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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1905

THE "PROTECTION" FETICE.

There would be no protective tariff if somebody were not to get advantage from it, at expense of others. In the nature of things all cannot profit from subsidies or bonuses, which all must pay. Some will have the advantage. One class or set may pass the burden on to another; but there must be a basis or bottom somewhere. So the burden is passed on from one class to another, till at last it falls on the poorer or more helpless class, who can pass it on no further. So riches are accumulated, out of the protective tariff, but by the few who are in position to take advantage of it. The few get rich at the expense of the many.

But it is a fetich, that is worshiped: and there is no way of getting rid of it, wholly. So we are compelled to temporize with it. The worship is a form such crops. of syncretism, that penetrates and perates both parties, through and of both parties see it and understand it; but on neither side can they clear their party of the false worship. They will, some time, of course, but they can't now. Local interest and personal interest have insidious ways and arguments innumerable. The worker is easily persuaded by the tariff beneficiary that he, too, is a beneficiary; for it is alleged that he would have no work to do and would get no wages but for protective tariff;-the profits of which, however, fall into the pockets of

Again, there must be revenue; and from this need it is an easy advance to the demand of tariff distinctly for protection. For in most cases a tariff for revenue yields protection, or ex-clusion, also. So it seems logical The aim of protection is to exclude foreign goods, and to secure profits on the manufacture of goods at home. But who gets the profits? The fortunes of the steel and copper and sugar kings will tell you.

But of course we shall still have "protection." It is supported by the spirit and genius of illusion. In actual conditions, in our own country, there basis from which it is carried to ex- water to the growing city-especially tremes. The abuses cannot be correct-ed nor abated now; but one day there rapidly filling up, calls for extension of will be a revolt which will upset the basis of parties. When, no one can personality; but even he finds the worparently, impossible. When the Demowas more unjust than the first-insomuch that President Cleveland denature. It is impossible, therefore, to turn to the Democratic party for redress or for amendment. Such result can come only through general enlightenment-the same as in relation to twin delugions

If Central Oregon will continue to have patience, it may find that it has not been entirely forgotten by the outworld. Mr. Lytle made a very, good start toward the interior by building a road from Biggs to Shaniko, and then he gult, for reasons no doubt over wants to get hold of the Great Southern, and penetrate the interior from The Dalles and Dufur. Mr. Lytle has at least tried, and still is trying, to bulld, which is more than can be said of Mr. Harriman, unless we are to act as bonn fide recent intimations that something is to be done. But there are others. Somebody is talking of building from Natron across to Ontario. It is said to be Mr. Harriman again. Naturally, everybody is skep-tical. Then Mr. Hammond has a rall-

on the part of that enterprising magdistinction almost unique, except for be that he is not disposed to rest on his laurels. So we may look a little hopefully toward Mr. Hammond. The Western Pacific will sooner or later come this way, and even the Southern Pacific, when it goes into the Klamath country, which it some day may, will doubtiess feel obliged to go on north-

Thus it appears that Central Oregon is threatened with invasion from all sides, and belief that it will have a railroad is likely any time to develop into a certainty. Indeed, the prospect for several railroads is good. The Harriman system itself may build a few miles of new road when it has added a few million more to the \$30,000,000 or more net earnings taken out of Oregon in the past eleven years. All Mr. Harriman asks before doing anything for Oregon is all the time there is and all the surplus money we have.

BUMPER WHEAT CROP.

In another column The Oregonian today submits its annual estimate of the farmer from Iowa, viz: 1905 wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest. As is explained elsewhere, ab-solute accuracy in an estimate of this nature is impossible so early in the

Washington, the allurements of diversified farming will be temporarily forgotten, and next year we may expect the largest acre-

In the detailed statement printed else-Washington. There has for years been s most pronounced difference in the size of the crops of the two states, and that difference is greater than ever this year on account of a bumper crop on the Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and an exceptionally heavy crop along the Spokane & Palouse branch of the same road. The territory tapped by the Washington Central is not as rich as that which is not tapped by a branch of the O. R. & N. in Central Oregon, but it has produced this year more wheat than was produced in Sherman, Wasco, Gilliam and Morrow Counties and the Grand Ronde Valley. But, while the Puget Sound ports have more wheat than ever before tributary to them, Portland will secure enough of the Washington wheat crop to swell the shipments from this port up to record proportions.

The O. R. & N. Co. does not tap the new acreage districts in Washington very extensively, but it will haul sevmillion bushels of wheat out of the Palouse and Washtucna districts, and will also secure some of the Northern Idaho business. The prices are somewhat lower than last year, but have not yet declined to a point where the value of this 50,000,000-bushel crop at interior points is much less than \$30,000,000. Following as it does so last year sold for more than \$30,000,000, is not at all surprising to hear of farmers starting banks, building electric rallroads and by other methods re-

The abnormal movement of the wheat tically all the surplus will be marketed Coast. By this return to the natural the water-fronts at Portland, Tacoma prosperous wheatgrowers have anounced their objection to determinawill not may the progress of the wave of prosperity that will sweep over the been in. Northwest in the wake of a record crop farmer who is financially situated so that he can refuse 60 cents per bushel for wheat is not liable to have his purchasing power seriously curtailed for at least one season.

WATER SUPPLY FOR CITIES. Ere long another pipe line must be is some ground for it; and this is the is necessary already, for supply of mains over spaces of many miles. It may not be necessary to lay an additell. President Roosevelt is a forceful tional pipe line under the Willamette, ship of the fetich too powerful at this time; but the increasing demand may time to permit an attempt to check or | be supplied by another line from Bull abate it. To reduce it even within rea- Run into the eastern part of the citysonable limits is, for the present, ap- thus releasing supply enough for the West Side, for some years to come. cratic party was last in power it mere- Water rates will carry it, though perly substituted one protective system for haps no reduction of rates will be pracanother; and the last state of that tariff ticable for some time yet. There is a communistic principle in public supply of water to a city; since the closelynounced it and refused to affix his sig- built districts pay the larger proportion of the rates, which are constantly expended in supplying, or in supporting, the supply to newer and more thin- attendance of their children at school. ly-inhabited districts, which, without such aid, could not supply themselves. the silver craze; which indeed was the But the principle is a necessary one, more immoral and irrational of these and it applies to an extent, greater or less, to nearly all the functions of a

London, hitherto supplied with water by eight great private companies, has now taken over, or is preparing to take over, this function to the city or to the metropolitan district, and will greatly reinforce the present supply from new sources. Liverpool will bring in additional supply from distant places in Wales. New York is confronted with the necessity of solving a very large problem, of the same kind; for the sources of sure supply for her future and universally. It is useless to require needs are distant. Ultimately our American metropolis will go to the American metropolis will go to the small ones are permitted to neglect central part of the State of New York their trees. There is little good to be for its supply, and will have the great-

est system in the world. At present only about 60 per cent of the population of New York is supplied with Croton water. Brooklyn has six tice. The man of progressive inclinasources of supply—four of them in pri-tions soon loses heart when he sprays vate hands. The Bronx has three his trees year after year but sees his

Mr. Lytle, until this year—and it may than one hundred millions—perhaps liness. much more-on her water supply. But this will be only a bagatelle for the metropolis. Two railway systems—the Pennsylvania and the New York Central-are now spending more than one hundred millions on tunnels and terminal facilities at New York. It is certain that accumulation of wealth at the American metropolis is more rapid now than at any other city of the world.

OUR PROPIE GOING TO CANADA.

A writer in the World's Work shows that the new provinces of Canada on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are filling up with immigrants, largely from the United States. We know that numbers have gone thither from Oregon-even from Oregon, where population is yet sparse. The writer in the World's Work says that there are today in Western Canada 190,000 male Americans over 18 years of age. Why they have gone there he explains, by recital of a conversation had with a

"I don't see much difference between living nature is impossible so early in the season, but at this time indications are favorable for a crop of 50,000,000 bushels in the three North Pacific States. This is about 3,000,000 bushels greater than the record crop of 1901, and is due largely to new acreage, the result being predicted in this column September 3, 1904, as follows:

With wheat 75 cents per bushel and running 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, as it has in a number of localities in Oregen and Wathers who had lived long time in

A farmer who had lived long time in Marion County, Oregon, went to Alberta not long since, for precisely the same reason. He could get cheap land and settle his sons and daughters round about him, and all could make money where, the State of Oregon makes a by growing wheat. A second Canadian small showing in comparison with settler is reported through the World's Work as saying:

Four years ago I lived in lows with a \$2000 morigage hanging over me. Taxes and interest were eating me up. I came up here, gut 160 acres of land as a gift from the Canadian government and for two years my family and I lived in that shack. Now I own that house, and every board in it is paid for. Eighty acres of my land are under cultivation. My wife and my children are well fed and well clothed for the first time in years. Do we want to be annexed? I guess not!

We have places in the Pacific Northwest, and especially in Oregon, for multitudes of this sort of people; but they require railway transportation, or the prospect of it; both of which are denied them, by the do-nothing policy of those who refuse to extend their own railway system, and who check others who would come into the field. In Canada it is different. The railways lead the way, and the settlers march with the railways-

The contention of The Oregonian not against the Harriman system of railways, so-called, but against the slow and obstructive policy that practically forbids immigration, and sends even our own people off to Canada.

CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS. The annual statistical report of the

ublic schools of Oregon makes a satisfactory showing in regard to the in-\$30,000.000. Following as it does so creasing proportion of the children who closely on a slightly smaller crop, which are attending school. Comparison shows that the number of children in the state between the ages of 4 and 20 years has increased 5 per cent in the past year, while the enrollment in the flecting the prosperity which follows public schools has increased 4 per cent and the average daily attendance has increased 8 per cent. This means that to Eastern points by rail will not be there is a relative improvement in the repeated this year, but, instead, pracattendance. The figures contained in the report do not form an entirely satat tidewater points on the Pacific isfactory basis for an estimate of the patronage the public schools are receivchannels through which the wheat has ing. It is shown that there are in the flowed for years, the railroads will re- state 152,930 children between the ages ceive several million dollars less for of 4 and 20 years, that 108,036 are enfreight than they were paid for the rolled in the public schools, that 37,247 long haul across the continent, but the are not attending any school, and that tidewater ports will profit by return to the remainder are attending private the old route, as it will mean disburse- schools. The statement that over 37,000 ment of a vast sum of money along children between the ages of 4 and 20 years are not attending any school is and Seattle. A great many of the most information of uncertain value. Some of these children are too young to go to school, while others have completed tion to hold their wheat for higher the common-school course. The report prices. Whether they hold or sell, it does not show what number of children were out of school who ought to have

But, whatever the actual facts as to of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. Any attendance, it is evident that conditions are improving, for the attendance is increasing faster than the population. The greater average attendance may probably be attributed to several causes, among them the strong incentive held out to children to remain in school until they have completed the eight grades in order that they may pass the uniform examination and secure a diploma. Oregon's uniform course of study and uniform standards of examination have done much to keep children in school when childhood's desire for play calls them elsewhere. Doubtless another cause for the increased attendance may be found in the to the West Side, for a considerable greater interest taken in the public chools by parents. This interest shown in a substantial manner by the fact that in one year the amount of money raised by district taxes voluntarily voted by the people increased 23 per cent. When the people are so free in imposing taxes upon themselves for educational purposes there is no room for doubt that they are deeply interested in their district schools. This interest, manifested in the expenditure of their hard-earned money, is quite likely to be shown also by the more regular

Horticultural Commissioner Park, of the Second District, is making war upon San Jose scale in a manner that seems likely to be effective. He has an inspector watching the markets for fruit infected with the pest, and, whenever any is found, the grower is at once notified to spray his orchard-When conditions warrant such rigorous action the fruit is condemned and sale thereof is forbidden. This brings home to the individual grower the necessity for keeping his orchard free from disesse. A law having for its object extermination of pests of any kind is of benefit only as it is enforced thoroughly all the large growers to epray if the accomplished if the owner of a young orchard is ordered to clean his trees when the old, abandoned and mose-covered orchard is passed by without no vate hands. The Broax has three his trees year after year but sees his sources, Staten Island three, and varineighbors neglecting their orchards and lic domain stolen in 1868. Land, land:

there are signs of activity and anxiety ous districts adjacent to Brooklyn a reinfecting the trees he has cleaned at great number. Most of these are in great cost of money and labor. It is nate. It may be remembered, by the private ownership. All ultimately, no only a persistent and widespread enway, that Mr. Hammond has a record doubt, will be collected into a single forcement of the law that will stamp as the builder of an Oregon railroad-a system, under public service. New out disease and give Oregon fruit and York will yet have to spend not less Oregon orchards a reputation for clean-

> Seattle has had an entire week at the Fair, and has shown to the worldi. e., the Exposition visitors-something of the quality of her people. It is something to have attracted to Portland the presence of so many people from Puget Sound as have come since June 1, and to have heard from one and all that the Exposition is worth while, and that therefore the community that created it and maintains it is all right. We can understand, too, why both Seattle and Tacoma are now more than ever anxlous to make a favorable comparison with Portland in everything that shows growth and improvement. For example, we find the Seattle Post-Intelligencer pointing with pride to the showing made by the Tacoma banks, which in the past eight months have made a gain over the previous year of 51.8 per cent, while the Portland gain for the same period was 25.6 per cent. "Let Tacoma grow," cries the Seattle paper. Assuredly. But meanwhile, if there has been any desire on Puget Sound that Portland should stand still, it may be hoped that recent events have shown that there is room for all.

No more interesting body of men has yet gathered in Portland than the letter-carriers, who are to hold their National convention this week. There will be 600 of them, and it is not the least of their distinctions that these 600 know personally by name more people than any other 600 persons in the United States, unless it is another 600 lettercarriers. The fact of their wide personal acquaintance, made necessary by the character of their vocation, accounts in large measure for the great popularity of letter-carriers as a class, for they are an intelligent, industrious, tactful and patriotic lot of men; so to know them is to esteem and respect The National convention has themimportant work before it, and not a great deal of time is to be given up to the local carriers have made generous preparation to entertain the visitors, and all may be sure that when they return they will have the best possible impression of Oregon.

There seems to be no occasion for alarm over the status of the application of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company for a patent to 77,000 application has been held up temporarlly for correction of a few defects, and will be delayed for a short time while the State Engineer makes an inspection of the irrigation ditches, but there is no reason whatever to believe that the delay will be long. Every person who has visited the Deschutes country is satisfied from the immense amount of work done that both the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company and the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company are prosecuting their enterprise in the utmost good faith. This is all the Government asks, and in due time patents will be issued for all the land for which water has been provided.

The War Department continues to receive from the officers in charge of mil-Itary posts suggestions favoring the reestablishment of the canteen as a means of checking drunkenness among the soldiers. Brigadler-General Theodore J. Wint, of the Northern Division, offers the latest testimony as to the need of the canteen, and in his report at hard labor for life."

Peace, was asked by another what he would do with a man who committed suicide. The Squire answered with much magisterial gravity: "He must be confined to the State Prison at hard labor for life." deplores the existence of a large number of saloons around the posts. The days of 1814: Government has no control over the saloons when they are outside the military reservation, and the soldiers are accordingly free to get as drunk as they please, while under the canteen system, which was abolished through the influence of well-meaning but impractical temperance workers, it was impossible for a soldier to secure sufficient liquor to make him intoxicated.

All residents of Portland, as well as those of Central Oregon, will fervently hope that there is something more than rumor behind the story of E. E. Lytle's desire to secure control of the Great Southern Railroad, now headed for the central part of the state. Mr. Lytle is probably more familiar with possibilities for development in that neglected portion of the state than any other railroad man in the country, and, if he can repeat his Columbia Southern success with the Great Southern, it will mean a great deal for Portland as well as for Lytle. There were no years of delay when Mr. Lytie was "going to build" the Columbia Southern, and in this respect his methods are radically at variance with those of some other railroad men with whom we have come in contact in the past few years.

The Ladd organ has this, in relation, we suppose, to the Upton-Riddell mat-

that this whole probate matter be investi-gated clear to the bottom so as to punish those deserving of it and at the same time to place it upon a cleaner cut and more bust-

We can hardly suppose this is intended as a reference to the administration of the Johnson estate.

Jerome could again be elected Dis-

trict Attorney of New York. He could

hardly be elected Mayor against Mc-

Mayor, New York will merely lose a very efficient District Attorney. The Mikado's prime purpose in making a trip around the world is to show the difference between a real Japanese Emperor whom nobody has seen and the comic opera Mikado that everybody

has seen. We might be able to agree with Judge Hanford that the way to solve the Chinese exclusion question is to place a head tax on coolie immigrants. if assured that the tax would be high

enough.

President Roosevelt went down to the ottom in a submarine boat and remained three hours; and now Emperor William thinks he must do likewise. All for example to future generations.

Portland doctors don't think much of the new consumption cure. Yet onion juice tastes as if it ought to be firstrate medicine.

Foh De Land's Saik!

OREGON OZONE.

The Human Vise.

Of all the vices known to man I think the meanest and the worst, The most deprayed, the most accurat, The one on which the public ban Should fall, is this: The vise-like grasp That closes on the friendly clasp.

Why should a man, in shaking hands With one who holds him as a friend, Exert a squeeze the bones to bend? Hath friendship any such demands? Have you not known the grizzly grasp That meets your modest, friendly clasp?

God save us from our friends, say L If they on such a squeeze insist! I think they never will be missed If on the other side passed by: For who desires a vine to grasp Responsive to a friendly clasp?

A magazine writer has hit upon a gestion altogether new, in this era of advice to young women as to careers. The suggestion is positively startling. It runs is, in big black type: MARRIAGE IS THE BEST CAREER

FOR WOMEN." This is the day on which people quit work. It is called Labor day.

If you hear any extraordinary noise emanating from the Lewis and Clark Exposition during the next few days, don't worry. It will be merely the hilarity escaping from the 3274 "yells" submitted to Secretary Reed in competition for the prize of \$25 that was offered for the best Portland yell.

A Pennsylvania preacher is to deliver sermon in Portland next Sunday on the topic, "To Hell and Back; Who Are There and Why; Hope for the Return of Many." This unusual subject for a sermon savors of an optimism not embraced in the teachings of orthodoxy. We have been taught to believe that "while there is life there is hope," but it has been understood pretty generally that the flame of hope goes out when the fires of Hades begin to burn.

Knabenshue, the Toledo airship man, has accepted an offer to go on the stage. pleasure and sightseeing. Nevertheless, If he takes his airship on, the stage carpenter will have to enlarge the flies.

Jokes of a Century Ago.

A kind friend has submitted to The Oregonian some jokes taken from the files of almanacs dated a hundred and more years ago. At that time the almanac was the chief vehicle of the joke. Then, as now, the average joke appeared in various places and times under different names acres of the land it is reclaiming. The and with different clothing on, but it was always recognizable as the same old joke, Here is one from the almanac of 1798, which appears twice more in modifications, before 1816:

Two men were riding from Slupton to Bur-ford. Seeing a miller riding in front of them, on his sacks, they went forward, one on each side of the miller. One asked him: "Miller, which art thou, a knave or a fool?" "Really," replied the miller, "I don't know which I am the most, but I think I am between both."

Says the almanac of 1799: An Englishmen and an Irishman were con-demned for piracy. For that crime they are generally executed near some river. The Engishman was to suffer first, but by some accident the rope slipped and he fell into the water. The Irishman begged that the rope be sted fast to him, "for," he said, "If it should slip I would surely drown, for I cannot swim." The foregoing joke, in disguise, you will meet frequently nowadays. An an-

clent Justice of the Peace joke, vintage of 1802, follows: A young man, lately made a Justice of the

Here is a weak brother from the warlike

soldier lately come Moore was asked if he had met with much bospitality in Holland. "Oh, yee," he re-pited, "I met with far too much of it. I was in the hospital nearly all the time I was

From the 1843 almanac this Irish bull

works," said Paddy, "as a man would write after he is dead."

Here is another from 1843, which is sufficiently classical and caustic to serve as a closer for the series: The father of Crebillion one day said to him in a passion: There are two things I heartly wish were not mine-my tragedy of Cataline and you." He answered: "Don't fret yourself, father, for they say neither of

The Loom of Dreams.

Do not say we idly dream! Dreams are deeper than we deem; Oceans vaster than the vast Void of waters are they; past, Present, future, all in one, Gloom of midnight, gleam of sun, Moan of winds on maundering seas, Lilt of swallows-all of these, Aye, and more that we know not, Of our dreams are part and plot.

Hope and fear and love and scorn Out of waking dreams are born; Sealed within their magic cells Life's tomorrow ever dwells, Like a dewdrop at repose And upon their winding ways Falls the light of yesterdays, As a jeweled coronet Or a halo of regret. Down their vistas we can see All the giories yet to be, And, with fleeting footsteps fast,

Musing memories of the past.

Thus with threads of many hu

Poets do their fancies fuse, All that is and all that seems Ciellan. Therefore, if he shall run for Weaving in the loom of dreams ROBERTUS LOVE

Fighting the Fever.

Discussing yellow fever conditions in its city, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

It is because New Orleans is one of the few cities where the above-ground open cists still prevaile, and possibly the only one where these eleterns are not screened, that it is in the greatest danger from yellow fever when it is introduced. It is probable that we shall conclude to acreen the cleterns in future. All the work done in that direction now will de-crease the extent of the fever and help the work of crushing it out. Every citizen should see to his own cistern. The Board of Health is organizing a coppe of ollers, but it will take a long time to get around to all houses.

New York's Idol Factory.

Bangkok Times.

Probably the only idol factory in the York, where the idols of all countries are reproduced and new ones manufactured. India gets the largest shipment, but from some countries even farther east comes an ever-increasing demand. The average foreign shipment varies from a couple of hundred to a thousand images every 30 days. By far the largest number of idols are made of plaster, coated, olied and polished to resemble old bronze.

ONLY HOPE OF DEMOCRACY. An Able Newspaper Says It Lies in Conservatism.

Washington (D. C.) Post. Congress will assemble a few weeks hence; and in the meantime it would be hence; and in the meantime it would be well enough for the Democratic party to "stand by," as Capt. Cuttle would say, and "take an observation." Where is it at? Is it a radical or a conservative? Is it Bucephalus or Dobbin? Will it be a "Roosevelt Democrat," as it pretended to think that they seem that as a solon of a "first families"; they seem that as a solon or will it return to the last as a solon of a "first families". cratic policies prevailed?

grope about and see if it cannot find a est of Oregon's metropolis, therefore way out of the outer darkness of defeat not in the interest of these metropoliway out of the outer darkness of defeat and disrepute into which it voluntarily, recklessly, and cuipably plunged tweive years ago, when it fied from a victory it had achieved by being Democratic. Since 1800 the party has been illogical as a troubled dream—has mistaken hysteria to continue the capitalists of Portland. for energy and confounded heresy and

One lesson that everybody else learned long ago it seems impossible for the Democratic party to profit by—that this country is not big enough for two radical parties. Whenever the American people want a piece of radicalism they know where to get it; they will apply to an expert for it; they will set the Republican party to fashion it, and they are not so that they are not so that they are not so the state, and test the truths of their discoveries by putting into practice the policies said truths demand, then, and then only, will we go ahead with a bound.

The disposition of every business party to fashion it, and they are not go-ing to take any second-hand, warmed-over stuff from the Democratic party that the Democratic leaders insist is "just as good" or a little better. The Democratic party is not going to gain another National victory until it learns that fact, that everybody else already knows.

The Democratic par, is nothing if not conservative. Whenever it has attempted to play the radical, it has blundered. When the country demands radicalism, the place for the Democratic party is in the tabernacle, and its duty is to lay hold on both horns of the altar. Instead of that, it is become a pitiful, abject, mis-erable "me, too," whenever the Republican party sets about a particularly odious piece of unconstitutionality. No victory has ever yet been gained

that way; no victory ever will be gained that way. A time will come when the country will tire of radicalism. Not even such a magnificent country as ours can stand the political Drs. Sangrado all the time. If the Democratic party will only return to the teachings of its great leaders, from Jefferson and Jackson to Tilden and Thurman, a time will come, and not far distant, when the country will turn to it as the debauched prodigal returned to his father's house The Democratic word is conservatism, conservatism, conservatism

The Japanese at Portsmouth.

R. L. Bridgman in the Christian Reginter. It is due to the Japanese to say, as far as the bearing of their representaout all opposition and dictate terms of peace at Tokio. Had Russia reached Tokio victorious,

it is safe to say that it is not in the nature of any white race on the face of the earth to bear liself as modestly as the Japanese bear themselves today, of Crompton, the inventor of the spin-Not a word has been said or heard from within the Japanese circle, as far as Blackburn did with its legend of Harknown, in praise of the Japanese gen-erals or admirals or soldiers or admin-istration. Perfectly excusable as strong exultation would be in view of the Lancashire belt. the prodigious valor at Port Arthur, the annihilation of the Russian flee, or the brilliant intellectual as well as military accomplishment at Mukden fighting along a battle front of miles with wonderful combinations of forces, yet these men are as silent as the grave upon one and all of these matters. They neither praise them-selves nor seem to expect others to praise them. They have fought and won, and are here in the most quiet and undemonstrative manner to secure the fruits of their victories.

Allowances of College Men. Harper's Weekly.

cussion is contributed by a college student who makes an earnest pien for some regulation of the allowances permitted college men. The writer, he says, is a junior at one of the larger universities, who is working his way through college. and whose spending allowance is, of course, exceedingly small. "I have made meant by posthumous works. "They are such friends," be says, "with a lot of fellows whose fathers are wealthy, and who have as much to spend idly in a month or so as I have to defray my entire expenses for the year. One thing or another in- A startling instance of its popularity is creases my expenses in a small way every given by the writer in The Jewish Chron-time I am with them or join any of their expeditions. Nor could I endure their who denounced me for being unable to expeditions. Nor could I endure their companionship on any other terms. You will say: Why not eachew their company? That is inevitably my duty, but is there no other way? There are schools where the extravagances of students are arbitrarily limited, and they are trained to economic methods while they are impres-sionable; why should colleges refrain from giving their students the benefit of similar discipline?"

Trifles for the Curious.

The following sentence contains all the letters of the alphabet: John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite small size.

the alphabet excet "j" And I, even I, Artaxerxes, the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are be-yond the river, that whatsoever Exra, the priest, the acribe of the law of the God of heaven shall require of you, it be done speed-

And the entire alphabet is in these lines,

God gives the grazing ox his meat. He quickly bears the sheep's low cry But man, who tastes His finest wheat Should joy to lift His praises high.

Senatorial Courtesy in the Way?

opportunity to again remind the people of to \$500. His contracts provide that he of Oregon that the various normal schools is to have the first \$250 taken in and and small colleges about the state are one-half of all above that amount. Mr. too frequently local high schools main-tained at state expense. The Portland paper thinks there should be one good ormal school as an adjunct to the state university. Well and good, but do you presume the legislators with a local graft up their eleeves can be made to see this?

Let the Croakers Brighten Up.

As is the case everywhere, there are a few citizens in Newberg who won't need "colored gfasses to protect their eyes from the giasse of the buildings" when they visit the Fair. Their optics are already so generously smoked that nothing looks bright to them and they do their best to make their neighbors look through the same glasses. In short, they are "grouchers." Don't put on the gog. "Teacher-Now, Temmy, if your father had gies. It's better to squint a little in the sunshine than to see everything in the dark shadows. When the croaker begins his gloomy forecast, just tell him to take off his extra pair of eyes.

In a Bad Way.

Boston Christian Review.

Boston Christian Review.

Boston Christian Review.

The peace of Washington? The peace of Portsmouth? The peace of Wistery? The peace of Unstanquar Perhaps it will be called the peace of Oyster Bay.—Boston Globs. Teacher—Now, Temmy, if your father had to down eye of owen eggs in his store and tound that is of them were bad, how much would be lose? Tommy—Nothin. I guess you con't know pa.—Cleveland Leader.

Auntle—How smart you look this afternoon, dearie! Doily (who has been forbidden to ask if she may stay to tea)—Well, you see, I put on this coetume, so that if anybody did ask me to tea I could stop. (Conscience stricken) I haven't asked, have I?—Furch.

"Is any one waiting on you?" finally asked.

"Is any one waiting on you?" finally asked. As is the case everywhere, there are a world is now located in the City of New his gloomy forecast, just tell him to take

It was a New England parson who an-nounced to his congregation one Sunday, "You'll be sorry to hear that the little church of Jonesville is once more tossed upon the waves, as sheep without a shep- disgusted and gone home."-Philadelphia

BLIGHT OF FIRST FAMILIES.

Corvallis Carries Many people wonder why it is that Oregon does not lorge mand fester. There are many reasons why we are laggards in the march of progress. In spite of unfavorable conditions our be last session, or will it return to the that so long as a scion of a "first fam-paths its elders trod when Democratic ily" is in existence they are entitled principles were triumphant and Demo- to rule the roost. Many of these scions policies prevailed? have their abiding places in Portland time for the Democratic party to and anything not directly in the inter-

When the capitalists of Portland awaken to the fact that they would prosper more were they to adopt a dif-

man in Corvailis is to assist all worthy enterprises started within the County of Benton, for they realize that a continuance of such a policy will eventu-ally prove beneficial to them. Now Portland stands in the same relation to the State of Oregon that Corvailis does to Benton County, and she should take a pattern from us and every other county seat in the state. Her duty is plain.

Taxes and Public Ownership. Rochdale (Eng.) Letter in New York

Tribune.

Tribune.

Bolton, with a population of 175,800, and almost as many iron foundries and engine works as cotton mills, has accomplished more favorable results than Rochdale in the conduct of its municipal industries. From markets, water, gas, electric light, tramways and corporation estates there is a total profit of \$187,500, which is equivalent to the of \$187.500, which is equivalent to the reduction of the rates by over 13 pence in the pound. Although there is a debt of over \$16.500,000, with corporation property of an estimated value of over \$18,000,000 to show for it, the municipal services are managed so economically that the total rate is reduced to T shillings in the pound. There was so much opposition to the extension of the administrative area to a dozen neighboring districts seven years ago that the council has been forced to justify annexation by balancing as many accounts as possible on the right side. The net surplus from gas is \$100,000 far as the bearing of their interestives in the Portsmouth party is contives in the Portsmouth party is contives in the Portsmouth party is contived in the tramways remunerated the tramways remunerated in the tramways remunerated a series of municipal undertaking with business-like efficiency, and is steadily business-like efficiency. increasing its surplus earnings from them. At the same time it has a fine series of public pleasure grounds, excellent libraries and technical schools three museums and other municipal institutions. In this way a Lancashire town, which began with the memory of Crompton, the inventor of the spin-ning mule, as its chief title to fame, as

Women Buy Their Own Cigarettes.

London Letter to New York World. Nothing shocked Congressman T. D. Sullivan more in London than seeing women smoking in restaurants. The prevalence of smeking among women of the fashionable world, even girls, is attested by the fact that cigarette cases are now

frequently given as wedding presents to brides. One recently had seven.

"A few years ago," said a prominent West End tobacconist. "a gentieman used to buy especially mild cigarettes manafactured for ladies, for ladies were too bashful to come themselves Nowadays ladies have no scruples in the matter; they just come in themselves and buy Moreover, we no longer manufacture a apecial brand for them, as they prefer those which men smoke. Several women have standing orders with me for 200 a

Where Hebrew Is an Innovation.

Yiddish is an archaic and corrupt form of German extensively spoken by Jews in many countries besides Germany itself. converse with him in Yiddish. 'You are no Jew,' he protested, 'for you do not know the Jewish language." that Hebrew was the Jewish language. and that I was quite willing to try to speak to him in it. His rejoinder was, 'I have no patience with this new-fangled idea of speaking Hobrew in Jerusalem.'

Debt Owed the Trolley.

Philadelphia Ledger How much we owe to the trolley lines extending so freely into even remote sec-tions! At an expenditure which must ex of quite small size.

Exra vii.21, contains all the letters of the pent-up dwellers in towns and villages the freedom of the woods and fleids, and to the denizens of hitherto imaccessible country places they offer the strange allurements of busy streets and shops. In our great cities rural visitors take the place of those who are seeking the very pleasures the countryman temporarily forsakes. It is the change we need—the new ways, even when they are less at-

Bryan and Prosperity.

Hood River Glacier.

A Weston newspaper mourns the loss of the normal achool in that city, and mays that the town is now without a high school. The Oregonian takes this that Mr. Bryan's compensation amount-

Bits and Skits.

Judge-I fine you ten dollars! Prisoner-All right, Jedge-now if you'll jest endorse dis note fer me I t'ink I kin raise de money!-

"De man dat starts in to drown his sorrows," said Uncle Eben, "ginerally throws
'em a life-preserver an goes under hisse","
--Washington Star.

Parson Primross--Are you sorry you went
in the pantry and stole the cake? Freddle--

"Ts any one waiting on you?" finally saked the haughty sakedady, condescending at last to notice the shopping person. "I'm atraid not," replied the latter. "My husband was—I left him outside—but I'm afraid he's become