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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1905.

BAILBOADS AND THE PEOPLE.

It may seem strange to Mr. Harriman and his local representatives that open dissatisfaction with his policies and purposes has just now reached such acute form in the state of Ore-The reason is not hard to find. gon. Mr. Harriman has said that certain branch lines are projected in Oregon, but he has made his announcements, which are indefinite enough in form, with the air of one who was conferring a boon not deserved upon a people little deserving. That's what's the mat-The people have no rights. The railroad has no obligations to them. It may build when, where and how it

sovereign power which any legislature ever was. Increasing demands upon may well fear, and that is the power it have shown its limits and science of taxation. Other things, too, it may do that may not seem desirable from | which proclaim to the public the wearers' wesk or impaired vision. a railroad standpoint; but, from the standpoint of public interest, they may alert in the interest of the young peohave to be done. We rather think that the Harriman railroads will have to ple of the country, says in effect that in the more strenuous preparation for pay more attention to the next legislature. the struggle for experience which is erly informed on the matter permit this required of the youth of the present

THE PRESIDENT AT WILKESBARRE.

President Roosevelt's speech at Wilkesbarre contains nothing new in pollics, ethics or philosophy; but it is a plece of manly eloquence, direct, fearss, and such as his audience needed and could not help understanding. The people to whom he spoke were miners' with their families, and members of the great Catholic Total Abstinence Union. In view of the strikes which many anticipate next Winter and Spring, throughout the coal regions, it was rather expected that Mr. Roosevelt would discourse upon the relations between capital and labor on this occasion. He did not evade the subject; there is little he ever evades; but it was not his main theme. In case of inbor trouble he advises both sides "to show thomselves willing to meet, consult and

in trades unions," but only when they are "justly and wisely handled," and

Chl

when the "rightful purpose to benafit the members involves no desire to do injustice and wrong to others." This'is all he had to say about the

abor question, but is it not enough? One might sneer at these homely truths and dismiss them as platfindes; but all the moral law is a platitude; all the ethics of Christianity are trite. If they are not to be taught by our leading

sincerely wishes to say something sound, unpartisan and fundamentally helpful, put into his speeches? Who has anything better to offer the Wilkesbarre miners, or any other audience, as a solution of the difficulties between

labor and capital than these truths old as time, admitted in theory by all and wellnigh ignored by all in practice? They were summed up by One greater

than Mr. Roosevelt in a single sentence and announced as a rule of conduct, which would restore to man his lost Eden. We give the precept a beautiful epithet; it is "Golden" in our speech. What is it in our conduct? It has been sneeringly said from the pulpit that the whole indictment against Rockefeller, his associates and methods. amounts to no more than the charge

that he does not obey the golden rule. With what more damning sneer than this could any pulpit indict itself? Let it be said boldly, that if our modern world has gained anything over the ancient in the real value of life, such

These are simple facts known to obervant people generally, but unknown and yet the requirement is one from to a vast multitude among whom are treat each other reasonably and fairly." the chief sufferers from eye strain. He believes in the duty of capitalist Helmholtz long ago pointed out that and wageworker to try "to understand vision and comfort are at their best each other's point of view and show with bright daylight (not sunlight), as each other broad and kindly human modified at several feet from a wellsympathy." He also "belleves strongly glazed window.

> Plain, practical Benjamin Franklin proclaimed, as a discovery of Inestimable value to mankind, the fact that the sun gave light enough between its rising and setting for the performance of all the necessary work of the world. This same and philosopher did not foresee the development of electricity from it will accomplish enough good to com-

the kite and key which he employed to draw it from the clouds to the great arelights that turn night into day in our streets and those of less power, men on that account, what then shall that illuminate tens of thousands of a personage like Mr. Roosevelt, who homes for work, study and amusement. Being a practical man, he would not, could he have foreseen this development in connection with the demands of life in other lines, have asked that all the work of the world be done its kind ever experienced, does not keep between sunrise and sunset, though he might still have agreed with Helmholtz too fertile imagination for his state-

at their best in bright daylight.

TAXES AND RAILROADS

that eyesight and bodily comfort are

The Youth's Companion, ever on the

day, the vision may give way and adds:

'Occasional effects of eye-strain are

orders. When the head is thrown side-

wise toward the shoulder on using the

eyes, something is wrong, whether

rest will permit more work than con-

tinuous occupation. For example, two

half hours with three intervals of five

or ten minutes. It is injurious to the

that blood vessels in the neck are com-

pressed during near work; to give them

hard work within an hour after every

glazed paper. Paper with a brown tint

meal; to read German text, or

is better than pure white."

eyes to bend the head far forward so

hours' study should be divided into four

vertigo, or other obscure nervous dis-

County assessors are now closing up their assessment rolls preparatory to turning them over to county boards of equalization. In a few countles assessors have endeavored to make their estimates of valuation more nearly equitable by increasing the assessments on railroad beds, but in others the valuations remain practically unchanged. It has been many times shown in these columns that the valuation of railroads per mile is lower in Oregon than in other Coast states and much lower than it should be. That the railroads gain has come through the reluctant. have not borne their share of the burtimorous and halting steps we have den of taxation is common knowledge. taken toward making this imperial and from this condition arises the decommand of the Great Teacher our rule mand for the enactment of laws proof conduct. We know more than the viding a special system of taxing railancients, we have more varied convenroad franchises. The taxation of franiences, we go about the world more chises is a problem for the future, howswiftly; but the value of life cannot be ever, while immediate relief from inneasured in terms of knowledge, comequality is needed. In no way can a fair distribution of

fort or speed. How much "broad and kindly human sympathy" has a man the burden of taxation be more quickly given and received? That is the vital and effectively reached than by a question. The world hates and despises proper valuation of tangibie railroad Rockefeller, not because he has comproperty under existing laws. The mitted crimes, but because his existence farmer, the merchant, the manufachas been utterly selfish and cruel. He turer and the laborer the owns his

typifies in the popular belief, if not in home, owe it to themselves to see that pleases, and it may run its railroads reality, that cold, relentless, pagan the county assessor has done his duty. chief peace envoy of the Czar, is in a

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1905.

elaborate and costly scheme that it has

undertaken for making the Indian self-

supporting. It has, indeed, been dem-

onstrated by the decision in the case

above noted that it will not, if prop

prevention of its purpose. The trouble

in Arizona probably originated in the

negligence of the United States District

Attorney who failed to bring the mat-

ter to the attention of the Federal

Court. The suit in Montana was

brought on behalf of the Indians by

relief was granted in time to save, at

least a portion of the Indians' crops,

from drying up. The incident is one

that may be cited in support of the

honest intention of the government to

deal honorably with the Indians in pur-

suance of its purpose to help them to

Farmers who have brush slashings

to procure permits from county clerks

ten days before they wish to start fires,

prepared to guard their own prem-

pensate for the inconvenience it en-

is always a condition unprecedented

Oregon, if we are to believe the shal-

Oregon climate throughout the years.

The enforcement of laws against il

legal fishing near dams and fishways

must always depend largely upon local

public sentiment. Where the people of

community consider it a "huge joke"

to steal the nets seized by an officer

and placed in the custody of a justice

of the peace for safe-keeping, there is

ittle hope of successful enforcement of

the law. Though the authorities must

never give up in their effort to secure

respect for the laws of the state, it

'huge joke."

HRSORS

to burn find it somewhat troubles

help themselves.

tails.

glasses are worn or not. Intervals of the United States District Attorney and

118ē

OREGON OZONE. has come to the rescue with glasses government will look on with unconcern while private greed defeats an

How to be good; Do good. How to be happy: Make other people happy.

an't get and don't need.

deliver lectures in support of her theory that the earth is flat. If she comes cross the country from Omaha to Portland, she will find much evidence to support her theory, but Mount Hood will give ter the snowy stare.

Bob Fitzsimmons, just returned from ingly curious to know whether it is an artistic wig or a real growth of hair brought out by some Parisian process; but they don't dare to ask Bob which it is, for he is still in the ring. The thing to do, in order to settle the question, is to "sign" Fits with Jtm Jeffries and let the latter knock his block off. Then if the

"Some day,"/ says the Unofficial Autocrat, "some sweet day, some dear, deiclous, darling day in the far-off, fairy future I am going to happen upon a land wherein I can find a first-class restaurant ir hotel dining-room that is not provided with an orchestra. Then I am going to sit me down serenely and enjoy one square meal unmolested by the blare of horns and the sob of cornets and the smash and clash of cymbals. I am going to order the whole menu, with a glass of water and a toothoick thrown In, and I shall linger long and lovingly over

low croaker who lives only to deplore climatic conditions, whatever they are for the time being. The individual who is the herald of the worst weather of a record, but draws freely upon his ments. In point of fact, the seasons in Oregon from year to year are very similar and all by comparison are as good small room-a band that plays loud as the best and better than most. A enough to rattle the riders off a stakefew hot days, more or less, in Summer, and-rider fence around a barn. I've stood with lack of rain; a few cold days in that sort of thing all my life, in the cities Winter with now and then a flurry of and the upstart towns, without any outiow and many weeks of alternate rain spoken protest, though I know full well and sunshine-balmy and conducive to that at least seven out of eight of us the health and work-this is the record of world over, down in our candid souls, would prefer to eat without music."

And we'll sit till 12 o'clock, Gobbling sweitzer sandwiches

A Cob Pipe Dream.

could be but just punishment if the violators of the law should fish a stream out and the state should refuse to replenish the supply from hatcherles. There is something radsat down at the kitchen window to smoke his old Missouri meerschaum. Pressing lcally wrong with the public sentiment of any community that can regard a the golden flakes of the Dream Dope flagrant breach of sovereign law as a Mixture into the bowl; he applied the match, nuffed awar-

And then he dreamed a dream.

And then be dreamed a dream. It was a wonderful thing to happen to a It s Relation to the Law of Similara.¹ article h who was not even a hut

WORK OF RECLAMATION SERVICE IN OREGON

Great Value of the Klamath, Malheur and Other Projects-Why Delays Have Occurred-Heavy Increase in Taxable Wealth is Certain

During the last few days the Rec- | their service. Working through the amation Service has been criticised heat of Summer, through the Winter, far in the wilderness, beyond the reach of the railroad that is waitbecause it has not yet begun actual construction on any project in the ing for settlers, under many disadvan-State of Oregon, although three years have elapsed since the passage of the data that is of inestimable value to the data that of Oregon. National reclamation act, Oregon, being one of the largest contributors to It must always be borne in mind that

the reclamation fund, is entitled to have at least 51 per cent of her con-tribution expended in the state, providing, of course, that a feasible project can be found therein.

By men of engineering training and the legal fraternity the difficulties which beset the pathway of the Gov-ernment in Oregon are fully understood At the time the reclamation Paris, is said to have blossomed out in a act was passed practically nothing was crop of red hair, to take the place of the known of the amount of water availabsence of red hair for which he has been able in Oregon streams with the ex-noted. The pugilist's friends are exceed- Cowron of the Umatilia, Matheur and Owyhee Rivers, and for these streams the records were not complete. As such knowledge is absolutely essential before undertaking construction, the first work of the pervice was to install a system of stream-gaging stations-40 of which are now being maintained annusi run-off. -to obtain an accurate record of the ly accepted.

The Reclamation Service encountered difficulties at the very start in the matter of water rights. The laws, where there were any, were made for where there were any, were made for the dwellers on the navigable streams. In the irrigation districts every stream in which this project has been for-In the irrigation districts every stream was overappropriated and the Governwas overappropriate safely construct stor-age works until these rights were ad-judicated. Until the last Legislature there was no way in which the Gov-there was no way in which the Gov-there was no way in which the own there was no way in which the own there was no way in which the for-there was no way in which the for-ther appropriations.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, which retarded the work greatly, the service has proceeded to make recon-maissance surveys naissance surveys covering many thousands of miles; it has mapped a large number of the valleys of Central and Eastern Oregon, and when the in-formation is obtained concerning the further delay either in initiating ac-tual construction or in abandoning the projects.

Due credit for these extensive works must be given to the engineers of the Reclamation Service, who are young. energetic and thoroughly loyal to

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. A Little Fun Poked at Sundry Scien-

tific Gentlemen.

American Medicine. The annual crop of spontaneous gentime. activity which is at once amusing and their composition. pathetic. When all else fails, he falls back upon the unfailing "Origin of the credit of London as against New Life." Force Explained," etc. Professor Locb into some proportion, and the shridgis sure to be on hand, and any number ment of each detail within its proper of other professors and scientists. The quantum. There is less "featuring", number of "discoverers" who have set- no needless superfluity. London comtled the matter in their "laboratories" presses into a paragraph what New is appalling. What can posterity do York would amplify into a column. with the rival claims? The one who New York covers the field more fully. gets the greatest attention in the But it does this at the cost of a vast newspapers and digests should win. It amount of the immaterial has read any one of the Joseph Bowers, Jr., went home to his light housekeeping rooms on Morrison street, partook of his frugal repast and problem, even better than Loub. Ac-

"Life From Nonlife and Its Relation to the Doctrine of Homeopathy" was the subject of his paper before the fa-terest and value is found in their courts. diana institute of homeopathy. About his laboratory and theories of life there his importancy and theories of life there plusage. There are no exaggerations has been much in the newspapers in in the text and no headlining to distort

Littlefield illustrated his money with

reclaimed. It has been urged that the principal benefits of this project will accrue to California, but it should be remembered that Portland is neares

> values goes to increase the wealth Oregon, and the added population will shown by the census of that state is estimated that not less TI:ort \$9,000,000 will be added to the taxable wealth of Oregon by this project.

JOURNALISM IN LONDON.

good deal of this work has been, and a being done. In that section of the

navigable

the

United States which is the most re-

made in Harney County, on Silvies River and Silver Lake: in Malheur County, on Malheur River and Willow

ties, on Umatilla River; in Lake, Har-ney and Klamath Counties, on the Klamath project; on John Day, Che-

waucan and Ana River and on Cres-cent and Odell Lakes.

Government is ready to spend 16,000,-000 on two projects as soon as the

landowners to be benefited are willing

to enter into the same agreement that

the landowners of Arizona, California,

Colorado and other states have eager-

The sum of \$4,400,000 has been set

aside for the Klamath project, nearly all of which will be spent in the State

warded. In May, 1904, the Reclamation

(4) (4) (4)

As a result of these surveys

mote from railroads or nav streams. These surveys have

Creek; in Umatilla and Morrow

Henry Watterson in Courier-Journal. There is a very marked difference in the make-up of the London newspapers and, let us say, the New York newspapers. None of the great dailies eration stories is now in full harvest of London use display type as it is The dearth of Summer news used in America. They affect bookcompels the newspaper reporter to an work in their topography as well as

Another point of difference much to "Life From Nonlife." "Vital York is the reduction of the day's news When one has read any one of the five leading London dailies he is tolerably sure of

The cleanliness of the London newswith great particularity, without surexaggerati

In London, as in America, the leading article is beginning to play second fiddle. Whether this is the decline of Dr. Littleheid illustrated his paper with a series of photographs of objects mag-nified many hundred times. The photo-graphs showed several crystallina forms, a few snake-like creatures, and from, it would be hard to say. There is from it would be hard to say. There is in different directions like an octopus, Finally, there was a pleture of a fish. Dr. Littleffeid did not discuss the Bib-But good editorial writing, like good Dr. Littlefield did not discuss 'he Bih-lical story of creation, but he said his investigations suggested that the story might not be scientific. Bastian, of London, is said to rant, on demand, deceive no one who reader should instinctively turn to it after he has perused the dispatches. Long or short, it should be sincere. While there is nothing more meritless and grotesque than a bit of wood with a nib of lead at one end and a fool at the other-and, yet worse, a knave the clumsiest illustrations of good sense and good feeling, hot from the good hearts and brains of truthful men, responsive to the wires, are priceless,

dians' crops to perish from lack of moisture. It is not probable that the

Half a Dozen Hows.

How to be cheerful: Don t worry. How to be loved: Love your neighbor.

How to be rich: Never want what you How to be great: Refuse to be little in

small things, and watch yourself grow. Lady Blount is coming over 'to America

which the farmers will secure the most benefit. Though the fire permit law will not prevent devastating fires enhair sticks, it's hair, tirely, a strict observance of the law will reduce the number and magnitude of the losses by forest fires. Local papers throughout the state should publish the names of persons who secure fire permits, so that owners of adjoining property may be advised of the in-

tention to start a brush fire and may ises. The permit system should make people more careful and if it does this "The "dry spell" like the "cold snap"

every morsel, sipping the water to its ultimate drop, one drop at a time, and chewing the toothpick till it is a mere pinch of pulp; yes, I shall make that meal last as long as possible, for I know that I shall have to return to America and have my cardrums harassed and my soul harrowed and my religion knocked into a corner and tamped down every day of my life, by the strident, strenuous, smashing, crashing onslaught of a brass band in

A Modern Version.

Come into the garden, Maud; The black bat night is here; Come into the garden, love-We'll order steins of beer.

Oh, come into the garden, And guzzling pints of bock.

this project than San Francisco, and that the freight rate alone determines further delay either in initiating ac-

suit itself. The public be damned. But before it is damned let us see how much we can get out of it. Let us take the usufruct of their toll and use it for the improvement of our railroad lines somewhere else where we have competition, or are threatened with competition. Oregon can wait. If it doesn't like waiting, let it wait any-WRY.

Mr. Harriman comes along and gives a banquet. The business community of Portland is invited. Its object was to place the great railroad president In more cordial personal relations with the constituency which his railroad lines serve. The railroad diplomats of ciety and pleasure, the sacrifice of fu-Portland who arranged, the affair desired to show the discontented public ture welfare to present enjoyment-all that Mr. Harriman was not a dreadful these are modes of selfishness. Get rid of this, says Mr. Roosevelt, do your ogre. Likely enough they desired also to show Mr. Harriman a people in an admirable condition of docility. It was go right in the world-barring accipassed around that Mr. Harriman would very probably have something to say of highest importance. This was all very laudable, and would have that there are accidents. been a fine thing if it had been all of labor and effort which we must lead carried out in accordance with the programme, or rather in accordance with general expectation. What really main, he thinks, the golden rule will happened was that Mr. Harriman made a few observations on the railroad lying and stealing and wrangling to situation, and subsided. His legal satellites delivered vehement homilies on we shall all agree with him the shortcomings of Oregon, and they subsided. If Mr. Harriman had said emething a little more specific, and Mr. Cotton and Mr. Fenton had said nothing at all; the whole affair would have been a great success. The dinner was good, the wine abundant, and the society above reproach.

We recite these things for the purpose merely of explaining to all whom it may concern some things that have happened since the banquet. We want railroads built in Oregon, and we should like to see something more than promises of building. We should like also to see these feeders constructed on their merits by Mr. Harriman, and not because he fears that somebody else is about to get ahead of him, as at Coos Bay or in the Wallowa Val-There is, or has been, no socalled anti-railroad sentiment in Oregon such as has been observed in Washington for a great many years, Our Legislatures have been uniformly friendly. There has been little menace of hostile legislation. To be sure, we ance had a railroad commission, which was a joke, and we had a maximum passenger bill, which fixed fares on a scale above the rate the railroads themselves have since voluntarily established; and we have a fellow-servant bill and the Killingsworth bill which requires railroads to make connections with other railroads; but these have all done the railroads no great harm. The Harriman system has been reguired to station at Salem no expen sive lobby and to contribute to a boodle fund such as has long been in evidence in Olympia. To be sure, the Harriman management has done its share in corrupting the Washington legislature, but the Oregon legislature it has not troubled so much about. lights under which they pursue their may be surmised that we shall hereafter find the Oregon legislature in a somewhat more belligerent frame of mind. The people, after all, have one

spirit in the modern world, that reac- Leaving the equalization of tion against the rule of sympathy, ments to county boards will not sufwhich President Roosevelt seems to fice, as experience has shown. Taxthink has brought most of our social payers generally should take an interwoes upon us. Our national disease, as est in this important part of governhe would diagnose it, is not dishonesty mental business in order that they may but selfishness. not be compelled to contribute more

Hence there is no incongruity in his discoursing upon labor troubles, the failure of men to attain independence

property-holder to see that his own and happiness, the threatening decay property is not assessed too high. He of family life, and intemperance, all in should go farther and see that the the same speech. For the root of all holdings of large corporations are asthese evils is self-indulgence or selfsessed high enough. Before county seeking; the greed which robs the wageboards of equalization have met is the earner, the indolence which shirks labor time to investigate this subject. After for wife and children, the lust for soit has adjourned will be too late.

INDIAN'S WATER RIGHTS

sary for the growth and maturity of

This is a fair construction of the

rights of the Indians under the treaty

government for rations on the showing

A suit to secure water rights to the duty to your family and your neighbor Indians on Fort Belknap reservation in Montana was instituted several as well as to yourself, and things will weeks ago in the Federal Court of that state. A large number of ranchmen dents. Even the President, with his were made defendants, it being alleged superabundant optimism, has to admit that they were depriving the Indiana "In the life waters of Milk River by means of iron this earth it is not always posrigation. Judge Hunt, after hearing sible" to ward off disaster. But in the tiffs, it being shown to his satisfaction work. Probably, when we have tried that the purpose of encouraging the Inour hearts' content as world remedies, dians to become self-supporting by cultivating the soil was being defeated by depriving them of the portion of the waters of Milk River that was neces-

EVE STRAIN IN SCHOOL

Much attention is given by specialtheir crops. ists-educational and optical-to eye strain in school. The prevalence of this condition is demonstrated, not only in the fact that a large and constantly ncreasing number of pupils in the public schools wear glasses, but that ner-vous disorders, of which eye strain is this treaty. Very likely it was not a symptom or a cause, as the case may be, are exceedingly prevalent among school children throughout the public schools.

School authorities have taken cog-Indians, the United States agreed to nizance of these conditions and in the spend annually a large sum of money for the purchase of livestock, agriculconstruction of modern school buildings, the greatest care is taken, not tural implements, seed, etc., the object being to assist their grown-up children only that proper ventilation shall be secured, but that the rooms shall be to build homes, enclose and work their lighted with reference to the seating arrangement. Bad air is a foe to the general health and the eye sight is weakened by anything that impairs the body. Hence the relation between impure air, breathed for a number of hours consecutively, and weak eyes. tion lands, and an injunction of the court was interposed restraining ranch-Gradually it comes to the point where the strain upon the eyes must be reers above the reservation from so dolieved by the use of glasses. It is a question whether, as indicated inches for irrigation and stock-raising

by the large number of young people purposes. who wear glasses, defective vision, due This decision in effect decrees that the Indians of Fort Belknap reservato eye strain in school, is more prevation shall not be starved out by ranchlent now than it was two or three geners as the Indians on the Yuma resererations ago, or whether the seeming ncrease of impaired vision is not due vation in Arizona were a few years to the development in optics, by means ago. In the case of the Fort Belknap of which greater attention is given to Indians protest was entered and this this important matter, According to injunction secured before starvation on one estimate, we are rapidly becoming the reservation became an assured fact. In the case of the Yuma Indians, who a race of myopes, because of the strain put upon the eyes of children by close were well advanced in agriculture and application to their books, and upon homebuilding, actual starvation was only prevented by an appeal to the those of indoor workers, by the electric

that white settlers had drawn all the vocations. in another view, human evenight, water away from the reservation lands taken as an average, is as good as it for irrigating purposes, leaving the In- with Dr. Large attending.

He will be censured by the war party in Russia whatever his course may be. Briefly stated he will be blamed if he does and lamed if he does not conclude peace. Being between the upper and the nether grand ducal cabal that controls events than their due proportion of the public in Russia. This is a gloomy foreboding revenue. It is not enough for the small and taken in connection with the fact that Witte accepted the duty imposed

According to expert opinion, M. Witte,

with great reluctance renders him a special object of interest to the civilized world. However, it will be time enough to extend symnathy to the greatest Russian of them all when it becomes apparent that he needs it.

The American public will note the

close of the active career of Admiral Charles E. Clark with affectionate inreached the age of 62, after more than forty years of continuous service in the navy. His most notable exploit was his voyage of 14,000 miles in the battleship Oregon from San Francisco around of their just and equitable share of the Cape Horn, arriving in time to assist in the capture of Cervera's fleet off Santingo. This remarkable exhibition the case, decided in favor of the plain- energy and devotion to duty made him a popular hero, but his whole career has been admirable and the nation regrets that the inevitable march of time has brought it to a close -

A solemn and sad occasion is that of the funeral of a man who has lived

many years a life of useful and successful endeavor in the community. Equally solemn and infinitely more sad by which they were retired to the limits | is the funeral of a young man just enof the reservation in 1888. Irrigation on tering upon a life of useful endeavor. a large scale, and according to a spe-The first follows a decree of Nature, to cific system, was not provided for in which all are subject; the second represents the purpose of Nature turned thought of. The distinct purpose of the aside by an event which she permits treaty was, however, avowed. In conbut does not decree. A striking exsideration for the relinquishment and ample in each of these lives has been cession of a large area of land by these furnished in this city during the week. The lesson in both cases is with us.

The State Fish Commission has very properly determined to enforce the law which requires owners of dams to provide fishways through which salmon may reach the higher waters. It is of civilization, comfort and improvement. little use to maintain fish hatcheries if salmon are to be shut off from their natural spawning grounds and from the streams where the hatcheries must obtain their supply.

Max Pracht takes the trouble to deny that he was prostrated by the sun's ng, and allowing the Indians 5000 heat in Washington and explains that a street car knocked him out. Lucky Max. He couldn't have brought a dam age suit against the ruler of the universe.

> News from Portsmouth is most unsatisfactory. We are informed that the Russian plenipotentiaries smoke dinner, but the dispatch falls to specify whether it is cigars, cigarettes or pipes.

When he comes to making out Japan's bill of indemnity, let us hope Baron Komura will not include the \$15 tips to flunkeys.

We observe with interest another notable event for Washington County,

the entire ledge upon which he sat, down in the wilds of Josephine County, was solid gold. He scraped the moss off with his pocket-knife for a distance of 30 feet, and the yeilow gleam showed everywhere. milistones, he will be crushed by the To his excited imagination, it appeared that the metal was coined already, and he counted no less than \$1,247,239 on the surface.

Prying up enough of the precious metal and returned to town, where he immediately filed on the claim.

No longer was he poor. From the lofty heights of his opulence he looked down scornfully upon Croesus and Paul Morton.

and when he thought of the miserable pit-, tance of a salary formerly drawn by Charles M. Schwab he laughed derisively; terest. He is retired by law, having and yet, kind soul that he was, a note of pity pervaded his scorn. He was sorry for such impecuatious familles as the Vanderbilts and the Astors; and as to Rockefeller, he said, magnanimously:

> "Poor old Jack! I'll send him an acre or so of the metal, so that he can hire a new president for the University of Chicago.

The new multibillionaire glanced haughtily at a bit of paper which fluttered. from a hook on the wall.

"Ha! a butcher's bill, is it? Six bits? Six bits? What is six bits? Such an insult! I shall ignore it; but, stay, I'll be magnanimous; I'll just send that butcher my check for \$6000, for a thousand is only a mere bit of money to me.'

Thus chuckling, the magnanimous magnate felt for his checkbook.

. . . .

"Joe," said the voice of Mrs. Bowers, in a tone of command, "If you don't go to the butcher shop and order ten cepts' worth of pork chops, you'll have to go without your breakfast tomorrow." Mr. Bowers puffed vigorously at his ob pipe, but it refused to respond. The dead ashes fell upon his coat sleeve; ashes of hope, ashes of ambition, ashes of em-

And then he knew that he had dreamed a dream!

ROBERTUS LOVE. When the Owl Blinked.

Exchange.

At a lecture Jellvered at Boston by Dr. Willett, the lecturer mentioned a disagreeable incident which occurred to him respecting an owl. It seems that Dr. Willett was a connoisseur in birdstuffing, and was in the habit of critcising other people's bird-stuffing severely. Walking one day with a gentleman, he stopped at a window where a gigantic owl was excibited,

"You see," said the doctor to his friend, "that there is a magnificent bird utterly ruined by unskillful stuffing. Notice the mounting. Exectable, isn't it? No living owl ever rested in that esition. And the eyes are fully a third larger than any owl ever possessed. At this moment the stuffed bird raised one foot, and solemnly blinked at his critic, who said very little more respecting stuffed owls that afternoon.

On Sundays.

Kanens City Times. Now doth the small boy's nickel-meant For heathen in Borgoda-Drop in the drug store's till while he Eats foaming ice cream soda.

a creature with many legs running out no reason why good editor investigations suggested that the story

to fill all his pockets, he hastily replaced have solved the question of the "trans-the moss, so that his sective was secure, we can gather only from the statement he the rafionale of the day's doings. It mutation of life: what that may mean we can gather only from the statement that it is just as remarkable as it would be "if a cai gave birth to a sparrow, or a hen's egg produced μ frog." It is all just a little unconvine but possibly this is because we not sufficiently scientific. The are makers of life out of nonlife have been slow to take up with radium, which seems to be a veritable king of quacks among the elements. But the opportunity has at last been seized, and by cable-not from Paris, strangely, but from London-were sent last week these startling words: After years of negative experimenta-

tion on the phosphorescence of cyan-ogen, which Pffuger declared to con-tain the element of life, Mr. Burke ro-solved to test it with radium, and placed It in the test tube with steril ized houillon. After a couple of days cultures were obtained of atoms, which subdivide on reaching a certain size Placed upon fresh portions of sterilized boullion, these growths contine to grow slightly, thus showing that the influence of the radium-is only initiatory Professor Sims Woodhead pronounced them neither bacteria nor crystals; but they present many appearances of vi-tality and seem to indicate the possi-bility of spontaneous generation.

The antispontaneous generationists should be frightened, but it is sooth-ingly-added that Mr. Burke doesn't think the discovery is in the least de-structive of God or the belief in God. One breathes easier after that, and he may even seek comforting shelter un-der the protection of Sir Oliver Lodge's recent utterance in the North American Review: "This complex molecular aggregate

is enpable of being the vehicle of life. but we have as yet no answer to the question what life itself is. All efforts to generate life have been failures, and Sir Oliver dissents from those who regard life as being generated from mat ter by any such process as he has de-scribed. He regards it rather as a contact between the material frame hings and a universe higher and other than anything known to our senses."

OREGON'S DEACON HARKS BACK. The harvest's drawin' to a close, The field is all one giare,

in another month or two We'll feel the frosty air

The quail's sharp note I hear a-field, The China pheasant files Whizain' thro' the yellow blare— The sun heats frum the skies.

But as the days come on apace, An' Summer shorter grows, I notis that the flowers is gone-The villet an' the rose

Of Summer's dyin' days are here. An' with it all, I'm sad; For Fall an' Winter seem more drear Than when I was a lad-

An' we walked down the bettom with The brown leaves rustin 'thro', An' pledged our troth one Autumn day, Ms an' my sweetheart Sue.

But that was fifty years ago, An' fifty years is somesthin' hurtin' in my eyes-It's that durned sun-by Gum L & LONG.

Portland's Fire Department.

Municipal Journal and Engin The apparatus of the Fire Department f Portland, Or., for 1994 comprised the ollowing: One theboat, 11 engines, ten hose wagons, one combination chemical engine and hose wagon, three fourwheeled hose carriages, one four wheeled hand hose carriage, three two-wheeled hose carts, four two-wheeled hose reens, one first-class book and ladder truck, one second-class hook and ladder truck, threa third-class hook and ladder trucks, one hand truck, four chemical engines and five buggles. The total value of the proporty in trust is \$359,148.75. The total operating expenses of the department for the year were \$119.250; under call or partially paid system, and with additional salaries for full paid department. HE, 330 Of the 510 alarms for the year 1% were from boxes, 240 from telephon still. There were 35 false alarms for 1994, a decrease of seven from the pre-ceding year. The increase of slarms over 1963 was \$2. The total loss last year was \$414,809.89, as against \$915,755.73 for the previous year. The department consists of 13 officers and men and 64 horses. The full paid department has been in operation only for six months of the year. In addition to the regular depart-ment there are three volunteer fire companies in suburban districts. In the paid department there are 19.422 feet of two and one-half inch cotton rubber-lined, feet of two and three-quarter, 2000 feet of three and one-half, 300 feet of one and one-half and 1000 feet of chemical hose. In the volunteer companies there are 2700 feet of rubber hose, making a grand total of 35,022 feet of hose in actual service.

How the Battery Was Taken.

George Birdseye in National Magazine, Twas at the earliest flush of dawn While Shiloh's fight was raging on: Grant, with his field glass, stood screns, Grant, with his field glass, stood sevens, Har anxiously surveyed the scenes. Up rushed a rider, hand to brim: Stopped, and oried out saluting him: "My General, report I make: Der rebels haf a battery take-Schwartz' hattery vas der von'" "Sald Grant: "Speak you' How was it done?" "By flank und rear-polore ve look-So Schwartz' hattery vas took! So Schwartz hattery vas took? Cried Granz: "You spiked the guns, of course?"

Amaged, the Deutscher's voice was hoars

"Vot? Shpiked dam guns-dam brand new guns? Vy, it would shpoil dem! You make funs!" "Make fun?" said Grant, "make fun with you?"

Then sharply asked: "What did you do?" "Do?" said the Deutscher. "dot was plain-"Do?" said the Leaten back again." Do?-Ve yoost took dem back again."

farms and promote in other ways their Judge Hunt very sensibly concludes that this purpose will be defeated by drawing an undue portion of the waters of Milk River away from the reserva-