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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1906.

CONJECTURAL POLITICS.

There can be small reason to doubt that William Jennings Bryan will be the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1908. And he may be elected. His party will unite upon him, for the sec tion that controlled it in 1896 and again in 1000 will not be so fatuous as to call again for debasement of the money of the country through free coinage of eliver. The party has been trying to forget that folly ever since. Yet the platform of 1908 may contain some astounding proposition of gross error or obstinate fallacy, which will destroy the hope of peace and unity in the party and give the signal for another defeat.

The clamor for Bryan is rising now, and there is effort in many parts of the country to manufacture enthu in his behalf. But it may be prema ture; for it is difficult to keep up effort of this kind for two years and more Enthusiasm, to be kept sweet and sparkling, should not be exposed too long to the air. It is likely to grow flat and stale. Yet undoubtedly the Democratic party will enter upon its next campaign with more spirit than it has had since 1896. It will make strong efforts to carry the House of Representatives this Fall, with some chance of success. Unquestionably it will make a heavy reduction of the Republican majority in that body.

But the Republicans have time yet to make a good deal of campaign material for themselves. Investigation of the trusts and prosecution of trust abuses are proceeding with a vigor that could not be exceeded under any President. On this subject the Republicans will have a record by 1908. Probably the main assault of the Bryan party will be made on the present tariff, by which the Republicans seem disposed to stand without flinching, the majority if not wholly satisfied with it, would prefer to let it stand as it is, rather than trust tariff-making to the Demo cratic party. We think this an error of judgment; for though the country has a lively recollection of the last Democratic tariff bill, which was so had that President Cleveland denounce it and refused to sign it, and though it keenly remembers the effect of this lopsided and unjust measure on the cour try, yet to "stand pat" and uphold the Republican party would mean that there never should be any tariff changes. It is a mistake to suppose

the country would stand for tha The Oregonian believes the Republican party will go into the elections of this year, and of 1908, at a disadvantage, on this question. It ought not to do so, but it probably will. Speaker Cannon's statement that if the country wanted the tariff changed it would have opportunity to call the Democratic party to the work was an almost conemptuous declaration that the Repub lican party would do nothing about it. Beyond doubt the sentiment for protection is strong throughout the country; but it will not much longer ac cept the dictum that the tariff must stand as it is, without change. Even Democratic protectionists, the most extreme among them, will vote their party ticket for victory, and then rely influential persons and interests within their own party for protection at Washington, as in Cleveland's time. They will have the co-operation in the elections of Republicans here and there throughout the country, who want the tariff modified to meet their own personal views and local interests. It will be a combination dangerous to the Republican party.

CHEAP BUILDINGS A MENACE. Cheap buildings were San Francisco's The lesson is wholesome for

every city in the land. The bigotry of architects," writes George J. Wellington, fire protective and electrical engineer, in a report to the London Fire Prevention Committee, "the cupidity of contractors and the penuriousness of owners have laid the metropolis of the Pacific low. The work of intelligent architects came to just sufficient lead to avert trouble naught, against the creations of incompetent ones. The owners of wellconstructed buildings were burned out by their criminally careless neighbors."

Buildings have been put up in every city, including Portland, on plans that would yield the biggest possible return on the investment and not for considerations of safety or permanence of the structures. Cheap materials and light and filmsy supports and frames have made structures so fragile that even a light quake will tumble them down and bring their inflammable contents in contact with fire. Flames start in numerous ways in a shakeup like that at San Francisco. In drug stores. the breaking of receptacles releases fiery chemicals, including phosphorus. Brick chimneys topple over, and oil lamps and stoves overturn, thus releasfire in combustible matter. Elec-

tion of automatic devices.

menace of careless building. Mr. Wel- | would gain much headway.

ington writes: Unprotected openings of brick buildings, improperly hung and uncared for metal-clad shutters, ineffective rolling and ordinary iron shutters, were all conspicuous by their weaknesses. Exposed sides of hollow tills fire-proofine, again cracked away concealed pipping again forced fire-proofing away from steel members, that it was intended to protect; metal lath and plaster partitions again failed and unprotected steel was again warped and distorted, permitting floors to fail. Tail brick buildings of joisted interiors radiated heat, followed by fire, to wooden cornices and window frames.

Castlron columns stood the test, because Unprotected openings of brick buildings, in

here was no water to crack them. Store-counts disintegrated and fireproof buildings are left in theroughly damaged condition by left inflammable contents. Fire walls Castiron columns stood the test because teir inflammable contents. Fire walls, surf their wooden supports.

Close scrutiny of building processes s the dread of insurance companies Negligence and disregard of the public safety, by architects, contractors and owners will not be tolerated much longer. There will be more stringent aws and more rigid enforcement. ome European countries the precauions are so strict that owners are punished even for fires that escape from their buildings.

VANITY AND VEXATION.

With bones of many a political hero bleaching on the wastes, eight counties 'dry," and the ballot denied to women, ruly there is vanity and vexation of spirit.

How soon again will a resonant voice in Clackamas speak up to befriend the poor and needy and to curb the designs of Portland plutocrats at Salem? The cry of the wolf echoes through the vild, and the vampire stalks abroad. Meanwhile the tumbling waters of Williamette Falls keep on tumbling, and the men whom Clackamas has lifted to power, yea to United States Senarships-theirs is the glassy eye.

Do Ike and Jack now like Jonathan better? Have Joe Whitney, Charles Carey, Frank Kiernan and Charles Rumelin joined the ranks of those that perish from the tender mercies of the wicked? Have Bill Furnish, Sanderson Reed, Jim Stott and James Withycombe got the company of other noble Has Beens? Alaska feeds Cader Powell, so that one erstwhile patriot need not hunger yet awhile, and Charley Burckhart has gone to making a living for himself, but has not oblivion all but buried the eminent in Lane and Mult-nomah, who used to rule the Legisature? Where are the King of the Rogue, the Duke of the Dalles, Steve of Pendleton, Johnny of Baker, the Cincinnatus of Marion, Joe of Multomah, Binger on the Rhine and Newt? Has glory come to anybody but Mr. U'Ren? Does the Federal brigade know Jonathan, or will it now be solicitous for his welfare? And will Senator Fulton and Jonathan have

But what's the use of worrying? The clams down at Clatsop will be just as happy, three years hence, as now, though they fret not. In the words of the popular song; And the world goes on just the same,
And the Problem is to find the one to blame,
And it sin't much sense in whining
When you're forced to give up dining,
And the world goes on.

UNIVERSAL PEACE POSTPONED. Symptoms of nervousness in the movements of the dove of peace may well be pardoned as the bird hovers over the strongholds of the European powers and listens to the prattle about universal peace. A London dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian announced the mobilization off the Irish Coast of 325 British war vessels with 63,000 men, the greatest fighting force of men and ships that has ever been assembled. Of course, the goodly men who vote war budgets and arrange for these spectacular sea parades regard them as a necessity in the enforcement of their universal peace pelicy. merely wish to show to the world that Old England still insists on peace "if When a she has to fight for it." mathematical calculation reveals the big fleet, we are reminded of the prediction that the cost of war some day will be so great that nations canno

The Germans take careful note of Dreadnaught will be able to meet and lefeat any three battleships which now fly the flag of the Kaiser. The 700,000 members of the German Naval League immediately demand the construction of a mightier battleship than the Dreadnaught. The expenditures on the German navy last year were \$57,000,000, and it is almost a certainty that the amount will be increased this year.

The outspoken Germans explain that these phenomenal increases' in naval strength are solely due to the remarkable increase in merchant marine and foreign trade, the assumption being that a few new warships are needed every year properly to protect and at-tend to over-sea traffic. Great Britain having for centuries ruled the seas and powers, quietly meets each move of he Germans and, in the words of the poker player, "raises back" with another "stack" of warships.

But despite all these exhibitions of naval strength and mutterings whenever conflict of interests seems imminent, no one believes that Germany or Great Britain is desirous of war. matter how serious a dispute may arise between the two countries, Germany will not attack England until pretty certain of winning the fight. England, with a keen knowledge of this fact, accordingly makes steady additions to its fleet of warships and thus keeps To a considerable degree it may be feared that this is the dominating fator in shaping England's policy, while and remorseful day" had "dropped into jealousy might seem to be the con- the bosom of the sea." Niagara may trolling motive behind Germany's liberal policy toward her naval equip-

When the first Hague conference tackled the subject of universal peace, it began with the question of limitaion of armaments, but soon discovered that to be a case of the cart before the horse. At the coming Hague conference this phase of the peace plan has been omitted from the list of questions to be discussed. Until there can be a settlement of the many great questions in which the powers of the world are interested, all will remain armed for the purpose of forcing their neighbors to keep the peace. If the is as strong. We are told that if all reported alliance between Great Britain, the water of Niagara were used it

ion of automatic devices.

| conquer these three big powers would large quantities at \$15 per horse-power a year. or \$35 per horse-power a year. main were repetitions of those at Balti- of territorial difficulties could then be less than it is possible to obtain it more and other burned cities. They followed by disarmament and retrenchdemonstrated anew the inefficiency of ment, although many years would Thus the complete utilisation of Nimany supposed safeguards and the clapse before a movement of this kind agara's power would mean a saving

WORTHLESS CROP REPORTS.

ment such large sum of money, they are a Godsend to the men who like to see the market in a hysterical condition, regardless of what causes the hysterics. Judging by the weather reports of the past fortnight, today's report on the wheat crop should be of by city officers is, a necessary precau-tion, especially in congested centers. The conflagration hazard in great cities and wonderful manner in which these reports are made up, it will probably be bearish, in spite of the weather con ditions. It is this tendency to "freakl-ness" in the Government reports that has cast discredit on the report efforts of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Nearly three years have passed since he system was exposed by the sensational escapade of Statistician Holmes and his chief, John Hyde. A very clear case was made out again Holmes in which it was shown that his juggling with figures had netted large fortunes to the select coterie of gamblers who rigged the market to suit their own ends, after they had secured advance information regarding the Government figures. It was also shown that Chief Statistician Hyde ignored facts whenever their employment in any way con-flicted with his own ideas regarding the manufacture of the figures that were put forth at such a heavy expense. Hyde, who had never been naturalized, fled to England and has remained there, but Holmes, despite the threats made against him, is still a free man, his immunity from prosecution said to be due to the fear of disclosures which he would make, bringing the entire service into disrepute.

The Senate a few days ago asked for the Keep report on crop statistics. Its publication has awakened interest this sadly mismanaged branch of the Government service. This report places Secretary Wilson in a very unfavorable light, proving as it does that he was fully cognizant of some of the most glaring of the errors and abuses, and yet made no attempt to correct them. It insists that great improvements are necessary in making up the cotton statistics and that the reports on cereals and livestock ought to be abol-ished unless they can be made better. It states that the agricultural figures of the census of 1900 were substantially correct, while those used by the Bureau of Statistics were incorrect, and that Statistician Hyde made but slight effort to have his figures conform with those of the Census Bureau. As the pportunity to use these census figures connection with those of the Bureau of Statistics has passed, and it will be four years before another census shall be taken, we shall be obliged to drift along for another four years with any kind of statistics which can be cooked up by the imperfect methods that placed the Holmes-Hyde regime in bad

dor with the public, Government reports on the cereal rops of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have been notoriously incorrect. For this reason the abolishment of the crop reporting branch of the Agricultural Department, until the next census gives it a new start, would not be halled as

THE UTILITIES AND THE MORALITIES. Can Niagara be saved? And should Niagara be saved? From one standpoint we should say, unhesitatingly, yes. But from a long and all-round view of it-what?

No need to say that Niagara presents a scene of majestic beauty and grandeur. But man is the only thing in this world, because man is the only creature that has consciousness and sensibility, to appreciate Niagara, or anything else. The question then is whether it will be enormous cost of the maneuvers of this best for man, in the long run, to keep Niagara to look at, or use the energy of Niagara for light, heat and power; for travel and transportation; for development and support of the growing comforts and conveniences of civilized life. the statement that Great Britain's Of course there is sublimity in Niagara. The Indian who couldn't do anything with Niagara had that sense too. But the Indian, in the presence of the stupendous phenomena of Nature, amount ed to nothing. It is the business of developed man to turn Nature to account and make the elements serve him. It is the history of the progress

Should we like to look on Niagara forever-and be native Indians? But in his progress from primitive conditions, has a right to make the best use of Niagara he can. Niagara, though pot immoral, is absolutely un-moral. It has no consciousness, no sensibility; yet man may convert its energy into the uses of consciousness and sensibility; and why shouldn't he? stood at the head of the list of sea If "sentiment" is our object, we shall get more sentiment this way than the other. The tourist who travels to "see the sights" usually takes the guideook view. Interest centers in man and in his works. What did Niagara ever do for the Iroquois? Or what can Niagara do for the common tourist, compared with what modern science and industry can make Niagara do for

the benefit of mankind? Niagara is convertible not only into an industrial but moral power. may light the roads and streets; and light itself is the greatest moral force in the world. Immorality and wrong can stand in the presence of light. Before the mutineers on the ship n mid-ocean could attempt their plans they waited till "the gaudy, blabbling warm and light all the schools and churches and libraries within the reach of its currents. It may chase crime off the streets. It may move people by tens of thousands, speedily, from one locality to another. It may light the cottage and boll the pot. saving labor to the housewife and contribut to the cleanliness and comfort of the home, and with reduction of expense,expense of labor, of spirit, of money Why then should not Niagara, and every other energy in the world, turned thus to industrial, social, moral

and aconomic uses? On the material side the argumen tricity at San Francisco is not believed France and Russia is perfected, it would produce about 3,500,000 horse-to have let loose the conflagration, should afford some hope of reduction in power, To generate the same amount

owing to the immediate disability of the naval and land equipment now of power by steam would require 50, power stations, the cutting out of maintained for war purposes. The task 000,000 tons of coal a year. Niagara of building a navy large enough to power can be generated and sold in

to the industries affected of \$122,500,000 a year in cost of power, and a saving to the country's coal supply of a possible consumption of 50,000,000 tons year. To prohibit the development of Niagara's power would have the same effect as the maintenance of a con-flagration in which as much as 50,000,-000 tons of coal a year might be con-sumed. And the coal thus consumed can never be replaced. It is permanently abstracted from the Nation's reasury of natural wealth.

Coal, therefore, that could be used elsewhere will be saved by use of Niagara. Coal is not inexhaustible. The needs of the human race require conservation of it, as far as possible. Time probably will come—since Niagara is the greatest physical energy in the world-when the territory within two hundred miles of Niagara will be the most densely inhabited district on the globe. An equal amount of energyperhaps greater-is created by the Coumbia River and its tributaries; with the additional advantage that it is dispersed over a region of 200,000 square miles, and may be used at places innumerable. And it will be. Let not those be sneered at who talk of substituting "utility" for "grandeur." where can grandeur, or utility, or both, be served to better purpose or used for better purpose than in service of man and bringing out what there is in himin him who alone has conception of stillty and grandeur, and to whom

alone the words have a meaning? When we consider what may be done with our waterfalls, we shall conclude that it isn't worth while to save the scenic effects for tourists and sight-seers. These forces may be converted to a moral purpose far more noble and glorious. For, everything that minis-ters to human comfort, that promotes ndustry, that helps the progress of the race, is a moral gain. Energy, connto light and power for use of man, means regeneration of the world.

Williamette Falls and Snoqualmie Falls are not so "scenic" as they once were; but they have been converted from un-moral to moral uses, with prodigious advantage. The world has but just begun this business. In this, what part of the world more fortunate than our Pacific Northwest States?

The world is fit to live in only as it is modified by human agency. It is the business of man to control the forces of Nature, within his limits-and the limits have not yet been set; and to turn these forces to his own industrial and moral uses. Portland occupies ground once covered by an impenetrable and useless forest. The lands nce flooded by beaver dams produce our best vegetables and fruits; and if we preserve Castle Rock on the Columbia it will be only because just as good rock in abundance and at no higher cost may be had elsewhere.

Those keen and vigilant servants of he public, who guard the National Treasury from their seats in the United States Senate, are much disturbed over an alleged "graft" in connection with he payment of \$1,500,000 to the Colville Indians, for the reservation lands. Set tlers desirous of opening up the country and developing the rich lands, have, with the aid of some of the Inlans, been endeavoring for more than the reservation. Desnairing at the dilatory tactics employed by the Senate n doing anything for them, they have thing is certain, however-if the Senate would be a little more prompt in attending to such important public matters, there would be less necessity for employing lawyers and lobbyists to

President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, says he is sending 180 new locomotives out West to assist in handling the immense amount of business along the line of his road. Mr. Harriman is having something like fifty locomotives and cars constructed to relieve the strain on his present equipment. With all of this new rolling stock available, there should be less complaint of car shortage, although the traffic to be handled by these roads growing more rapidly than ever before. It is not alone the railroad traffic that is growing, for Portland today has nore shipping than ever before in its history. Headed for its docks, to load wheat, flour, lumber and other commodities, is an endless procession of ships and steamers, strung along all the way from Liverpool down the Atlantic and round the Horn and from Colombo through the China seas and across the Pacific to Portland. There are lively times ahead for the ports, where the railroads reach tidewater on the Pacific.

From the miocene of the Orego posst Dr. Thomas Condon has recovered the skull of a fossil pinniped-a maine animal of the seal family-which presents certain features not hitherto lescribed. He gives an account in a bulletin of the University of Oregon. Dr. Condon seems to hold the theory of the origin of pinnipeds from certain types of terrestrial carnivora. It is contrary to the theory that all life on the earth had its origin in the sea, and that land animals, man included, were developed from older types by varia-

Of course now there's nothing but the appearance of things to prevent a non-partisan from being the Democratic candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States, And yet perhaps the Democratic party might not want a non-partisan candidate.

Senator Smoot is a Mormon. But there is difficulty in turning a man out of the Senate for his religious opinions. Who shall say that Smoot's eligious opinions are more absurd than those of others?

What is all this stuff about denatured alcohol? The man denatured, or disnatured, by alcohol is the troublesome

The man who is a non-partisan is expected to vote the Democratic ticket.

Now for deep harbors, railroad regulation, honest government and-garden

GEOGRAPHY OF WORD "LIAR." Means Trouble in Texas and Death o

Drinks in Kentucky. Various Dispatches in N. Y. World. Houston.-In Texas the epithet Har" is an invitation for trouble. When used by one Southern gentleman to another deliberately, it is with the understanding that it is a direct thrust at his manhood, and calls for a fight or a foot race. To overlook the epithet ndicates either guilt or cowardice, and with a silent acceptance of either all right to be called a gentleman is for feited. An immediate apology is de-manded otherwise the resort is to pisfeited. tols, either upon the spot, if both happen to be armed, or afterward. Frequently apologies are forced at a revolver's point apologies are forced at a revolver's point.

Louisville—The lie in Kentucky means death or the drinks. Generally speaking, it means a fight, and for any man to "swallow the lie" hurled at him means that his streak of yellow is so broad and long as to make him contemptible in the eyes of his fellow-men.

Atlanta in Georgia the "lie direct" is

Atlanta.-In Georgia the "lie direct" h considered an affront involving the honor of a gentleman. In the old duelling days many notable encounters resulted from many notable encounters resulted from the use of this epithet. It is generally considered that a man who will "take a lie" will not resent any other insult. Though not provided by law, it is the general course of procedure in court to regard the "lie" as the first blow. This has been the turning point on which many men accused of murder have got off with light sentences where the "lie" was passed, blows followed, and finally the man who was denounced killed the giver of the epithet. of the epithet. Columbus-Gentlemen may be said to

have abandoned the use of the word "liar" in Ohio for two reasons—it is not gentlemanly and it is not safe.

Charleston—the word "liar" as applied by one gentleman to another in South Carolina has meant a fight in many in-stances. With both parties present, the

carolina has meant a fight in many managers. With both parties present, the scrap is due on the spot.

Milwaukee-Leading lawyers says that "liar" means in Wisconsin that a person is telling a falsehood and is doing it deliberately and intentionally. They hold that Wisconsin is not far enough West to make such a remark a cause for shooting.

COMMENT ON OREGON ELECTION.

Which Democrats Don't Reciprocate. Olympian.

Republicans have a peculiar habit, it seems, of electing Democratic Mayors and how and then a Democratic Governor.

How a Name Sounds Abroad. Hoguiam Washingtonian, Oregon had a fierce time wrestling with the name of its Republican candidate for Governor-Withycombe being evidently

cumbersome for some of the voters Bosses No Longer Ruled. Castle Rock (Wash.) Advocate. The most righteous thing the people of Oregon did last Monday was to elect

Hon. Willis S. Duniway to the office of State Printer. Through the machina-tions of the iniquitous Mitchell-Mathews

ring he has been kept out of the place heretofore, but at last he has reached the goal he desired and so richly deserves. Miller Helped Miller. Salem Journal.

Milit Miller's Republican friends voted for Frank Miller for Joint Senator. Frank

for Frank Miller for Joint Schator, Frank
Miller's Republican friends voted for Milt
Miller for Senator. That shut out Byrd
and Wright, electing the two Millers
Senators for Linn.
That is practical politics, and as Dr.
Byrd is not a practical politician he will
not go to the Oregon Senate as Joint
Senator, and George W, Wright will not
go as Senator.

Superior Merit of Bourne.

Eugene Journal.

Bourne will make a good Senator for Oregon, one of the best, and we believe the very best Oregon has ever had, notwithstanding all the lies that were put lished about him. And "every statement No. 1 member of the Legislature, Demoin doing anything for them, they have crat as well as Republican, must vote from time to time employed lawyers for him." But will they? Not if the old to hasten matters. It is in the large party hacks and grafters, who have lived on party names and official crumbs and yers that the thrifty Senate scents stealings all their lives, can prevent it lying, fraud, bribery or any other form of deviltry. He is not good enough to represent them, say the modern Pharistate whether these lawyers' claims represent them, say the modern Phartare legal and collectable or not. One sees, while not one of the gang is fit to

Chicago Inter Ocean.
There is little doubt that in 1908 Mr.
Bryan will still lead the Democracy,
probably as its candidate. Therefore the
practical problem for the Republican
party is likely to be "How to beat

Evidently he cannot be beaten by trying to be more radical than he is. None is more expert than he to trim his sails to all the new winds of doctrine.

to all the new winds of doctrine.

Evidently he cannot be beaten by being just as radical. He would still be "the original Jacobs." and no public personality of the day is more winning than his. Evidently he cannot be beaten by merely going half way with him. Recent experiments on that line have strengthened him and weakened Republicanism. Furthermore, such a policy would not conciliate those who wish to go all the way with him and would allenate those who with him and would allenate those who will not go with him at all.

What, then, remains for the Republican party to do? Simply to stand fast in

its historic position—to refuse to be stam-peded into either radicalism or reaction— to stand fast for the interests of all the the American people, and especially for the material welfare of the Nation.

Youth's Compan

Readers of the Companion in the West re doubtiess aware that a majority of the engineers engaged on the Panama Canal have been taken from the Middle West. The president of an Eastern tech-incal school recently called the attention of his students to this choice of Westerners, and told them that it was because the Westerners are not so much concerned as the Easterners about their health and other matters of personal convenience The young man who declines to undertake work that offers because, perchance, it may be a little unpleasant, will always be outstripped by the man who overlooks unpleasantnesses in his eagerness to accomplish results.

Senator Aldrich's Laugh Stopped. New York Times.

Senator Rayner, fresh from the court-room, and not yet used to the Senate has difficulty sometimes in remembering where he is, and frequently gays, "May it please the court," instead of "Mr President." Friday, in the course of his vehemen

attack on executive interference, he said:
"May it please the court," and the Republican Senators laughed loud and long. "I ought to explain that I was not addressing the Senator from Rhode Island," said Rayner, when he could be heard. Then the Democratic Senators laughed loud and long, and Mr. Aldrich's laugh stopped in the middle.

Their Deeds Told on Bronze Tablets

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
A committee headed by Joseph H.
Choate has been formed in New York to erect bronze tablets on the bulldings in that city in which William Lloyd Garrison and Henry George died. The com-mittee has limited the maximum amount of a single subscription to \$10. The house which Garrison died, May 24, 1879, is in which dearrison deed, any 24, 130, 18
still standing on the southeast corner of
Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue,
New York. Henry George died October 29,
1897, in the Union Square Hotel, which was
his headquarters during his last campaign for the Mayoralty.

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Suffering For the "Legit." Cor. Vancouver Columbian.

If "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or some other sood play would come to Battle Ground once in awhile it would be well patron-

Yambill Point of View.

Newberg Enterprise.

In spite of the doctors, we believe that the strawberry does not run as many people crazy as does the lovely "peach" n a white shirtwaist.

Evolution in Columbia County.

St. Helens Mist. We must have a mill of some kind, and ince the gin mills are compelled to close their doors next month we trust some one will be good enough to build a saw-

Abreast of the Times.

Leland Cor. Grants Pass Courier.
People are turning their attention to fine stock. There was a time that anything in the shape of a horse or a cowwas all right, but now nothing but fine stock goes.

Plagiarizing Noah

Walla Walla Argus.
"I wish le would stop raining," is a current expression, and Brother Goodell, nstead of reaching for an ax, takes a fresh pull at his pipe and solemnly avers, "D-n it, so do I!"

Yambill Tree, of Course.

Sheridan New Sun. A. N. Fanning brought to our office ast Monday a limb of a prune tree 16 uches long that contained 60 prunes. This indicates that the prune crop on Mr. Fan-ning's farm at least will be a whopper.

Ploncer Woman.

Eugene Guard. Wednesday was the 25th anniversary of the death of Mary Skinner-Packard, the ioneer woman of Eugene, the first white woman to make a permanent home in Lane County. It was she who named Eugene, giving the town her husband's first name. She was il years of age when she came here and 65 when she died.

"George" Doesn't "Saw Wood."

Ashland Tidings.
George Chamberlain, the sawmill man, it is reported, will soon begin the erection of a hotel building in Talent. The first report was that it was Governor Chamberlain who was promoting the enterprise in anticipation of retirement from office, but it later turned out to be his Talent namesake who is to help make Talent

Something to Be Thankful For.

Walla Walla Statesman.
One result of the recent heavy storm was to convert several acres of almost worthless land at Milton into valuable property by depositing large quantities f soil upon it. It was formerly thickly covered with rocks, which made it worth-less for cultivation, but when the storms had abated there was a thick stratum of

Proof Triumphant.

alluvial soil upon it,

McMinnville News Reporter, There was a sort of a cow on exhibition at the circus Monday, who also took part in the parade, whose horns were loose and she could "wiggle" them. Last win-ter this paper said Am Shadden had a cow that could wiggle her horns, and there were some people who scoffed at the idea. The cow at the circus proves that a cow can enjoy that rare accom-

Getting Rich in Oregon,

Gervals Star. A young man two years ago started with three head of well-bred Cotswold ewes. One year from the three ewes and six yearlings he received 90 pounds of wool and sold the same at 27 cents, or \$24.30, and also sold the three yearlings.

Have I not heard amid life's stormy din The voice of bland entreaty entering in. When, midst my selfish aims of power and fame.

The mournful sighing of the captive came, The mournful sighing of the captive came. for \$3 each, making a total of \$33.30. This year he has wool from the ten head of sheep which sold at 23 cents, or \$29.60, besides selling a yearling ram for \$10. He still has 10 old and six Spring and four Spring rams left, or a total of 20 head. Who says farmers must grow wheat?

WITH THE OLD FOLKS.

Bickleton News.

Sam McCrillis was in from Jersey Friday. He is 78 years old, a good talker and can tell you some good stories and tell them well.

Grandpa Ambers Thornburg was the oldest voter in Forest Grove and proba-bly the oldest in the county to cast his ballot. He is 94 years old and has been voting for 72 years, and votes the straight Republican ticket every time.

Hllisboro Argus. Mrs. Mary Bird, who was born in Ore-gon, in 1839, was in town from North Pialns Monday. She is one of the few naining pioneers of that date in the

Ashland Record.

Uncle John Satterfield was up from Rock Point last Tuesday. He is one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the valley and used to shoe the stage horses in the early days. He sold a piece of property some years ago and hopes by managing carefully to have enough to carry him through his remaining years. He will be 34 years old next July 4.

Cottage Grove Western Oregon, James Kerr, of Wildwood, this county, was a most welcome caller this week. Mr Kerr immigrated to Oregon about M years ago and has lived in this neighbornood since, engaging in mining and farm ing. He is now nearing the 70-year date, but hardly considers himself an old man, since he has older brothers, one having reached and passed his \$2nd birthday. His father, Manasse Kerr, is 105 years old and enjoying robust health. Manasse came to Oregon with his son James 23 years ago and fived here until five years since, when he returned to Pennsylvania.

Miss Stenographer, Would You? George's Weekly. The chief was cross that morning and was venting his wrath on the pretty

oung lady who manipulated the type-"Everything is in confusion on my desk," he said testily. "It always is." "You insist that you don't want any-thing disturbed there?" she responded

"Well. I don't wish my papers disturbed, but I don't want this sheet of postage stamps left there." "Where shall I put them?" she inquired lemurely as she took them up.
"Don't ask so many questions," he mapped, "put them anywhere out of my

"Very well, sir," she cooed, as softly As a dove.

And licking them with her pretty red tongue she stuck the sheet on his bald head and walked out to seek a new

Good Boys Who Are Unwhipped. Quaker in New York World. I sympathize with those owners of property and caretakes who object to children.

find most of the children disorderly, saucy and destructive.
In the house where I live, in which there

are 14 families, there are, however, two boys who are obedient, are not disorderly nor sauce: who not only go messages for their own mother cheerfully, but often for the neighbors, refusing any money offered, when their own children could not be persunded to go.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

An unpublished poem by John Greenisaf Whittler. (During Whittler's residence in Philadel-

phia, 1838-1840, a young lady friend, of that city, herself the writer of pleasing verse, Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, began a manu-script collection of his poems, including literally everything he had published at that ime. This collection also included many portive and satirical verses, never pubsportive and satirioal verses, never published, but circulated among his friends. She was helped in securing his earliest work, his boyish poems, by Mr. Whittier's sister. Elizabeth, who spent some months in Philadelphia, while he was editing the Pennsylvania Freeman. While the collection was making Whittier was not aware of it, and gave no help. He was naturally annoyed when a handsomely bound volume of neat manuscript was handed him with a request that he would write a preface for it. He had hoped that the 'valu dreams and follies of his early times' had been consigned to oblivion, and did not relish the raising of their ghosts while did not relish the raising of their ghosts while he was engaged in serious work. But as it was in manuscript only, and for the perusal of intimate friends, he consented to furnish the desired preface, with the result given below. The lines have a value as showing the attitude of the poet in middle life toward the less unselfish ambitions of his youth. The unique volume referred to, with its inreduction in Whittier's handwriting, is now in the possession of Miss Nicholson's relatives, -S. T. Pickard.)

Sins of my luckless boyhood! Ghoets of rhymest

Vain dreams and follies of my early times! Pruits of brief respite from the student's lore, r conned at intervals of labor o'er When stretched at ease where caken shad-

ows lay, And the stream winded at my feet away; The unconscious ox that panted at my side, The dog that fondly his young master eyed, And, on the boughs above, the forest bird Alone rude snatches of their measure heard or uttered when the world's enchantment first On dazzled eye or kindling spirit burst; When flattery's voice in woman's gentlest tone

Woke thoughts and feelings heretofore unknown; When halls where wealth and beauty, wit and

And taste refined, and eloquence and worth Felt and diffused the intellect's high joy, Opened to welcome even a rustic boy; Or where ambition's lip of flame and fear Burned like the Tempter's at my listening ear, And a proud spirit, hidden deep and long, Rose up for strife, stern, resolute and strong, Conscious of power, and proudly looking up To the high places of the land with hope.

The idle dreams of the enthusiast boy, Imagination's serrow and its joy-Woes upon paper, misery in reams, Distress in albums, and despair in dreams-The dim world of the ideal-all the vain And shadowy tribulation of the brain-The Berkleylam of Poetry, which sees The real a dream, and dreams realiti Thoughts born of feelings now discwned and

spurned, Breathings of hopes for which my spirit yearnedl look upon ye with no kindly gaze-Ye frail mementoes of my boyish days! love not now, with manhood's soberer eye

To read the lesson of your vanity.

Record of time misspent, of mind abused. Of God-given powers in folly's service used! Oh, for the power to dedicate anew Heart, soul and spirit to the right and true-To affer up on Duty's holy shrine The morning incense of a heart like mine But vain the wish! Let the time past suffice For idle thoughts and worse than vanities. Thy will, oh Father! hath it not been shown?

Thy gentle teachings, have they not been known?

And a proud heart thru all its triple steel Melted at others' woe, and learned to feel? Oh, for Thine aid to bend anew the knee And turn my spirit wholly unto Thee; To give up all-nay, cease to claim as mine

In pride of heart, powers which alone are Thine; To Thee the abused and wasted gifts restore,

Nor dare abuse Thy holy bounty more! And thou, whose partial hand hath kindly These frall and wayside offerings of a triend-Who, cold and calm in outward seeming, yet

Hath never learned a kindness to forget-Thou unto whom is given that gift of mind Which, pure itself, delighteth still to find Beauty in all things, anxious to make known Another's gifts, while careless of thine own-Forgive me, if in gazing coolly now, With manhood's cautious eye and thought

worn brow. Even with a grateful sense of secret gladness, There blends the shadow of regretful sadness. -Independent.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1840. Mixed Wives.

Harper's Weekly.
In the early part of the last century there lived in an old New England town a Mr. Church, who in the course of his earthly life was bereft of four wives, all carries of the same lot. earthly life was bereft of four wives, all of whom were buried in the same lot. In his old age it became necessary to remove the remains to a new cemstery. This he undertook himself, but in the process the bones became hopelessly mixed. His "New England conscience" would not allow him, under the painful circumstances, to use the original headstones, so he procured new ones, one of which bore the following inscription: "Here lies Hannah Church and probably a portion of Emily."

Another: "Sacred to the Memory of Emily Church

Another:
"Sacred to the Memory of Emily Church
who seems to be mixed with Matilda."
Then followed these lines:
"Strunger pause and drop a tear:
For Emily Church lies buried here
Mixed in some perplexing manner
With Mary, Matilda and probably Hannah."

Three Prerequisities to Long Life.

Exchange.

R. P. Peters, who soon will be \$2 years old, is a park policeman in Sloux City, Ia. Recently he visited two daughters in Philadelphia, stopping in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he was born. According to this veteran officer, "Good habits, clear conscience and hard work" 'are the three prerequisites to long life. Exchange.

The man with the muckrake is behind the imes. What he needs is a steam shovel.—Life. "Yes, you can tell my age by looking in the

"I suppose those boys," said the foreigner, "are measurgers of some sort. What do the letters W. U. T. stand for?" "Wait Until Tomorrow," replied the wise native,—Phila-

The Office Boy—Say, da bookkeeper's in love. The Messbuger—How yer know? The Office Boy—Oh, it's a cinch. When he sticks his pen in de mucliage bottle, all he does is sigh.—Puck. "How did you come to get mixed up in this aitercation?" asked the Prosecuting At-torney. "Ol didn't come to git mixed up in it." answered Pat; "Ol come to collect a

bill av foor dollars an' twinty-siven cents." _Judge. Ma Twaddles—Does the story turn out hap-pily? Fa Twaddles—I haven't any idea. Ma T.—Why, haven't you fulshed it? Pa T.— Yee, but it ends when the principal charac-

but, strange as it may appear, these two boys have been brought up in a home where the "rule of the rod" is entirely eliminated. I am inclined to think it is not the lack of the rod, but the laziness of the parents that is to blame,

"My ancestors were all soldiers. Bridget." "Indeed, were they, ma'am?" "Yes, do you know what it is to come from a farhting family. Bridget?" "Sure I do, ma'am. That's why I left my last place, ma'am."—Fonkers Statesman. tern get married.-Cleveland Leader.