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A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Among other achievements of the modern newspaper is the bringing on to its page not only stories and summarles of events, but questions suggested by these events, and this, whether solutions are given at the time or not. Readers of last Sunday's Oremian saw on the last page Mr. Willfam Thorp's brilliant article on the advance of America eince the last Presidential election. The record in National matters deals with the birth of the Cuban and Panama Republics, dealings of the United States with the over-sea possessions in the Philippines and Porte Rico, with the diplomatic triumph of Secretary Hay in China, and spread of respect for American citizens over the world. Rapid growth of the Navy and the preparation of coaling stations at vital points are also dealt with. So far so good. The writer then turns to internal matters. At the head of the list of rosy facts he states that our total National wealth is now estimated at 105 billions of dollars, or rather more than that of Germany and the United Kingdom added together. and is one-quarter of the total wealth of the world. Dealing with transportation, the writer quotes the valuation of steam railroad property in the United States at nearly fifteen billions of dollars, and notes the fact that the net earnings of the railroads last year exceeded those of 1900 by nearly \$110,000. 000. In nearly every branch of human enterprise a corresponding addition to the Nation's capital is reported. this advance is either already converted or is in progress of conversion, into amazing increase in the total of realized wealth-of the Nation. No figures of distribution are given. It is stated. however, that the population has increased by over five millions in the four years, of whom 1,800,000 were immigrants. Now, on the sixth page of The Oregonlan of the following day there is quoted from the Wall-Street Journal a string of condensed statements of recent events in the financial and industrial world. This question ends the "Is there any explanation that Hst: will account broadly for these phenomenain a Nation and a period of abounding prosperity? The air seems charged with the electricity of discontent with certain existing conditions." "Why?" is the unanswered appeal. Returning for a moment to the shmmary of National possessions, we see how immense is the proportion due to the valuation of associated capital and the property which it holds. The recent events referred to in the financial journal affect, in turn, railroads, beef trust, Standard Oil, United States Steel Corporation, insurance companies, trust companies, banks, interstate companies. Active or impending action by the Nation and its high officers, or by some state and its officers, is reported, first to investigate, then to restrict and control, or to regulate and to expose to public view the inmost workings of these vast and intricate machines, There follow in the same catalogue of efforts to remove electric roads, telephones, gas companies, from private into public or municipal ownership. If there were but one target to be are indeed terrifying objects, and even shot at, special circumstances affect- an adult may be excused for shrinking ing that, and that only, would be inferred. But a condition, not an inci- alarming objects. In the case of the dent, is apparent. It seems, then, that internal organs, ignorance is real bliss, the public is at last awake to the fact that it has inherent power to dictate mation. More than ever one realizes that terms under which associated capital can operate. Further, that without doing violence to vested rights which the courts can protect, it, the public, can sure to follow in the wake of her newlyresume charge of public facilities and acquired knowledge. If she can reconveniences which have been placed under private control for private profit. In such changes is seen the possibility cance will be assumed by the slightest of forestalling and preventing in future pain in that quarter. such enormous heapings and pilings up of capital in one man's or in one small | reads patent medicine advertisements group of men's hands, as, by its inev- Today's issue will persuade him that itable power, is felt rather than known to be an imminent public danger and cancer, and by the third or fourth day wrong. In appreciation of the extent the reader will have all the tils that which mischief has already been fiesh is helr to, and some to which it done, and in resentment raised in men | isn't. It is not long since many estima- that \$600,000,000 will be saved to the

facts, lies the greatest public danger in the United States today. In past ages, in distant lands, such inequalities in wealth and possessions have led to proscription, banishment or murder of the individual, or to insurrection in the streets. In free America the sharpest and the effective weapons appealed to are injunctions in the courts or prosecutions by the Atterney-General. But applicable to these wide-apart scenes in time and space, specially to the exigencies of today, the answer rings "Why7" Because the aggregate true. wealth of the Nation is no satisfaction to the poverty and exigencies of the individual. Because the rills of prosperity from a thousand hills are filling full the great lake of the Nation's wealth, filling it even to an overflow. These streams run free. But the outlets of distribution, they are choked and dammed. So waters which should carry prosperity to millions of homes are held back to the overenrichment of the few. Why, then, should not unrest go on until equilibrium is reached? Why should the National sense of justice be'satisfied until wrongs are righted? Until action of laws planned as beneficent for the many but perverted to the aggrandizement of the few be

who are blinded to the other side of the

The corrected, be strengthened, be clarified, for the general good?

SEA-LEVEL CANAL PREFERRED.

Much adverse criticism over the seemingly dilatory tactics and great secrecy maintained by the Panama Canal Commission has apparently resulted in announcement of the engineering plans of the Commission. These plans, which have just been made public, are accompanied by a recom mendation from the engineering committee of the Commission that a seaevel canal be constructed. As the cost of this sea-level canal will be but \$52,-462,000 more than that of a canal with locks and a summit level sixty feet above mean tide, and but \$80,000,00 more than the estimated cost of a lock canal at an \$5-foot level no opposition to the increased plan need be expected The total cost of a sea-level canal is estimated at \$220,500,000, and it is said that it can be completed in ten or twelve years. When the magnitude of the traffic expected to flow through this canal between the two oceans is considered, this seems like a very small sum. As a matter of fact, it is but lit-

tle more than double the sum which the State of New York is spending for increasing the dimensions of the Erie Canal within her state lines.

A lock canal at Nicaragua has al ways been regarded as to a degree a temporary expedient, for it was the impression that the general rapid growth of the world traffic would in a comparatively few years render necessary the enlargement of the canal This, in the opinion of the engineers, could not be done except by great hin drance of traffic, and the cost of enlargement, added to the original expenditure, would be greatly in excess of the original cost of the sea-level canal. This canal is not for a few years or for a century, but for all time, and as the expense of operation and maintenance of a lock canal is vastly greater than that of a water-level highway, this increase would be running against the investment as long as the canal was operated under the lock system.

The sca-level canal has been so gon erally indorsed by the people in preference to the lock canal that it is prac tically a certainty that the recommend ations of the engineers will be adopted. As soon as they are adopted and everything is in readiness for active construction work, it is to be hoped that the wishes of the President will be respected and the Commission cut down to proportions less unwieldy than those which now hamper and subject to criticism the work of the organization. The expenditure of such a vast sum of money warrants the employment of the highest talent to be found in the world. The President has been quoted as desiring the service of a "hundredthousand-dollar" man, and certainly the task is of sufficient magnitude to warrant the salary, providing such a man can be secured. The present Commission, despite the fact that its work has been in a measure unsatisfactory on account of the meager results shown and an easily explained tendency to work at cross purposes, would hardly consent to the employment of a man whom the President would, in all probshillty clothe with sufficient power to overrule the Commission when in his judgment it was advisable to do so. The President, however, is in earnest over the canal, and, as he has absolute power over the Commission, it is reasonably certain that he will either mould it into shape to suit his purposes or he will have a new Commission The canal is an undertaking in which Senatorial courtesy or patronage should have no part. It is strictly a business matter, and it should be carried through to completion by the most approved business methods. There should be no loopholes that will admit of such complications and scandals as marked the French canal scheme or some of the important Government works in the United States. With a sea-level canal practically agreed on, the money for building it available and a man in the President's chair who is determined that it shall be rushed through to completion as a business undertaking that must be kept free from political entan-

ble persons had their breakfasts spolled by the iterated and reiterated announcement that coffee was just the opposite of wine, which maketh glad the heart of man, in that it malevolent ruined the hearts of all who

15 drank it. If the happy nations are those which have no history, the happy men and women are those which have no insides. It is well to eat, drink and be merry without a thought of how the lobste or the flowing grape will affect the stomach or of how the cigar will affect the throat or lungs. No wonder Portland's schoolgirls grow nervous when they think of the strange and unsuspected contraptions with which they are filled; it is one case in which youth does not want to see the wheels go round. There will come a time when each will discover for herself that she has a heart, and without any colored charts or talk of any ology. The discovery will be fully as surprising to the owner as those that are made in the physiology classes, but less likely to bring on attacks of the nerves. It %s

to be hoped, also, that the knowledge of owning a heart will not justify the Elizabethan poet who declared that-The sea hath many thousand sands, The sun bath motes as many: "he sky is full of stars, and Love

As full of woes as any. WAR ON A GREAT EVIL.

Kansas has received a great deal of attention from the press of the country, because of the war declared against the Standard Oil Company. The people of Kansas are beginning to think themselves mighty fine fellows; heroes all. The papers of Kansas depict that state as leading all others in the fight for the rights of the whole A little grandiloquence is Nation. pardonable in the Kansans; they have begun a campaign that is likely to benefit a considerable proportion of the people The blowing of the trumpet and the beating of the drum are good accompaniments to the onward march, as Kansas well knows, but such nolsy progress should be compared with the grim silence in which little old New York goes about the killing of a custom that affects far more people than does the Standard Oll. The New York Sen-

ate, without any blare of trumpets, has passed a bill making tipping a misdemeanor Courage of the highest quality is reguired to vote in favor of such a bill. Remember what happened to Alonzo Tubbs, who introduced an anti-tipping bill at the last session of the Missouri Legislature. It was Tubbs against tips, and tips won. When the news of his

bill was spread abroad in Jefferson City Tubbs was up against it. When he came down to breakfast in his hotel he was forced to wait 30 minutes or so His hat was mislaid. All the petty annoyances that cumulatively become intolerable were the lot of Tubbs, who persevered with his bill. Needless to

say, his fate warned others, and the anti-tipping bill was squelched forever. In New York it is evident that men are of sterner stuff. The Assembly is likely to pass the Senate's bill, and the Governor has announced his readiness to sign it. The bill may become a law. but that it will be enforced not the most sanguine reformer can hope. The custom of tipping is too deeply rooted in human nature ever to be eradicated. Even in the shelter of the club, where it is prohibited by all kinds of regula-

tions, the tip now and then passes in secret. As it is impossible to do away with ipping, legislators would be more sensibly employed in devising measures to

make its burdens lighter. Uniform scales might be established for the benefit of the public, and as general prosperity prevailed or dwindled, tips might be increased or decreased. But

country annually when good roads be come universal. If that estimate was true or approximately so, eight years ago, it is true now, with heavily accruing interest.

Supporting this estimate, arguments, old yet ever new, are thus presented

by Professor Latta, of Purdue University. "A good road will economize time; enable the farmer to take advantage of market fluctuations in buying and selling; permit transportation of farm products and purchased commodities during times of comparative leisure; reduce the wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles, and enhance the market value in real estate" The truth of these statements is admitted. They, indeed, form the basis upon which the entire good-roads contention rests.

Having relierated and gone over and given figures that support these statements, Professor Young further presents a carefully tabulated statement of the laws that have been the outcome of this movement in various states. Among the new features in road laws as thus noted are provisions for skilled superintendence in the location, construction and continuous repair roads; substitution of the money tax

for the labor tax; the substantial increase of rates of taxation for road purposes: work done under contracts publicly let; recourse to bond issues; utilization of convict labor in construct ing roads and preparing road material;

protection of roads through the use of wide tires, and the conversion of tollroads into public roads.

The bulletin throughout is a credit to the compiler, and, what is of much more consequence, to the University of Oregon that stands sponsor for It.

The Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford, as entered upon by a large number of American students, promise well. As an indication of this, George C. Vincent, Rhodes scholar from Ohio, gives in a recent number of the Independent a statement of the manner in which American freshmen are received and treated at that time-honored institution. Though well pleased with his reception and work there, this young man says that he and his fellow-students from the United States have not yet lost faith in American colleges and the real education that they give. As to the estimate in which these students

are held, an Oxford tutor is quoted as having said: "The Rhodes scholars have given the impression of being picked men and men picked along the right lines." American pride in all that is best in American youth-ambition, studiousness, ability to adapt themselves to new conditions and lo succeed in whatever they undertakewill be properly stimulated by these first reports from our Rhodes scholars.

Twenty-six coasting steamers have departed from Portland for California ports during the month of February. and there were still in the river under schedule to sail this month four others. With the exception of four oil-tankers, which went out in ballast, all of these vessels carried full cargoes of Oregon products. This trade has displayed a more remarkable growth than any other branch of Portland's shipping business, and, despite the large number of vessels engaged, arrangements are being made for others to handle the large passenger business expected during the Lewis and Clark Fair D would be impossible to name any feature of Portland's commercial interests that is not showing a healthy growth at this time, but in comparative volume, nothing else approaches the increase in the

The Southern planters who recently decided to reduce the available supply of cotton by burning several thousand bales have been partly relieved of their unpleasant task by the fire at New Or-

leans. So far as elimination of cotton

is concerned, the end sought has been

ern prosperity on the part of the in-

surance companies was wholly involun-

tary. If the destruction of the cotton

should have effect on the market, the

planters might show their good will

by presenting the insurance companies

with as much of the staple as was lost

by the fire. Results were what they sought, and in this case they were not

The stir that is being made in the in-

terest of a clean city and a city beau-

tiful by the Civic Improvement League

is wholesome and gratifying. May H

continue and gather force until such

unsightly piles as that on Fifth street

near Stark by the side of and including

the old rectory of Trinity Church, for

example, are abolished, not only from

prominent corners, but from those that

are more remote throughout the length

The negro seems to be working out

his own salvation from a financial as

well as a political standpoint. At the

annual Tuskegee conference, held last

week, a statement was issued showing

that the negro race had accumulated,

since the war, property valued at \$200.

000.000, and that in twelve Southern

states negroes owned 173,000 farms. It

was also said that the members of the

race support 28,000 churches in America

The Supreme Court of Dakota has

affirmed judgment secured in a lower

court by a lumber company against a

firm of grain brokers for money lost by

an embezzling employe who gambled

on margins. If this refusal of the law

to recognize individual responsibility

should become general, bucketshops

should display in a conspicuous place

the favorite gambling-house motto,

"Don't play if you can't pay."

even obliged to supply the matches,

-

and breadth of the city.

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The second se

coastwise trade.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

(Owing to a conviction that a large numb l letters and telegrams of public interest ould pass through the Portland Postoffice and legraph offices pesterday, the unrivaled de-active service of Note and Comment was used obtain copies of the following commu tions, which were all addressed to W. F. Marthews.)

RIVERDALE, Or.-Although my ac quaintance with you is of a limited character, I take this opportunity, while the plow team is resting, to assure you of my confidence. I shall be glad to welcome you at any time to this sylvan retreat, where a man can shake his own plum trees, and a good team furnishes all the

pull he requires. C. H. C-R-Y. PORTLAND .- Your retirement places one in an awkward position. I shall find It difficult to fill your place, W. B. AY-R.

SALEM, OT .- Your retirement may carry an emergency clause. I have no desire to veto it. G. CH-B-L-N.

PORTLAND .- Duck! I have broken the awful news to Mills. S. B. L-TH-C-M.

PORTLAND .- I understand you have retired from something. What is it? I have heard rumors of a machine, but lack definite information. Though the sun continues to rise, also to set, there appears to be as much moonshine as before A. L. M-LLS.

OREGON CITY .- Forget the unholy past as I have done, and come fishing with me. Suckers are biting in the Clackamas. G. C. BR-N-L

PORTLAND .- This makes two of us live ones in retirement. I invented the plan, but you are welcome to use it. Your action is timely; perhaps we may wander down the political pathway hand in hand. as we used to do in the long ago.

J. S-M-N.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- (Night rate. Collect.)-What becomes of me, Jack? Or did you have your fingers crossed when you said it? J. N. W-L-M-S-N.

BALTIMORE, Md.-I have put your name down as a member of the Chloro form Club, although you are under the age of 90. No use living after opportunities for activity are gone. WM, OSLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- (Collect.)-I interrupted the President's flu-jitsu lesson to tell him of your retirement. The President was greatly shocked, but expressed surprise at only hearing now of a retirement which took place in 1902. Fortunately at this moment the jlu-jitsu expert got strangle hold on the President, so there was no need for diplomacy. Have you retired into retirement or just retired? Have to send this collect, as franking privilege only extends to mails. Shall soon be in Portland. Is your phone number still Main 417 C. W. F-LT-N.

PORTLAND-With your experience around machines, could you pute water wagon into good running condition now you are at Icisure? I. H. AM-S.

BLUE RIVER MINES-Can't say what I think, as telegraph operator here is a lady. L. M. 8-LL-V-N.

PORTLAND-Should you be looking for new headquarters, I have on my list cheap, but thoroughly respectable, lodgings on Third street. T-M W-RD.

SALEM-(Over special leased, private, secret service, long-distance telephone direct to Main 41)-"Is this Jack Matthews? Yes-Hello, yes, this is Geer, T. T. Geeryou know I am not a miscellaneous candidate-hello-not a miscellaneous candidate, I say-Keep off the line, centralthat is, you know, I den't want more than one office-Yes, Governor would do, or Senator-hello, what's that?-newspaper-yes, that'll do-a good editorial job-hello, I can't hear you-I'll write you -I'm better at writing letters anyway-

ALL ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA How the Great Continent is Being Developed-Chilean Congress Raise President's Salary-Church Troubles in Peru.

THE Chilean government has raised the | President, has come into Peru from a salary of the President of the republic to 50,000 pesos (\$15,250), and of members of the Cabinet to 20,000 pesos (\$7300). The same body has also perfected a project by which it hopes to Chileanize the refractory provinces and cities of Tacna and Arica, captured from Peru in the and Arica, captured from Peru in the war of 1879-81.

The Chlisan Senate has been discussing

the project of a railroad in the rich min-eral desert of Tarapaca, from Iquique, one of the finest harbors on the Const, to La Paz, the capital of Bollvia. a distance of 30 miles. In the region are several short lines connecting the various mining centers with each other or with the coast, which will become worthless when the nitrates are exhausted, but being joined in one continuous line with

the trade between the port and the rich capital, will become a valuable channel of wealth. The distance is now traversed by caravans of llamas, mules and don teys, driven by the native Qu Bolivia, who measure the length of the road by cocoa "chews." These arrieros (drivers) all chew the cocoa leaf, which is renewed at regular intervals of time, and distance; so that, having no concep tion of distance as measured by civiliza-tion, if asked how far it is between points, answer in the number of "chews"

they take on the road. They know only moons, days and chews, as units of time and distance. Such a line of railroad as the Chlican Senate proposes will traverse the most varied and abundant mineral region of the Andean Cordillera, so that the wealth of traffic will compensate for the approaching loss of the nitrate (sali-petre) traffic.

The present political condition of Chile excites great interest and even anxiety among all classes by reason of the hos-tile condition of parties against the lib-eral Balmecedists, the real progressive party of the republic, the declared ene-mies of clericalism, who receive the opposition clamor with a cheerful nonchal-

ance that creates apprehension of a coup in the approaching Presidential d'etat election. The Peruvian Congress has just ordered

been mada since 1876. The same body has provided for the formation of a rifle club in Lima, the capital, and in every province of the coun-try, authorizing free importation of ammunition for their use and presenting

each club with rifles of the state for their The Archbishop of Lima has addressed a very urgent note to each United States of Brasil have just con-member of the congress beseeching cluded a treaty fixing their mutual of the Republic the rents and allowplains that, although he has addressed every President in turn, all have Brazil, Peru, Chile and

effect

SOLD BONDS TO THE PEOPLE.

New York Evening Post. The death of Jay Cooke, on Thursday, alled to mind an opisode which has be-

ome one of the legends of the Civil War. Even the most complete oblivary notices, however, have failed to point, out the

really unique character of the incident through which he won his financial fame. His real achievement, in 1562, was his discovery of the fact that, although the bankers and financiers were timid and hankers and financiers were timid, and deemed themselves too poor and the market too uncertain to admit of large pur-chases of the \$300,000,000 of bonds projected by the Government, the people were

Spring is coming. A hand-organ appeared on our streets one day this week. There was a runaway on Fifth avenue yesterday and one of the stages had a wheel taken off. We didn't learn the really rich and could be got to buy direct. ame of the driver. His proposition of sending out retailers on the road, like book agents, to collect Mort Anderson, the motorman on the subscriptions, was at first scoffed at by Wall street, Belt Line, is laid up with a sore hand. Wall street, but the agents went their way, and in two months there was hard-His

of the bonds played a frequent part in

This was not the only occasion in our

Essays of Little Bobbie.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

1 pine trees.

5 Taxes.

gone.

Tobacko.

2 sugger beats.

Gaim wardens.

WISCONSIN.

wisconsin is our hoam state and we like it beckaus there is always sumthing

Thare is guite good Hunting in wis-

consin last week i shot 2 blue jays and 1 yellowhammer and 3 chipmunks.

Gaim wardens is hard to shoot except

during the Open seeson beekaus that is

the only time they are thare, but last

week i shot an owl with a arrow and

when I toald my teacher he said "to wheo" she said No Bobbie, he must

have said "to whom." I know moar

about wisconsin but my paper is all

A Building All of Iron.

Engineering and Mining Journal.

plans for a building entirely without wood. It will be six stories and will

trims, window sashes and deor-jams are to be of metal. The windows will

be glazed with wire glass. The frame

for the show windows will be of steel, into which the plate glass will be fit-

ted. The side walls, columns and rear

walls, as well as the supporting col-umns of the front walls, will be of

top dressing of cement one and a half

inches thick. The stairs will be of

concrete with slate treads and wrought

Too Much Fussing About Healt's.

Housekseper.

concrete. The floors will all have

iron balustrades.

ment's peace.

Two Baltimore architect have drawn

convent in Ecuador to join his influ-ence to that of the archbishop in the the effort to secure the desired aid to the church. What a brother's influe may do, it is difficult to say, but influence father had only contempt for the "holy orders" of the church and they are discredited among all respectable classes in South America, where no self-re-specting husbands and fathers will ad-

mit the clergy to the society of their families, knowing them as notorlously corrupt and miserable debauchees. A growing movement is towards the

complete separation or church and state among the leading citizens of all those republics, which is held back by the influence of the women, who are in the main the superstitious slaves of the priests, who, they believe, can open to them the gates of heaven or turn them into hell. . . .

One reads with a wondering amuse ment in a late paper of the Port of Callao that "in the traps placed for this service, there have fallen 22 female and 1283 male rats, which have been burned to ashes."

. . Manuel de Quintana has been inaugurated President of Argentina to suc Roca Quintana Is without experience as a party leader, but is known as a learned and wise man of elevated purity of character, who will follow the policy of pence laid down by Roca. There are, however, grave fears of a revolution, so that troops have been quar-tered all over the republic to quiet any attempted disorders. Three lead-

ing newspapers of Buenos Ayres, La Nacion, La Presna and El Pais, review the administration of Roca. La Nacion declares it to have been irregular; La Presna says it was disastrous; El Pais calls it "inexorable," whatever that may mean. The country is therefore in a disturbed condition.

It is an interesting fact that interior oundaries of South American states. boundaries in the heart of the continent, have never yet been fixed. is it strange that such lines are undea census of the republic, which has not fined, for the regions have remained utterly unexplored until very lately. In the headwaters of the Amazon canuibalism still exists and the whole interior region is an impenatrable forest. But as the nations grow in population and develop the adventurous spirit of the age, encerprise pushes forward the exacting demand to settle Thus Ecuador and houndaries.

.

him to ald in securing for the churches limits, which are to be a direct line of the Republic the rents and allow- northward from the junction of the ances that were cut off in the war Rivulet San Antonio with the Amazon, with Chile by reason of the nation's to the junction of the Yapura and Apa-poverty and which as yet have never poris Rivers, subject, however, to an poverty and which as yet have never poris Rivers, subject, however, to an been renewed. The archbishop com-

Brazil, Peru, Chile and Bolivis are turned a deaf ear to his prayer, and also engaged in negotions to sattle his appeal has thus far been without their interior boundaries, all of which A brother of Don Jose Pardo, the headwaters of the Amazon River. about the

NEW YORK, Feb. 18,-Rev. Hillis will onduct divine services next Sunday at

Ye scribe has been a little under the

weather for a few days and therefore has

been unable to collect the usual batch of

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. Chicago Journal.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn borough.

glements or jobbery, the waterway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific is today much nearer an accepted fact than ever before.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE INTERIOR

It is impossible not to sympathize with the schoolgirls who find that the study of "physiology" makes them too nervous to do justice to their other studies. Colored pictures of the lungs and the other things that come under the comprehensive name of "insides' from a detailed examination of such

and it is folly to seek for inside infor beauty is only skin deep. When a girl learns for the first time that she has a liver, what a train of imaginary evils is member upon which side her surprising possession is placed, what evil signifi-

It is the old story of the man who he has catarrh, tomorrow's will add

even then it would be a useless er deavor to protect the public, which would transgress the laws established for its own benefit. If Smith thought gained, but this contribution to Southan extra tip would cause him to served before Brown, the extra tip would promptly be forthcoming. As a rule the tip is no more creditable to the giver than to the receiver, having its origin in the desire to get ahead of others. But the man who should try to reform himself and the world in this respect would soon find, like the quixotic Alonzo Tubbs, that he was classed as a "dead one," and might as well seek a desert isle without delay.

AN OREGON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN. A bulletin setting forth "Tendencies

n Recent American Road Legislation" has been compiled by F. G. Young, professor of economics and sociology of the University of Oregon, and published under the auspices of that institution. The matter presented in this bulletin is of almost universal interest, since gives in detail the results of the

widespread effort in this country known as the "good-roads movement. It is also of special local interest, since it shows a careful and systematic purpose to broaden the field of usefulness of which the University of Oregon may be said to be the center in this state. Not only are the several courses in the university carefully planned and earnestly followed by the student body under competent and exacting instruct ors, but work supplementary to the prescribed curriculum has been inaugursted, as witnessed by this bulletin that cannot fail to extend the useful-

ness of the university and add to the honors that it has already achieved in the field of education. This bulletin makes timely present ment of a subject that is of National

importance. There was, as is well known, a remarkable awakening of the people of this country some fifteen years ago, to the interests that are represented by the condition and con-

struction of the public highways. Following discussions of the various phases of the question in different parts of the country, it was discovered that there was very little, relatively speaking, in the way of roadbuilding in any section that was of a permanent character, or that was the result of systematic, well-planned effort. People came rapidly to recognize the difference between good and bad roads, and to realize what good roads meant. Agita-

tion has been going on somewhat intermittently during this decade and a half, and the results as set forth in this bulletin are gratifying. Professor Young's bulletin is arranged in two parts. The first recounts briefly the incidents of the good-roads awakening and the progress of the movement in various sections of the country. The

economic side of the question is clearly presented, and estimates of the financial benefits that would accrue from good roads are given. These facts and figures are not few, but they belong to the class of things the truth of which is emphasized by the passing of the

years. It was held to be true in 1897

the

in Oregon.

good-byo-hope you won't be lonely.

ST. HELENS-Misery loves company, therefore I welcome you into temporary story books of the day assumed the "coupon bond" as a part of the outfit of every well regulated family, and the adventures eclipse with myself, the only member of the family not holding an office worthy of my merits. Perhaps we shall the progress of the narrative. emerge together from this obfuscation, G. W. MC BR-DEL

FROZEN GULCH ROADHOUSE, Alaska .- As one United States M-rsh-l speaking to another, I would inform you that a man doesn't have to skate on thin ice in this country unless he wants to do so.

T. C-D-R P-W-LL Nation. It is not an unfair comparison to THE DALLES, Or .- Does this include recall that the success of the United States Steel "billion-dollar flotation," in M. A. M-DY. Williamson? 1901, was based in large degree on paral WASHINGTON, D. C .- (Collect)-Notlel methods. Two years later, one could hardly visit a well-to-do New England withstanding anything that may be indimill fown where his host would not pour forth his recollections of the local agent who "got him into Steel common at 50." cated by appearances, or what gossip the news of your retirement may evoke among certain scoundrels in Oregon, I assure you of my unalterable bellef in your innocence of any charges that may have been made or may be made in the

future. J. H. M. P. S .- Burn this telegram.

doing in politicks. Wisconsin is bound-ed on the west by Minnesota and in the middle by Guvnor Lafolet. Sum of the PORTLAND-We take this opportunity of thanking you for the almost fatherly care you took of us during recent afthings which is rased in wisconsin is: flictions-and trials-and hope that our pleasant relations with you will not be disturbed by anything that may occur in the future.

> M. W. H. W. S. A. D. P.

H. McK. P. S .- They couldn't get me into a con-

spiracy, could they? M.W. P. S .- Don't laugh at me for writing that postscript. Women just have to, and other people, as well. M. W.

GRANTS PASS-I don't want to butt in, which is semething I have never done. but let me offer a suggestion. Join the Democratic party and make it threeme and George and you,

R. G. SM-TH. of Josephine.

PORTLAND-All right. I will take your job. Have notified the National. MRS. W-DC-K.

FOR SALE-Party machine, slightly dam-aged; owner going out of the business. Phone Main \$1.

Mr. Roosevelt's Luncheon.

When the clock strikes 13 noon the President of the United States wants his luncheon. He has been known to break up cabinet meetings, halt diplo-matic negotiations, dismiss Senators, when the appointed time comes for him to take a bite. Sensible men of affairs have learned to be absent at such an hour. Mr. Roosevelt is a nale, hearty man, with a glorious appe tite, at times almost gargantuan. Be ing under 10,000 pounds steam pres-sure at all moments, he requires fuel and plenty of it. He enjoys eating this

Niver say annything unnicissary unliss ut's something koind. An' koind ut's nicissary.

ly a household in the flourishing interest towns which had not had set forth to it the motives, financial and patriotic, for the into a 6 per cent Government day before last. It was an accident. bond, at par, the money lying idle in the bank or the chimney corner. Even the

items.

Correction: Last week we reported that George Adams, the well-known milkman, had the little finger on his right hand frozen. He desires us to say that it was the index finger on his left hand.

place is filled temporarily by Ed.

A basket social was given at Albert history when a similar discovery was made. The \$160,000,000 United States bond issue of January, 1896, from which Wall Sherry's one day last week, and those present reported a good time.

The Sons of Temperance will hold their street shrank, was offered outright for popular subscription. A whim of enthu-slasm, like that of 1965, swept over the egular monthly meeting at the Odd Fellows' Hall next Friday night. All are incountry. It was heavily oversubscribed, and the bids came in through ten sub-treasuries located in every corner of the vited.

A new lumberyard has been opened on the dock at the foot of Fourteenth street.

Work on the new bridge across the river to Brooklyn is progressing finely. Several carloads of iron arrived from Chicage yesterday.

There will be a molasses candy pull at the home of the Du Peysters Wednesday MORE ANON. eve.

Cost of the War.

London Express. It is obvious that a war conducted on a system of such magnitude as that in the East must be terribly costly. From the latest official figures given out in Russia it appears that the Czar's gov ernment has spent, up to the end of 1304. over \$300,000,000. This is, of course, exclusive of the loss represent-ed by her fleet which is out of action and by the artillery which has been captured by the Japanese. These two items have been estimated in round fig-ures at \$60,000,000, so that the cost of

the war to Russia has been practically \$7,500,000 per week since the war began. As regards the expenditure of the Japanese, the Mikado's financiers have calculated that to March 31 of this year the war will have cost, including in-itial outlays \$288,000,000, or \$5,000,000 week. On this basis it will be seen that the war hus cost in 12 months over \$525,000,000. The total cost to this coun-

try of the South African war, it will be remembered, was estimated at \$1,-146,000,000. It is fairly safe to assume bat for so long as the present struggle lasts the expenditure will continue on something like the same gigantic scale, draining the resources of both countries to the utmost. have a frontage of 41.5 feet. The en-tire structure is to be of reinforced concrete and steel. Even the doors,

No Real Handshakes in Society. New York Press.

Mrs. Joe Larocque, Mrs. Jimmy Gerard and pretty Gladys Mills were discussing salutations in general at the Orms Wil-non's vaudeville show after the headdress dinner on Tuesday night, when Mrs. Lee Taller said that in her opinion society had forgotten how to shake hands. True it is, for the handclasp of the average man or woman of fashion today is a limp, nerveless motion that is enough to give any one with good red corpuscies the creeps. It is suggestive of the darkened room, the vreaths of immortelles, the horsehair furniture and the creps-swathed mourners of an old-fashioned house funeral. One won-ders where the handshaker left his or her nergy. The hand is slipped into yours and lies there for a moment like what the hus-band of Mme. Mantalini would call "a demned moist, unpleasant body" in a misfit coffin. You try to give the moribund fingers an honest grasp and they slip away altogether. Even the high handshake of a decade or so ago, senseless affectation though it was, at least had a suggestion of character and certainly was incomparably superior to the die-away effort of the present season.

Mr. W. T. Shanahan, president of the Oregon Humane Society, has done many deeds that entitle him to the admiration of the merciful, but in no instance has his humane endeavor been more justly enlisted or more success fully prosecuted than in the case of wretched animals-horses and mules-that have been used in "making New York Press. time" over the mountain mail router

Legislature providing for the payment of salaries of state employes monthly instead of quarterly will be a great convenience to the employes, but what is to become of the poor warrant-scalpers?

The United States Senate appears to have established as a fixed principle that \$10 a day for expenses under all conditions, free passes, private cars and extreme bias on the bench are a proper equipment for Federal Judges.

In the search for John Paul Jones body, Ambassador Porter reports that he is "getting warm."

The act of the recent session of the

flunky on a silver tray.

Guard Well Thy Tongue Baltimore American.

A famous physician upon being asked recently what is the chief cause of illhealth, replied: "Thinking and talking about it all the time. This ceaselessiy introspection in which so many of the rising generation of nervous folk indulge is cer-tainly wearing them out. When they are

not worrying as to whether they sleep too much or too little they are fidgeting over the amount of food they take or the quan-tity of exercise necessary for health. In ut's short, they never give themselves a mo-

midday meal in the executive office, and it is brought in by a White House