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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1906

MR. TAFT AT TUSKEGEE. The anniversaries of the Tuskegee In-

stitute are events of National Importance, for they mark the progress of the application of a great idea by a great man to the solution of problems underlying the mental, moral and economic celfare of the negro race. At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary. which has just occurred, addresses were made by several men of distinction. among them Mr. Tatt, who spoke of the history of the negroes in America and their probable future. Set free at the close of the war, without property or education, Mr. Taft remarked, the negro differed little from primeval man his ignorance of the demands of civdized life and his hopeless inability to meet them. The constitutional amendments made to protect him proved more or less nugatory; the right of suffrage bestowed upon him he abused, and finally lost wholly or in part; he declined to work steadily; his family morality was deplorably low; him religion was mere animal excitement: and the large sums contributed for his education by philanthropists produced results which awakened despair rather than hope for his future.

Such was the condition of the negro race, bad from every point of view and growing worse, when Booker Washingon began his salutary labors. Mr. Taft well said that if Hampton School, in 'irginia, had done nothing else than to graduate this extraordinary genius, it would have justified its existence. Born in a squalld hut of a black mother and an unknown father, in his early boy-hood some influence which, for lack of a better title, we may name the voice marked his advent at Morocco. "We kinship with the ethnic heroes. He felt ask for all countries," eays Chancellor tion. He dreamed in the sunshine be- terview printed in yesterday's Oregofore his mother's cabin the same noble | nian. dreams that came to Lincoln as he pored over his geometry by the light of but Prince von Buelow might have addthe pitch knot when his day's work was done, and to Booker Washington it has the Angib-French agreement, made a welfare of the negro which his untimely

his autobiography. Booker Washington fight for his education which has hardly a parallel in the lofty annals of heroic leavor. Samuel Johnson starving at min Franklin mastering the wisdom of difficulty discouraged the negro boy; no hardship daunted him. He left Hampton a scholar and a gentleman to begin his life work at Tuskegee. He opened his school in a little building with thirty students and no funds. Now it is housed in noble structures: its endowment can scarcely be less than a million dollars, and 1400 students greeted Mr. Taft when he rose to make his speech. It is all the work of Booker Washing ton, and he has accomplished it through

In all that, one may say, there is ofhing uniquely great. Other men have founded successful schools and collected large endowments. The echievement is worthy, but by no

No matter where the idea came from. Washington apprehended it completely and applied it resolutely Like all germ thoughts, it is easy to all human progress is economic indecation to free the human being from economic slavery. All liberty, mental, spiritual and political, grows out of this primal and hasic emancipation. Negro education has been a partial failure everywhere except at Tuekegee because it has ignored this elementary truth. It has tried to build without a foundation.

Family life has been unstable among the negroes because they have not yet acquired the concept and secure ownership of private property. Fidelity to the marriage bond depends upon the will, ability and opportunity to earn a livelihood. Where individual ownership of property is absent, sexual morality is always unstable. This is no more true of negroes than of whites.

All other modern education falls more or less completely exactly where the scholastic education of the negroes failed. It begins where it ought to leave off. It neglects the fundamenta duty of making the citizen economically independent, and treats every child as if he were to live upon somebody else's labor instead of his own. The error is pernicious. It strikes at the roots of civilization. We need some educational prophet who will make dogma of economic independence as vital and potent in white schools as Booker Washington has made it among the negroes.

MONEY THAT NOBODY WANTS. Consider the singular dilemma of Portland's City Treasurer. He has hand something less than \$1,000,000 cash, which he doesn't know what to do with. He cannot keep it in the pub-He vaults because they are not perfectly secure, and the risk is therefore too great. He cannot turn it over to a private custodian with a strong box, because it would be against the law. The cause of the unusual conditions they are required to meet under the extra ordinary act of the last Legislature placed on our statute-books because of the bland representations and ingen ous urgency of Speaker Mills, president sure, one local bank has offered to take \$200,000 and to put the necessary \$250, 000 security in local bonds. That bank through some fortunate combination able to comply with the unusual terms of the law. None of the other banks can meet them, or, if they can, none will. Not even Speaker Mills' own bank is willing to turn over to the city \$1.25 in bonds and other negotiable securities for \$1 in cash, and to pay from 2 to 4 per cent interest besides. Just why Speaker Mills finds the conditions of his own act so onerous and burden some is a puzzle that we shall leave to

Meanwhile, Treasurer Werlein must do what he can to prevent the loss of revenue made inevitable by the Mills act and to render the public funds secure, by persuading bankers who have burglar-proof vaults to take charge of the funds, to pay the city a reasonable interest, and to relieve him of an immense personal responsibility. To do these things he must violate the Mills act and enter into negotiations with the local bankers on the old terms, which are that they shall pay the city a reasonable rate of interest for the use of the funds and give a security bond. To be sure, he disregards the specific else is he to do? Banker Mills himself won't comply with them.

GERMANY'S FORCED CONTENTMENT. The deep contentment and satisfaction expressed by Germany over the result of the Algericas conference are of the type displayed by the fox in the fable. Losing his caudal appendage by a mishap, the sly creature proceeded to convey to his fellow foxes the great joy he was experiencing through no longer being bothered with a tail. Seouring from the rest of the powers just what they cared to give her, and rejecting his unreasonable claims to equal rights with England and France. our German friend emerges from the difficulty with a modest demeanor quite at variance with the air of bravado that of God, called him to the salvation of placed it beyond our power to ask for anything for Germany that we did the indomitable impulse of high ambi- von Buelow in an Associated Press in-

been given to take up and bring to suc- few years earlier, had placed it beyond cess those purposes of Lincoln for the the power of Germany to ask for some of the favors which some other countries were enjoying. This agreem Penniless and friendless, as he tells in provided, among other things, for the is autobiography. Booker Washington independence of Morocco, that equality walked hundreds of miles to study at of commercial opportunity should be the Hampton Institute. He fought a maintained for a seriod of thirty years, and that Tangler should not be fortified. England and France were the only parties to this agreement, and, as there Oxford was not more resolute. Benta- was nothing in the nature of it that tended to close the commercial door to all time while he toiled for his daily bread was not more persevering. No either at the time it was signed or for many months afterward. That Germany, of all other powers, was well satisfied with the agreement was indicated quite clearly by the fact that its con-tents were made known to that country before the signatures of the British and French representatives were affixed.

ropean powers from the Anglo-French conference, and it was nearly a year after the signing of the agreement before the German Emperor suddenly decided that the territory in question might offer an opportunity for enhancing the German sphere of usefulness. Meanwhile, with the exception of occameans uncommon. Very true; but Tus-kegee is more than a school. It is a can affairs had been drifting along regenerative idea made manifest in a quite satisfactorily to all parties con-living institution. Where Mr. Washington got the idea neither himself nor | the country maintained the commercial anybody else fully knows. Perhaps his door was open to all comers. Perhaps own experience gave him glimpses of it was the seeming lack of interest districtions of the played by France and England that brave pioneer of Hampton, taught him luiled Emperor William into belief that brave pioneer of Hampton, taught him builed Emperor William into being make a brave pioneer of Hampton, taught him builed Emperor William into being make a July 18 to December II of the current year of all previous efforts to uplift good grab with the mailed fist. No year of all second-class mail matter received for free distribution, and also at the power but Germany ever imagor excluded by the Angio-French agreement, but, in the absence of any other pretext for action, this was put forward as an excuse for the den

stration at Tangler and the demand for pendence. "He saw clearly," says Mr. Taft, "that the only hope of his race was economic independence," and further on he adds the corollary that from economic independence surely come independence of thought and action. The truth is no more applicable to negroes than white men. Tuskegee makes it the first and fundamental duty of education to free the human being from economic alavery. All liberty, mental, spiritual and political, grows out of this primal and hasic emancipation. Negro advention has been a partial failure when the first man with man with man with man and hasic emancipation. Negro advention has been a partial failure when the first and fundamental failure in other parts of the world. When the man with the mailed fist got manifest that this burden is a heavy one. It is manifest that this burden is a heavy one. It is continuance is permitted, the deficit for carrying the mails will grow larger with each succeeding year. This report is to be submitted to Congress by February 1, 1907, together with an estimate of the average length of haul by classes, and thus will become the basis of a proper inquiry, either into a change of method of handling the bulky second-class matter or possibly a change of rate upon some of the classes of such matter. The apparent indifference of England When the man with the mailed fiet got of in position for a close-range view of the situation, he discovered that not only would England back up the claims of se

France, but Spain, Portugal and eve Russia would trail in and assist in maintaining peace, if they had to fight for it. The affair developed such an overwhelming sentiment against Ger-many that, for the present at least, the Emperor has curbed his vaulting ambiand the peace of Europe is assured until some other avenue national strife is reached. The "con tentment" which Germany is now ex pressing over the outcome of the Alge-cirae conference is forced and unnut-

THE RIVAL PLATFORMS.

The two rival platforms contain clear and definite promises touching all the important issues which are up for discussion, with a few exceptions. Let us with the exceptions first. The platform of the statement No. 1 candi-dates contains, of course, a pledge "to vote always for the people's choice for United States Senator. The other is slient upon this point. May we assume that they totend to obey the people' choice unless that choice falls upon a Democrat? Doubtless we shall know when the Legislature meets. The "No. 1" platform contains two other ple which are absent from its rival. first promises a law to impose a pen alty for false weight, measure or coun in food packages; the second advocates further restrictions upon coolie labor. Both pledges are admirable. On the other hand, the "No. 1" platform is siient upon four points where the other is explicit. (1) The first is a pledge to secure to the state the entire income from state funds and make it a felony for the Treasurer to appropriate to himself any part of the same; (2) to redu the number of Normal Schools to two or less; (3) to vote for that remedial franchise measure which a majority of the Multnomah delegation shall decide upon; (4) to make the franchise ques tion the main issue in the campaign. It is obvious, of course, that the "Not I' candidates consider statement No. 1 the leading issue; but they have not on that account failed to recognize the great importance of other issues.

There is one other striking difference. The "No, 1" platform promises a bill to enable municipalities of 50,000 or more population to regulate and contre public-utility franchises; the other promises to confer this power upon all municipalities. We have thus stated the more important points wherein the two platforms differ. There are some additional differences which may now

be mentioned. The "No. 1" platform makes a spe cific pledge to repeal the gas company's franchise and fix the maximum price of gas at 85 cents per thousand. The rival platform does not mention the gas company, but promises to vote for the repeal of (1) all perpetual franchises, and (2) all others not paying a revenue which may probably be taken to in clude the street rallway franchises.

Concerning convict labor, the "No. 1" candidates promise legislation to prevent its competition with free labor; th thers promise to employ it in making roads. Both come to the same thing it

Substantially the same pledge appears in both platforms to enact a state banking law for the protection of depositors and to create the office of bank

In both we find also a promise to place the State Printer on a flat salary; the "No. 1" platform goes farther and favors a state-owned printing office. The "No. 1" candidates favor the taxation of franchises upon the market value of their capitalization and the gross earnings of the material property. Their rivals are less specifi They promise a law for "the equitable taxation" of franchises, state and municipal. The reader may now judge for himself between these rival platforms. The pledges which they contain are not individual and personal promises which the candidates have solemnly given over their own signatures and which they cannot break without personal dishonor. From a promise thus made no party exigency can set a man free; no intingency can excuse him for the breach of a pledge taken in this solemn public and voluntary manner. The people should watch the cureer of each successful candidate. If he breaks faith he should be punished by the withdrawal of confidence. If he keeps faith he should be rewarded and promoted. "Stand by your friends" is a political maxim which the people must learn to apply. When they do so they can free themselves from the tyranny of special privilege, and they never can in any

POSTAL SERVICE REFORM.

Carefully-considered measures for freeing the mails from heavy matter that makes them so unwieldy and mov. ing them so enormously expensive are before Congress seeking recognition. The postoffice appropriation bill, re-ported by the committee on postoffices and postroads, provides for an expenditure of \$191,372,281 for the flecal year of No protest was made over the alleged 1997, or \$913,221 less than the modified "exclusion" of Germany and other Eu-estimates of the Postoffice Department. and \$18,351,755 in excess of the appropriation for 1906.

Chief among the items upon which the possible lessening of expense is based are plans to free the mails of heavy matter that does not legitimately belong to them, and for gaining information whereby proper mail matter may be reclassified. One provision ap-propriates \$150,000 wherewith to pay freight on all supplies for the service, such supplies to be withdrawn from the mails immediately preceding the weighing period.

Another provision-and here is when to what extent private business, adverexpense of the Government through carrying at a rate that does not pay for transportation magazines, scientific, educational, religious and trade jour-

the franking privilege. The provision oking to this object declares that creafter it shall be unlawful for any of a frank to lend such frank or permit of a frank to lend such frank or permit its use by any committee, organization or association. It might with justice and in common decency go farther and forbid its use by members of Congress in transporting their household effects and other personal belongings under of-ficial frank. This abuse is a hoary one. That which plays into the hands of publishers of periodicals by including publications one-half of which at least advertising matter under the of literary, educational, scientific and religious literature, and loading the mails down with it at rates that do not pay for transportation, is of relatively modern origin. The abuse of the franked in the lawmaking power it sif. It is not too much to say that it has run in advance even of the rapid growth of the country in many material nes, and that it stands today a warn ing of the danger that waits upon political privilege. The tons of bombasti speeches purporting to have been delivered before Congress; the other tons of "seeds" sent out for political effect among the farmers; the yet other ton of patent office reports that cumber the garrets of the land after having added their quota to the annual deficit of the Postal Department, attest to the mag altude of this abuse. It may be possi ble to prevent the further expansion of this unblushing privilege, but it can hardly be expected that it will be curtailed, though postal reform will scarce ly be worthy of the name that is not able to abate it to some extent.

The war drums are again rolling in South Africa, and Pietermaritzburg, the Tugela River and all the rest of the historic names are again trooping int the news pages. This time it is rebellious Zulus under a recently deposed chief who have sent the British liot bustling to cover. The wild African like the American Indian of a general tion ago, is difficult to control, and each recurring engagement with the British leaves him a little weaker than before Modern civilization is crowding so rapidly on the old strongholds which she tered him in the days of his power that the struggle is most unequal, but, like Fuzzy Wuzzy, with his "hay-rick 'ead of hair," the Zulu seems disposed to die fighting. Perhaps in the next world he may be on nearer equal terms with Ce cil Rhodes, Oom Paul and all of the other Afrikanders whose advent in his country caused all the trouble.

Few men have held a more honored place in the annals of the great Pacific Northwest than did the late Colonel T J. Eckerson. An Oregon ploneer of the intrepld fighting type, a soldier of the United States Army from the time of his enlistment at 18 years of age; corporal, first sergeant, acting sergeant general in infantry and artillery; an Indian fighter in the far-away Seminole War; a soldler under Generals Taylor and Scott in the Mexican campaign; an officer under General Grant in the Civi War; long an ordnance officer at Vancouver, Colonel Eckerson was withal a quiet, dignified, unostentatious citizen and as such passed through a long and honorable life to an honored grave. He was \$6 years old, and had passed the years of his retirement from the Army at his home in this city.

The friends and admirers of the late Susan B. Anthony—and their name is legion-propose to purchase by popular subscription a bust of the late woman suffrage leader for the niche that is awaiting it in the National Capitol. Miss Anthony, according to editorial estimate in Harper's Weekly, was at her death easily the foremost citizen of Rochester. Beyond this she was, withmerely general and vague promises out exception, the most widely known each task as it comes and atta woman of her day. These rea justly considered sufficient to entitle her to a place among the noted states-men, philanthropists, philosophers and

Scorching streams of lava are pour-ing out of Mount Vesuvius, Naples is sprinkled with cinders, and there is general fear that some of the small villages at the base of the mountain will meet the fate of Herculaneum and Pompell. Cables from Naples state that processions of villagers carrying thous and offering prayers are passing through the villages. The use of ikons was not attended with much success when the Russians tried them on the Japanese, and, reasoning from that experience, it is hardly probable that they will be more effective in checking the flow of lava.

The Tacoma & Eastern Rallroad Company will extend its line thirty miles from the present terminus to Randle, on the Cowlitz River. In the old days before the railroad came the traveler from Puget Sound to Portland thought that his journey was practically ended when he got down as far as the Cowlitz River, where steamboat facilities were obtainable. From present ap pearances the time is not far distant when the traveler between Portland and Puget Sound will have the choice of two or three routes by rail.

since ordered and in many instances egun is noted in almost every section of the city. We have a large and expensive engineer's corps on the city payrolls. Why is not the business that they are paid to look after pushed for ward with at least reasonable dispatch? Is it because these men are not doing what they are hired to do, but are putting in their time looking after the interests of politicians, upon whose con-tinuance in office their "jobs" depend?

concerning the details of Lafe Pence's railroad scheme, it does not heattate to eay that the County Court should think twice before glying the Linnton road tined to be a most popular driveway. It is pertinent to inquire whether it is ever advisable to permit an important road to be closely paralleled by a rail-

In his present trouble Apostle Dowie him from other prominent men who had been custodians of other folks' money and "resigned" such trust. Not one of them was publicly accused of writing

franchises for public utilities is the same as in Kanass City. In the one case, the people have spoken; in the other, they will voice their views next

THE SILVER LINING.

By A. H. Bellere Men on Parade.

Many a man's a dummy, Many a man is fast, Many can go a quarter. But a mile they cannot last

Many a man is sporty Many a man is prim, Many a man's concetted And thinks they're after him,

Many a man's a coward, Many a man is brave. Many simply can't do right Their precious necks to save

Many a man is straight, Many a man makes money Refore you while you wait Many a man is bungling

Many a man's a liar. Many can't make it stick. Many a man is issy

Many a man is slick.

Many a man is spry. Many a man is double-faced And winks the other eye

Many a man's a thief.

Many a man's successful.

Many come to grief. Many a man is high. Many a man is sunny,

Many a man is busted, Many a man is rich, Many work forever And haven't got a stitch

Many can only sigh

Many a man is soft, Many a man who's open Is sorry that he coughed Many a man's a good thing,

Many a man is bad, Many a man does murder,

Many a winsome lass, And when the trouble's over

He knows he's a jackass. That calorific baby. She never will let up Until his purse is empty

And he hasn't the price to sup.

Many a man is stylish Many a man's a guy Many a man is lovable You don't know why,

Many a man's conservative Many a man will plunge, Many a man holds up his end. Many a man's a sponge

Many a man is stingy. Many a man is free, Many a man will blow hot air Till you can hardly see

But, fellows, let us like it, We're all in the tureen, However we may strike it. This world's the best we've seen.

Are you too busy? How do you think ou'd feel if you had nothing to do? The most miserable person in the world is the one who wakes up in the morning with the thought that here is another day to kill.

Don't try to do your whole day's work in your mind while you are dressing, eating breakfast, scolding your wife or riding down town. Take vigorously. Refore you realize it you will have filled your day with suc-

If it rains put up your umbrells, and stop kicking that nature is taking care of the crops instead of pandering to your little mood.

Look squarely in the face the next three persons you meet, and see if you find a real look of care or sorrow more intense than your own imagined troubles that seem to beset you today. You're sure to find genuine marks of sadness in the faces you see. And sympathizing with them will mellow you and make your own burdens feel lighter. Pretty soon you will either develop into an agreeable, cheery person or you will go home and hate yourself to death. In either case the world would be the gainer.

Did you ever see so many important politicians, and the makers thereof, strutting about in all your born life? I saw one this morning who could hardly get along down Morrison street -the street space between the buildings was scarcely wide enough to permit his head to get through,

New York in the Limelight.

Indianapolis News.

The gross indebtedness of New York
City is greater than that of the Chi-City is greater than that of the Chinese empire. The cost of operating New York City's government for one year almost equals the annual expenditures of both London and Paris combined. New York pays out in salaries alone the vast sum of \$45,000,000 yearly, or as much as London spends for its entire administration. At the present time there are 45,000 men and women on this city's payroll. Of every \$130 that a New Yorker pays in rent, it is that a New Yorker pays in rent, i estimated that \$12.25 goes into pockets of municipal "servants."

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Little Willie-Say, pay, what is an "infant industry"? Pa-It is usually a trust, my son, that grahs everything in sight, just like a baby does.—Chicago Daily News.
"Perkins got a terribje big head when he heard his novel was selling in the hundred thousands." "Yas, but he got ever it all right when he tried to collect the royalty from his publishers."—Life.
"I suppose you are thinking hard about this question of railway legislation." "No." answered femator Sorghum. "I am afraid that if I think too hard about it I'll hee my nerve and be afraid to talk about it."—Washington Star.

Star.
Young Lady—I'm very borry to hear about your husband. Mrs. Carver. It's double pneumonia, you may? Mrs. Carver.—Yes, mum. You see, he had a dreadful cold, and would go doing a bit of gardening; and instead of coming home to dinner, feeling a bit had like, he lay down in the woodshed, and that's where he doubled it!—Funch.

PLEA FOR SPELLING REFORM

(Extracts from a circular sent out by the Smpliffed Spelling Board, New York City, and composed of eminent educators.)

Apart from its relation to the foreigner.

our intricate and disordered spelling also places a direct burden upon every native user of English. It wastes a large part of the time and effort given to the instruction of our children, keeping them for example, from one to two years behind the school children of Germany, and coning many of them to alleged "lilit" all their days. Moreover, the
ing, typewriting and handwriting of printing, typewriting and handwriting of the useless letters which our spelling prescribes, and upon which its difficulty chiefly rests, wastes every year millions of dollars, and time and effort worth millions more. If then, as is certain, the reasonable and gradual simplification of our spelling will aid the spread of English, with the attendant advancement of commerce, of democratic ideals, and of intellectual and political freedom; will economize the time of our school children and make their work more efficient; and will aid greatly in the cheapening of printing, is it not a matter which appeals to common sense, to patriotism and to

The rules and anniogies which underlie English spelling can, however, be ascer-tained and stated, and the exceptions can then be clearly seen. The next thing is to reduce or abolish the exceptions. The process has worked well with many words. Why not continue it with other words? The matter is really very simple. words? The matter is really very simple.
When the rules and analogies are under stood any intelligent person can see for himself when a particular spelling de-viates from them. Thus, any one can see that binn, bunn, butt, are out of accord with the rule established by the int metre, fibre, etc., are out accord with the rule established by canter, number, tim ber, diameter, etc., and that favor, honor etc., are out of accord with the rule es etc., are out of accord with the rule established by error, terror, minor, major,
editor, senator, etc. So likewise drigt,
dropt, snapt, drest, prest, etc., though
new actually less common than dripped,
dropped, snapped, crossed, dressed, are
more in accord with the prevailing analogy of p or a before a t sound, which appears in apt, host, boast, best, nest, rust,
etc., and in the old spelling, still retained,
of some preterits and participies, as crept,
lost, swept, etc., as well as dreamt, leapt,
etc. The common forms dripped, dropped, etc. The common forms dripped, dropped, dressed, pressed, etc., are in a great part alterations of seventeenth and eleptropoth. alterations of seventeenth and eighteenth-century spellings with t. The alterations were made to establish a visible but fallacious uniformity of inflection. Forms like dript, dropt, stept, stopt, crost, drest, kist, prest, etc., abound in the original edition of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Burns, Scott, Byron, and are very common in more recent poets, as Tenny-son, Lander, Swinburne, Lowell. They are always seen in those modern edition of the older standard writers in which attempt is made to give a correct text.

For example, in words spelled with -ence or -ense (Latin -ens-a). Rule: Choose ense. Example, defense, offense, pre-tense. Words spelled with -ette or -et. Rule, omit -te. Example, coquet, epau-let, etiquet, omelet, etc. Words spelled with gh or f. Rule: Choose f. Example, draft Words spelled with -gh or with (I) -ough or -ow. Rule: Choose -ow. Ex-ample. plow: (2) -ough or -o. Rule: choose -o. Example, altho (Bunyan), tho (Bunyan), thoro, -boro (in place names). Words with the verb suffix of Greek ortspelled -ise or -ize. Rule: Choos Example, catechize, criticize, exor

In this selected list, choose the simple: spelling-that at the left:

abridgment abridgement adze
adze
affixed
although
anapaest
anaesthesis
anxesthetic
antipyrine
antitozine apprise arbour archaec ardour brasen brasier bunn hurr calibre califore candour careased catalogue catechies cantre
chapped
chapped
cheque
quaestor
quintette
rancour
rapped
rase
recognise
recogni centre

alpped shillful scythe shillful scythe shilpped shilpped shilpped smoulder seapped sombre spectra plendour steadfast stepped stressed subpoona subcour suffixed sulphur sumach suppressed suppur sexuphur sumach suppressed suppur synonyme

It's just this way: As individuals, the packers are immune, but as corporations they are
in for it. Clear as daylight—and yet what is
going to become of the individuals when the
corporations are peached off to the penitentiary?

Newark Evening News.

The suggestion that courts issue no temporary restraining orders in rate litigation
until both sides to the controversy have been
given a hearing is one some people think
might be generally applied with little danger
of injuring the real interests of the litigants.

Omaha Hee (Rep.).

Judge Humphrey, of Chicago, has followed

of injuring the real interests of the litigants.

Omaha Hee (Rep.).

Judge Humphrey, of Chicago, has followed the President's decision in the Scata Fe case, that the corporation and not the individual is to be punished for rebates and violations of the anti-trust law, Chicago may proceed at once to build some jells large enough to hold a few packing-houses.—Washington Post.

There is bitter complaint inside of the Republican party of grossly inequitable distribution of the country's enormous gains in wealth; and this complaint is so self-evidently true that whe friends of protection make no attempt to deny it.—Washington Post (Ind.). It is very thoughtiess, if not heartless, for United States Senator Alice and Never-to-beneator Addicts to monopolise the center of the Delaware stage, and thus keep the peach crop law from getting into the spot light long enough to make his spiel about the crop failure.—Philadelphia Press.

The people of Philadelphia are so deeply interested in the prospect of rapid transit, and they have airmady suffered so many disappointments, that the thought of further

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY

Department of the Interior. Bohemia Nugget. Tour Sunday dinner will not be complete without a good pie.

Arbor Days.

Thursday, April 12, is Arbor day in Washington; Friday, April 12, in Oregon, and Friday, April 27, in Idaho.

Bohemia Nugget.

The subscription to your home paper is the one you always pay last when you pay your debts, but make a change.

Getting Next to Nature.

Spray Courier.

Never in the history of politics have the candidates made such liberal use of the weekly papers in their desire to come bevoters throughout the State of

The Amenities in Bunchgrass.

Pendleton Tribune. A few snapshot photographs of the ed-itor and other members of the Republican machine of this city, as they led gamblers to the polling places in the city election just passed, would be interesting to the voters of the county.

Englishman, Likely. Ashland Tidings. It's amusing to note the space devoted to the revival of the Gaetic language by the Portland daily newspapers. Why not revive some of the other dead languages?

Advice to the Young.

with precision and accuracy.

Corvallis Gazette. The incident of Sunday night. In which a quartet of boys threw eggs at an evan-gelist as he passed along the street, was wrong. The fact that the minister had said some things better left unsaid is not justification. If one doesn't like a preach-er, the thing to do is not to go to hear

An Object Lesson.

Corvailis Times. In a college hill orchard last season, by spraying, 38 per cent of the apple crop was redeemed from codling moth. With apples now selling at \$3 per box or 30 cents per dozen, what an appeal the con-dition is to farmers to clean up the old orchards and being them into bearing healthy, wholesome fruit.

What the Grape Can Do.

The invidious grape seed can produce other results than appendicitis. A. H. Carson, Horticultural Commissioner of the Southern Oregon district, has just finished the finest farm residence in that part of the state, fully paid for by the sale of grapes. Last Fall he shipped them by the ton. He now has 27,000 vines and is rooting 20,000 more. His ambition is to have a 100-acre vineyard.

Heugh! Heugh!

Pendleton Tribune. Eastern Oregon will gain more justice from the heavy delegations of the West-ern alope if the treatment accorded them s courteous than if they are designated as "swine" and "public grafters." If they, be swine, the animal is more congenial and easier driven when his back is scratched than when he is belabored with

Those Portland Preachers.

Walla Walla Bulletin. This surely is the limit. What a tobog-gan slide from the Sermon Olivetic to this sample of sensational slop! Talk about the theater! In comparison with such rot the vulgarities of the vaudeville are harmless pastimes. The married clergyman will argue against marriage while slyly insinuating that there will be rows at home, may be a noted divine, but he is certainly a burn husband. We admit that he would prove a drawing card for the

These are days of joy for the Walla Walla deputy assessors. One of them easyed to assess a band of 500 cattle being fed near the state line, but was told anfed near the state line, but was told another deputy had assessed them. Then
the stock was run into Oregon, and a deputy this side of the line was told they had
been assessed in the other state. Still a
third deputy was given the same "con"
talk. At the end of the week the deputies
compared notes, and now the Assessor says he'll get the tax money if it takes the rest of his term,

They Boiled the Baby.

When the infant child of Mr. Haws. who lives on the Mathis ranch near Spray. grows up it will keep away from the "jag cure." When it came time to bathe the child last week they put it in a pan of water and to keep off the chill set pan and all on the stove, thinking the fire of water and to keep off the calli set pan and all on the stove, thinking the fire was out and yet there would be just heat enough. There was caloric to spare, for when the increasing yells of the "kid" called attention to it the parents found the poor child was being bolled. The country doctor was hurriedly brought in, and the baby has been taken to Condon for treatment.

The Idaho Schoolmaster.

New Plymouth Idahoan.

The best spellers are often puzzied by
the combinations of the letters et or ie. the combinations of the letters el or le. They wish to write a word in which the combination occurs and they cannot remember whether the e or the l comes first. But there is a very simple rule that may be relied on to remove all doubt; el should follow the consonants c and s, as in conceive, seize, etc. There are two exceptions, however, that should be borne in mind, the words sieve and siege.

A simpler suggestion is the name of the insects your mother caught with a bone "search warrant in childhood.

Gosh!

Roseburg Review Roseburg Review.

Sometime, sometime, it may be soon, it may be later, but, sometime, strangers will come among us seeking nature's assistance in the establishment of the means of production, and the religiously undisturbed and care-free Umpqua will be forever arrested and pressed into constant and helpful service, annually, hourly, momentarily increasing the wealth of him who caused her arrest. And yet we sit upon her banks with perfectly composed thoughts, dreaming away our privileges neglecting our opportunities and denying neglecting our opportunities and denying our capabilities without so much as a seckoning smile to stay the onward tread of the fleeting, retreating river.

Arising From Her Ashes.

According to the figures of the Baltimore Sun of this city. Baltimore has business plans and undertakings involving an expenditure of \$230,000,000, to which the merchants and property-owners contribute \$120,000,000, the people \$50,000,000 and the corporations about \$10,000,000. Of the \$258 lots burned over by its fire of two years ago, building permits covering \$20 have been issued. As in the case of the Chicago fire of 1871 and of Boston's in 1872, the valuation of the burned district is increased largely in Baltimire, the gain being put at fully \$100,000,000.