, live more luxuriously, and raise the standard The living expenses given family are very much affected by the expenses of other families of their acquaintance, and the scale of living of "other families" seems just now to have become inconveniently liberal. our economies. It is easier to economize when it is the fashion. Just now prod-igality is so conspicuously prevalent that it has become more or less epidemic.

## Grant Was Insubordinate.

A somehat dramatic conversation is that which G. S. Boutwell reports as having passed in 1866 between President John-

son and General Grant. "I may wish to send you on a to Mexico," said the President.

"It will not be convenient for me to go to Mexico," returned General Grant. Some time after this Grant was invited to a Cabinet meeting at which Mr. Seward read a paper of instructions to him as Minister of some degree in Mexico. The con-tents of the paper could not have made a strong impression on General Grant, for he said afterward, in speaking of the incident:

"The instructions came out very near where they went in." But at the end of the reading he remarked: "You recollect, Mr. President, I said it would not be convenient for me to go to Mexico."

Some discussion followed, and then the President rose from his seat and struck the table with some force.
"Is there," said he, "an officer of the
Army who will not obey my instructions?"

General Grant took his hat in his hand "I am an officer of the Army, but I am

a citizen also; and this is a civil service that you require of me. I decline it." He left the meeting. It happened finalthat General Sherman was sent to

# Barnumesque Sky-Seraper. Atlantic Magazine.

The sky-scraper to a considerable extent has been merely another expression of that Barnumesque trait which our enemies are prone to regard as the chief ele-ment of the American character. That the buildings erected by corporate insti-tutions are not valuable as investing its is shown by the fact that several I them have been ignominious failures and that the average returns are not much more than 2 per cent. Indications of a change in public taste are shown in such semi-public undertakings as the new clearing-house, the Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange. Had the Chamber of Commerce been erected three or four years ago, it is likely that this venerable institution would have built a large office building, reserving a few offices for its own use, instead, as is now the case, of building a beautiful low Renalssance struc

# Well, Wouldn't This Jar You?

Tacoma Ledger. Without doubt the most ardent protec-tionist publication in the United tSates is the American Economist. Its opinions

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The gentle rain will quickly bring skirts

Street-cars should be fitted with con-

the end. Did he get his desserts?

The sallors on the Morven believe in

spending the Sabbath in recreation. A man in New York gave his friends a banquet and biew his brains out at

Joseph Chamberlain is to visit South Africa soon. The world will be glad of this assurance that the Boers are completely pacified.

The other night in one of the theaters gmall girl amused those sitting near by her ingenuous remarks on events. long second act found an end at last, and there was a general movement toward the entrance on the part of the at the curtain hiding the scene of so much enchantment, and then turned The | quickly to her mother. "Poor men!" she

> Not long ago Senator William P, Frye, of Maine, was summoned to prepare & will for a man who was very til. It was necessary, of course, to secure two witnesses, and they had to be sent for. While await. ing their arrival the invalid seemed to get worse, and Senator Frye thought it his duty, no minister being present, to talk scriously to him. He told him that he was very Ill, and that it was likely he would soon depart this life. "And are you ready to meet this great change?" Frye asked him. "I will be," was the reply, "as soon as those d-n witnesses get

> had recently become the brother of another little boy, was sent to the grocery the other day to get some loaf sugar. By mistake the grocer gave him granulated, and the boy was sent back to have it changed.

An East Side boy, five years of age, who

"How do you like your new brother? asked the grocer, as he was weighing out the right kind of sugar, "Oh, I don't like him very much," the

"Why don't you change him, then, as ou do the sugar?"

little fellow enswered. "He cries all the

"We can't change him now, 'cause we've used him three days."

An Illinois Grand Army man who atended the recent National encampment in Washington tells this story on himself: He and some other veterans were over in Virginia visiting some battle-fields of the Civil War. While driving in the country they met a native, and the Illinois comrade jokingly said: "Hey, old man, haven't seen you since 186L." The countryman reined up, looked the party over and answered quietly: "You are right, sah. I haven't set eyes on you since you lit out from Bull Run." The joke was distinctly on the Northern veteran, for, as a matter of fact, he actually was at Bull Run. He acknowledged the corn laughingly, and there was a fraternal reunion on the spot, blue and gray drinking out of the same canteen.

The last published communication from Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the following letter to the New York Evening Post: In view of the recent fudicial decision that the Bible shall not be read in the public schools of Nebraska, I suggest that inasmuch as the Bible degrades woman, and in innu-merable passages teaches her absolute sub-jection to man in all relations, in the state, the church, the home, and the whole world of work, it is to her interest that the Bible, in its present form, should be taken from the schools and from the rising generation of have grown dearer in proportion than most articles of necessity, because the huge influx of money that the country has an expurgated edition of the Book, putting the proportions the In one volume all the grand declarations, the moral lessons, poetry, science and philosophy, and in another all the Christian mythologies, for those who would value it me articlent liter-ature. The first would then be lit to place in the hands of the

# ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

The reform crusade inaugurated by Secretary Shaw against malingerers, gamblers and other discreditable employes of the Treasury Department, has resulted among other things, in unearthing a class of sluggards known as "two-hat men"a man who wears two hats, not both at once, but separately. When the two-hat man arrives in the office in the morning he apparently has only one hat, which he removes and hangs upon a peg. Later in the day he becomes possessed of a desire to drop the business of the Treasury Deportment for a while. He leaves his hat on the peg, walks out of the office, pulls a soft hat out of his pocket, puts it on, and stays out as long as he pleases. If his chief notices his absence, a glance at the hat hanging on the peg is sufficient to assure him that the clerk is still in the department building, and presumably attending to business of some kind. The two-hat scheme has only been discovered within the past few weeks, and, as a result, the officials have become so exacting that it is dangerous for a person known to be a "two-hatter" to leave his room even on business of the office.

## PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

He'll never feel the pangs of jealousy .- Town and Country. Patience-What is a penny-a-liner?" Patrice
-A man who has the cents of humor. -You-

kers Statesman. "How did he ever get the title of 'Hon.'T'
"He declined a nomination for Alderman once."—Chicago Tribune.

Von Blumer (roaring)—Who told you to put this paper on the wall? Decorator—Your wife, sir. Van Blumer—Pretty, isn't it?—Harper's

"They claim that peritoritis is a cure for appendicitis." If suppose that's on the rame principle that beheading is a sure cure for aquinting."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "How about that new cook of yours. Is she good?" "I hope so." "Den't you know?" 'I can only trust so. She tried to light the fire with benzine yesterday."-Philadelphia

Press.

They can't buy fuel next. The Court-What's all that noise? Lawyer-I've lost my hat, Your Honor. The Court-Why, people lose whole suits here every day and don't make half as much noise. Chicago

Daily News. "Father," said the small boy, who had been reading the newspaper headlines. "what is a franchise?" "A franchise," replied the father, "is not infrequently a bill of sale for a few reputations."—Chicago Evening Post. The Shortest Poem.—A Chicago druggist who has a little hard coal displayed in his window sums It up as follows:

Once fuel, Now Jewel.

--Chicago Record-Herald.

"Did Willigs borrow \$5 from you?" "Yes."
"That's too bad!" "Don't you think he will be able to pay me?" "Oh, yes. He'll be able to pay me?" "Oh, yes. He'll be able to pay. I bet him \$10 that he couldn't coax the loan out of you." Washington Star.

Mamma (to a friend who is lunching with heart. J don't know why it is, but I always as

her)-I don't know why it is, but I always eat more when we have company than when we're alone. Tommy (helping himself to the third piece of cake)—I know why it in-'cause we have better things to eat.—Brooklyn Life,