## The Oregonian

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News Stand. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-sylvania avenue. PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1906.

RELATIONS WITH THE PHILIPPINES. In his speech at the recent banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers, Secretary Taft again took occasion to remind those who oppose open trade with the islands how we got them, and our consequent obliga tions. He explained once more that we didn't intend, when we began the Spanish War, to get into the Philippines. But when you enter a war you never know where you are coming out. Circumstances made us the guardians of the islands and of their people. So, as we are their guardians, we owe to them every obligation to see not only that they have government on principles of freedom, but inasmuch as freedom alone does not feed a people, we are under obligation to give them all we can for building up their prosperity.

We may get out of the islands some time, but there is no present prospec that we shall be able to do so; because the Interests we have established there, in which the interests of the islanders also included, make it impossible. We have indeed a class of person who are utterly opposed to ever having anything to do with the Philippines, but they don't tell us how to get out There can now be no probability that even a Democratic Admin letration would think of abandoning them. The longer we stay the more intimately the interests of the natives will be involved with our own; and free trade between the islands and the United States, which cannot be put off much longer-two or three years furthest-will complete the bond between them and us.

It is as easy as shallow to say w ought never to have taken over the inlands, or even to have entered them. We entered them in war, through a necessity the war created. The Span ish fleet at Manlla was a menace to our Pacific commerce and even to the ports of our Pacific states; and it was necessary for Dewey's squadron to seek and if possible destroy it. Besides, for its own refuge and supply, a station was indispensable to Dewey's squad-

At the conclusion of the war a primary consideration, both with our negotiators and the American people whom they represented, was that we could not afford to abandon the Filiplnon. Our own knowledge of the ways of Spain with insurgents in Cuba was then fresh and vivid, and we had a right to infer that her treatment of the insurgents in the Philippines would have been no better. We had the feeling so violently expressed by Tenny-

I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard, To those Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.

Besides, there never had been peace in the Philippines. The people never had had a chance. Some of the Fillpinos, indeed, who had personal ambitions didn't want us to stay: but even these desired that we should guarantee them protection against possible and even probable enemies, But of course we couldn't put the Filipinos in control, and then defend them against the other nations with whom they surely would embroil themselves; and though we didn't know then as much about the little brown brother as we know now, we knew enough about him and also about the Babel of tribes over which he aimed preside to know that we could not afford to take the responsibility for the acts of any government which the Filipinos might organize. And certainly we should have taken responsibility if we had turned over the islands to the party in Luzon which claimed them. Moreover, Germany at that time was on the scene, with a powerful squadron, which was acting in a peculiarly irritating manner; and the consideration that Germany might get the islands if we didn't effecting our decision.

Whether we shall ever leave the islands is a decision that must be left to time and to the course of events. For our own part, we regard it as quite impossible. For the longer we stay to remain. Industry, commerce, schools, courts, administration of justice, internal improvements will all become increasingly powerful agencies of cementation. But there is one condition indispensable. The trade barriers must

be wholly removed. The building ordinance, which is blamed for the refusal of Charles Sweeny to proceed with the construc tion of his great theater, has its defenders, and some of its provisions may be for the best. There is one very unjust feature in connection with the issuance of building permits, however, which cannot very well be explained away. That is the penalizing of en- Meanwhile every effort must be put

terprise by compelling the payment of forth above The Dalles. Electric lines \$1 on each \$1000 valuation of the building permit issued. By enforcement of this provision of the law, Portland falls to receive credit for more than one-third to one-half of the value of the buildings for which permits are issued. . If the makers of ordinances cannot offer some relief from this in justice, a popular subscription should be started and the amount necessary placed to the city's credit, so that permits could be issued at the actual value of the building without the builder be ing obliged to foot the bill. In Seattle it costs \$1 for a permit for a \$500,000 building. In Portland the permit would cost \$500.

OREGON DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS? Whepever the Republican Adminis tration is assailed in the House of Rep resentatives by the irrepressible and interrified Democracy, it falls usually to the lot of Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, to vindicate his party, eulogize the President, and roast the opposition. It is therefore a matter of great regret that General Grosvenor hasn't a better memory and stronger powers for ac urate observation. Last Saturday, for example, the aged and unfaltering Re publican champion had occasion in depate to refer to the late Oregon election in the following language:

There were no vengeance and retribution dalhle in the result of the election in Ore-ton the other day, when it and two Repub-icans to this body by 15,000 majority from a state that since I have been here has put Democrats to Congress. I do not think, in view of this, that we need give serious heed to the croakings of the owls of prophecy. General Grosvenor didn't know that Mr. Ellis has been elected to Congress by the largest plurality ever given to any candidate in either Oregon district: and he did not know, but he should have known, that the joint pluralities of Mr. Ellis and Mr. Hawley-16,225 and 3780 respectively-are 20,005. Which is considerably more than the Ohio orator placed them at. In the Second District he Republican plurality was more than usual; in the First District somewhat ess. But the average represents fairly the customary Republican vote in this

iny extensive croakings from the owls of Democratic prophecy. As to General Grosvenor's faulty temory: It appears from the Congressional directory that Charles Henry Grosvenor, after a varied political career, first entered the Forty-ninth Con gress from the Eleventh Ohio District The last Democratic Representative from Oregon was in Forty-sixth Congress-John Whiteaker lected in 1878. The last Democratic senator was J. H. Slater, also elected a 1878,-last until the appointment of Senator Gearin in 1905. Perhaps General Grosvenor referred to Senator Gearin, but the state didn't "send"

state for these offices. No, indeed; there

nothing in the Oregon returns on

Representative in Congress to justify

BEYOND CORPORATE CONTROL.

him, as the General implies.

The active part which Miles C. Moore f Walla Walla, has taken in the financommercial and political life of he Inland Empire admirably qualifies nim to speak intelligently on any conomic subject affecting the interests of the Pacific Northwest. For this reason his allusion to the open river in his address before the Bankers' Association is of exceptional interest and value at this time. In calling attention of the Portlanders to the blessings they enjoy, Mr. Moore said:

A fleet of steamboats, and a few hundred miles of troller lines reaching out in the ad-jacent vallers to serve as feeders, will solve the rate problem and secure to you forever the rich trade of the east-of-the-mountains country as well as that of the feetile Wil-ismette Valley. The seas are the nations free highways—rivers the arteries a common-user privilege—no roadhed to maintain, no bonds to pay and to interest charge to provide. Fortunate the city that has water transportation. No other is free from railway fortunated. nation and fallway exacare, as you all know, sometimes rbitrary and burdensome.

The early settlement of the Inland ighway from the sea to the interior. When the steamboat followed the bateaux, canoe and barge on the routes above the Cascades and Celilo, the real development of that empire of richness began. The colossal fortunes which Columbia River steamboats made for their owners were so attractive to capitalists that construction of railroads followed as a matter of course. With ncreasing transportation facilities and an attendant reduction in freight rates came increased development which has, with occasional pauses, continued to this day. Long before the business of that great region lying east of the Cascades approached its present proportions, the Northern Pacific Railroad built a road over the mountains, and, despite the enormous handicap imposed nature, succeeded in diverting considerable business from the natural route, which, following the lines of least resistance, came down the river to

The building of a line by this unnatural route was a bold piece of work, out, with all of their boldness, neither the original builders, the receivers who followed them, nor the strictly up-todate management of the present day have ever disputed the impregnable position of the Columbia River route as a maker of rates. There have been umerous reductions in the rates down the river, and they have been followed by the lines over the mountains, but the latter will rest forever under a handicap imposed by nature-a handicap that will prevent them from taking the initiative in making rates. If a war to the death should ever spring up between the lines using the mountain route and those which come down the Columbia, the latter would be showing a profit at rates which would bankthe mountain-climbing lines. Recognition of this fact is shown in onstruction of a line down the north bank of the Columbia River by the owners of the lines which now cross the Cascade Mountains at an altitude hold them, was no small factor in of many thousand feet above the level

of the Columbia River. But between the rival lines which will soon be competing for business on both sides of the Columbia still sweeps that magnificent highway, the river. Beyond the reach of corporate greed, he more the Filipinos will desire us it will remain a maker of rates which must be met by the railroads regardless of alliances and combinations among themselves. This is a heritage, the value of which can be but poorly estimated by what has been accom plished in the past. But this value is ning more thoroughly understood and appreciated as the years go by. The people of Portland and of the Inland Empire will never again permit the matter of an open river to lag. Immediate attention is needed at the mouth, and, with the money now available for jetty work, and with some dredging, the channel to the sea can undoubtedly be put in fine condition before arrival of the fall grain fleet.

branching out in all directions through the Inland Empire, and most of them do not have very far to run before they strike the Columbia or its navigable tributary, the Snake River. ceders, and, to enable these boats to make the lowest possible rates, it is necessary that the river be cleared of obstructions as far inland as it is possible to float a flat-bottomed barge

The railroads, with an increased olume of business, may, and undoubtedly will, meet the competition of the boats, and may take the bulk of the business. Even if they succeed in doemplished all that has ever been expected of it, and will remain forever the regulator of rates between the Inland Empire and the sea.

ADDICKS AND DELAWARE. The New York Sun says that in the defeat of Addicks "principle has tri-umphed, and the fair name of Delaware has been cleaneed of the stain," The New York Globe rejoices in the downfall of Addicks and the end of his iniquitous career in Delaware, and says of the successful candidate for Senator 'The best thing known about Colone Henry Du Pont is that three times he has refused to accept the Senatorship on the condition that Addicks should be his colleague. The new Senator may be a powder man interested in Gov ernment contracts, and not particularly able as a statesman, but-" It is quite obvious therefore that Du Pont will fill all Senatorial requirements. Besides, anybody is better than Addicks. Few who were interested in him and his unwearying attempt by a big conspiracy to buy up a little state will forget the picture of the unspeakable Addicks painted by his former friend, associate and partner, Mr. Tom Lawson, the national purifier:

I have yet to meet a man, woman or child the could say aught of Addicks after a contin's acquaintance other than "Don't nention him! He is the limit." Here we are a man without a heart, without a soul, and. I believe absolutely without con-science—the type of a man even his associ-ates fear is likely to bring in after their deaths queer bills against their estates as an offset to what he owes them; the type of a man whose promise is just as good as his bond, and whose bond is so near his promise as to make it absolutely immaterial to him which you take.

Addicks tried for seventeen long years to get into the Senate. Time and again it seemed as if he might succeed. Once the representatives of his merenary and corrupt machine were adnitted to the Republican National convention. Again the President of the United States was almost persuaded to aid the ambitions of the man who had set about to corrupt the entire electorate of Delaware. But there were those who could not be bought with money begulled with favors or moved by personal, political or commercial influence and the nefarious purposes of Addicks were finally defeated. There are some who are disposed to point out that the end of the Addicks reign came with the failure of his fortunes; but let that pass. There was always an unpurchas able minority in Delaware, and they have triumphed in the end.

NATURAL COMPETITION RESTRICTED. No American citizen gifted with suficient intelligence to enable him to distinguish "a hawk from a handsaw" will fall to understand the object lesson on tariff which is shown in the action of the House on purchase of Panama Canal supplies. It is a well known fact, to which we point with a pride that is hardly warranted, if we go too far into the details of the transaction, that Americans are underbidding the manufacturers of all the rest of the world on certain commodities. American steel rails, locomotives, cars, bridge material and similar products of American factories are continually being exported in great quantities to Africa, aa, Japan, Australia, Egypt and other countries, where they are sold at prices which defy the competition of the English and German bid-Empire was made possible by nature's ders. Panama, like the countries mentioned, is also a foreign country, but has entered into an agreement not to impose any duties upon supplies or material needed in construction of the canal regardless of what country they were shipped from. This in effect gives the American manufacturer the same opportunity to meet the competition of the foreigners that he now enjoys in other parts of the world, and there is should not meet this competition

But Congress, ignoring the fact that American manufacturers have no fear of losing trade in other countries, insists that all competition be eliminated the Panama Canal project be forced to stand the exactions of the American trusts. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, in explaining the monopolistic measure, is quoted as saying that "if prices are somewhat higher in the United States than in Europe, it is because of higher wages." This argument is emphatically and effectually squelched by trade statistics and rec ords which show that prices which are established in the United States arethen goods are shipped foreign-lower than those of the foreigners where wages are lower than in the United States. It would be folly to presume that if the Panama Government or any other foreign concern were building the canal, American exporters would not be perfectly willing to take their chances by submitting bids in competition with the same opponents whom they now meet and vanquish in commercial contests in other parts of the

Exemption from duties on materials o be used at Panama was granted for the purpose of reducing the cost of the great work. The project involves expenditure of such an enormous sum of noney that, through this concession alone, millions would be saved. Now Congress by the elimination of competition has more than offset all gain, that otherwise would have been made In other words, we have accepted the gift of exemption from duty and passed t on to the protected trusts, who will be permitted to charge "home market" prices for materials which are sold to the foreigners at "foreign market" prices. The provision of the act which gives the President the right to reject bids which he may regard as "extortionate or unreasonable" offers but slight hope for any economy in purchases, and places the chief executive in an awkward position. The duties of his office hardly qualify him for an expert on the price of canal material. and, as he will have no foreign bids with which to compare those submitted by the trusts in this country, if will be impossible, or at the best extremely difficult, for him to determine what a 'reasonable" price may be

The only legitimate test of reasonable prices is competition, and this is im-possible where the price of so much of the material required at Panama is fixed by a single trust or organization in the Se which is now rendered immune from plurality.

ompetition of foreign manufacturers. Twenty-eight dollars per ton is not regarded as "unreasonable or extortionate" for steel rails in this country. the same manufacturers who demand this figure from American buyers have een selling them as low as \$22 per ton to foreign buyers. The foreigner, enjoying the blessed privilege of buying where he can buy the cheapest, would certainly regard the American price which of course will be the Panama Canal price, as "unreasonable and extortionate.'

Governor Pardee and Mayor Schmitz ave made official appeal to the heads of the dilatory insurance companies which are refusing to settle with the unfortunate victims of the San Francisco fire. It is stated that, if no relief. is offered, appeal will be made to the The conduct of the "six-bit" naurance companies that are endeavoring to rob the stricken fire sufferers is so outrageous that a concerted move should be made to put them out of ousiness-not only on the Pacific Coast, from which they announce their intention of "withdrawal," but in all ther parts of the United States. blacklist containing the names of all of the thieving companies that are refusing to settle in full should be given such general circulation that they could e longer do business. A general cancellation of policies in some of these ompanies might cause the millionaire stockholders to abandon the thieving plan they are attempting to force policy-holders to accept.

The Nehalem beeswax has again been officially declared beeswax, this time by Professor Bradley, who has made a chemical analysis of the substance. The "ozorite school," as the professor erms those who insist that the sub stance is exerite and not beeswax, need ot despair, however. Ever since the first specimens were picked up on the beach there have been theorists who professed to believe that this was deposited in the form of candles with images and hieroglyphics engraved on some of the pieces. will come to the front again with denial that the stuff is beeswax, and those who would not recognize becawax when they see it and taste it may be leve them. Others will not. "Ozorite" may be found on Nehalem Beach, but eeswax is also found there, and few. if any, who have found the beeswax have ever discovered any ozorite.

Down in California the Government has instituted suits for the purpose of recovering public lands which were rocured by fraud by Benson, Hyde and others who operated extensively in California and Oregon. If suits of this kind could be made successful, there might be some hope of a measure of ustice resulting from the land fraud disclosures. The probability is, how-ever, that the thieves will not only escape punishment but will retain their plunder. Somehow or other the holders of the titles to the land will prove to be "innocent purchasers."

The entrance of Mr. Harriman's raiload to Seattle is delayed by refusal of the Union Pacific man to pay ar additional \$500,000 for the privilege of going in on a street which is not ceptable to him. Considering that Mr. Harriman paid about \$4,000,000 for \$1,000,000 worth of terminal property in eattle, it is strange that he balk at a triffe like \$500,000. And yet it must be remembered that every "good thing" has its limitations, and Seattle certainly crowded the limit when she fixed real estate prices for the newcomer

An Eastern firm engaged in the buildng of railway cars has recently placed orders for an aggregate of 50,000,000 feet of Oregon and Washington fir for use in car building. While this is an unially large order, the use of Oregon lumber for that purpose is nothing new. For a number of years Oregon mills have been shipping lumber East to be used in the manufacture of cars. For etrength and durability as compared with its weight, Oregon fir has no superior.

General Grosvenor points with pride to the great Republican victory in Oregon where the "Republican candidates got majorities of 15,000." They actually got all the way from 3000 to 47,000. You can get any kind of a Republican accordingly no logical reason why he plurality in Oregon, if you get any at But the General didn't know. Fifteen thousand seemed enough to a modest Ohio Congressman whose Republican pluralities are all in the past.

A college girl has shown her class spirit by climbing a flagpole and tearing down the banner placed there by the members of another class in the Thus is the superiority cational standards at that institution demonstrated. No girl possessing the instincts of a lady could rest in peace while that hated strip of cloth waved from the flagpole. The rag is down and the honor of the class saved.

Since Arizona and New Mexico are low to vote separately on the question of being united together for formation of a single state, we shall see whether the people really favor the union or not; or whether the opposition comes from politicians who see more chances for themselves and for each other in two states than in one

When William J. Bryan, in answer an inquiry about the place of sliver in the next contest, says "the silver question is a dead horse," the devotees f free coinage on the sacred ratio of 16 to 1 must feel an inexpressible shock. Alas for that crown of thorns and cross of gold, now scouted and derided!

That briny old sait Teller, from the great maritime State of Colorado, is eading the fight for a sea-level canal. Teller had his first great nautical experience in 1896, when he floated out of the St. Louis convention in an ocean of his own tears. Hence his expert knowledge of canals.

The President has no desire to dictate to Congress, etc., etc.; but there must be a sound meat inspection bill. A hungry nation still believes in the potency of the Big Steak.

One result of the earthquake is seen in the Coquille Herald, where an advertiser announces a "big lot of sugar and fresh groceries just in from Portland.

The vegetarians knew it all the time; but the meat-eaters never would listen. It is a great wonder that any but the vegetarians are alive.

Evidently the voters thought Mr. Mulkey entitled to more than six weeks in the Senate; so they gave him 47,000

WHERE JEFF DAVIS PLANNED. A Historic Stone Mansion Sold at

Washington, D. C. Minneapolls Tribune. What is said by experts to be the highest price ever paid for real estate in Washington, D. C., was given for the Stone manufaction on the corner of F street and Fourteenth, one of the historic houses of that city. A western capitalist gave \$50 a square foot for the 2.481 feet in the lot. The price paid is equivalent to \$5,700 a front foot. The depth of the lot is only \$5 feet.

Many stories cluster around the property, which was built 60 years ago by the late Dr. Robert K. Stone, a wealthy ashington physician of before the war times. Dr. Stone had a fine farm on the heights overlooking the city, which was then regarded as far out in the country, although the city now has gone beyond

Mrs. John A. Logan now occupies the farm house, General Logan having bought a few years before his death.
efferson Davis lived in the Stone mansion many years. It was in this house that the plans that led to the seccession of the southern states were made. The Stone house is the last residence property on F street to go before the march of business uptown as Washington grown larger. On one corner facing the grows larger. On one corner facing the house is the Ebbitt, on the diagonal corner is the New Willard, and on the west corner is the Wyatt building, the newssaper men's skyscraper. It was for this corner that a Washington capitalist made an offer to the late "Joe" Willard, the eccentric millionaire hermit, who for years lived alone across the street ad-joining the Davis hours. Meeting Wil-lard at one of his infrequent emergences from his den, the capitalist asked him if he would sell the corner lot. Willard he might.

"I will cover it over with silver dol-lars, Mr. Willard, if you will sell it," said the intending purchaser. Willard said he would take the offer under consideration. Nothing was heard from him for nearly a year, when the two again met on the street. 'How about that offer I made you for

hat corner, Mr. Willard?" asked the cap-Well, my friend," replied Willard there is one point about the offer I have wanted to have elucidated somewhat How did you propose to lay those sliver dollars on that lot-edgewise or flat?' Willard never sold the lot and his son Willard, when he inherited the property, built a handsome structure

Mr. Dooley on Socialism,

Collier's. Mr. Dooley, that philosopher whom cus-Mr. Dooley, that philosopher whom custom cannot stale, was speaking feelingly on Socialism, "What d'ye want to do?" says I. "To make all men akel," says he. "Akel to who?" says I. "If ye mane akel to me. I'm agreeable," I says. "I tire av bein' superyor to th' rest iv th' race," says I. "But," says I, "If ye mane akel to ye," says I, "I'll throuble ye to take ye'ersilf off," says I. "I shave," says I. Says ] "But suppose you did get Socialism. What would you do?" asked Mr. McKen-

Th' first thing we'd do wud be to take all th' money in th' wurruld an' throw it into th' lake." "Not my money," said Mr. McKenna.

"Yes, years and dr. Larkin. "Mine wudden't make much iv a splash," said Mr. Hennessy.
"Hush," said Mr. Larkin. "Thin we'd "Hush," said Mr. Larkin. "Thin we'd "Larkin." ye'er's an' ivrybody else's," said Mr wurruk wud ye put us at?"

asked Mr. McKenna. "Ivry man wud wurruk at what plazed "But suppose no wurruk placed him." said Mr. Dooley and Mr. McKenna at

"He'd starve" said Mr. Larkin. "He wud now," said Mr. Dooley.
"Well," said Mr. McKenna, after some thought, "I choose to feed th' swans in Lincoln Park "

Chicago to See a "Jungle" Play.

New York World. "Cattle killing on the stage will be one of the features of my play, "The Jungie," which George H. Brennan will produce in Chicago about September 1," said Up-

"The third act will make audiences sit he spectators' gallery over the killing ed and the platform on which the man with the hammer stands. You see the heads of the cattle, and afterward the the killing. During the action a folding door opens from time to time into the hog-killing room, and you see the hogs moved along on the board and hear the squests of the hundreds of pigs, pro-duced by many phonograph records of the real thing.

"The climax of the act is when Jurgis "The climax of the act is when Jurgis and Connor grapple on the edge of the platform over the pen filled with wild Texas cattle. Jurgis hurls him into the pen and you hear his screams and see the rush of the men to his assistance, while Jurgis, leaning over, curses his enemy—in Lithunian, of course."

Growing Up With the Country. The Eugene Dally Guard has added a column to the page, which allows of here meat to the egg. Oregon has some "country" newspapers.

The New Member.

Puck. He was a country Senator, and when he took the floor the floor
The eyes of follow-members slowly turned to
look him o'er;
His hair was long, his voice was loud, and
whiskers decked his chain,
His "newness" advertised itself before he

could begin.

He paused to gather dignity, with handkerchief in hand,

His movements were deliberate, but very far from "grand."

And well they knew, from former years, about what he would say. But still they couldn't smile in quite the same old way.

"I'm not a ready speaker, gentlemen," he slowly said,
'And eloquence has never yet through me its luster shed, But if you'll take my simple life, and its

brief pages scan, I think you'll agree that I have been an honest man I represent constituents in this great body And I expect to serve them faithfully from year to year." He paused in awkward silence, and stroked

his beard of gray.

same old way. It was his malden effort, and, while he strove to speak, His voice would sometimes quaver, and then again would squeak; He talked against monopoly and over-reach-Ing trusts.

They recognized in his remarks the old reformers' thrusts.

He cried against corruption, its baneful lust,

But still they couldn't smile in quite the

and then He said they should be dealt with by true and upright men.

They watched him as with fervor his form would bend and sway. But still they couldn't smile in quite the same old way.

It was the old familiar speech-they used to call it "cant."

And used to laugh within their sleeves to hear that kind of rant:

But somehow when this new man spoke, although he was uncouth. They seemed to realize that he was dealing with the truth.

Some glanced about, with furtive looks, some trembled just a bit.

For well they knew those shafts at last had found a place to hit:
They were, of course, ridiculous, these things
he tried to say.
But still they couldn't smile in quite the
same old way. PRESIDENT GRANT MOVED.

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Country Went Dry, Too.

Strawberries are being harvested and pickers have on their gumboots and hit

Make Up Deficiency July 4.

Hillsboro Argus,

The weather man at Portland reports that we are nine inches short on rainfall.

Looks as though he had lost his yard-

Umatilia Chivalry.

Echo Register.

Irving Sneider, of Pendieton, insulted oung girls and was fined its Monday. It hould have been ten gallons of tar laid

"Statement No. 1."

Eugene Register. When some people have nothing else to worry about, they wender what would become of all the buttermilk if drinking it were not a fad.

"Woman's Rights."

Oregon Tradesman. In the general lines of trade women buy

most of the goods for consumers. Get the women to come to your store, set women to approve of your place of busi-ness, your way of conducting it and your

goods, and you will have the bulk of

Ten Acres Enough.

Albany Herald,

In Oregon, and particularly in the Wil-

lamette Valley, conditions are ideal for the small farmer. Soil is fertile, climate

condition is being appreciated is demon strated by the tendency of late years to

Watch the Bristles Grow.

Astorian.

All that Astoria needs just now is a new charter, a sea wall, a mouern hotel, the common-point rate on wheat, some four mills and an elevator, a few steamship lines temperature.

lines terminating here, some more people and business to match, and a Republican Common Council. See can wait awbile for the larger things, and things harder to

Shows Proper Spirit, Anyway.

Tiliamook Herald.
The editor of the Herald has neglected

The editor of the merido has beginned the editorial department of the paper for some time past, but then we will try and not be so neglectful in the future. A hun-

dred weekly papers that come to our ex-change table weekly fall to produce one in a community of the size of Tillamook

in a community of the size that contains more of good readable news matter than the Herald. This is not "hot

Sample Oregon Crop Report.

There is too much rain for heavy vetch. The strawberry crop is very short this

ear. Hops look sickly and need more dry

Too much rain, gardens weedy and pota-

Grain is not stooling out as it generally

Some "Circulation."

St. Helens Mist.

R. H. Mitchell and family moved to Kalama on Tucsday last, where Mr. Mitchell will engage in the publication of the Kalama News. Mr. Mitchell's career in this county has been kaleidoscopic. He has conducted papers at Veronia, Rainler, St. Helens and Houlton.

St. Helens and Houlton. He is a rustler and a man of considerable ability, but he seems to think that the main purpose of

a county newspaper is to find fault will whatever is, and thereby he has missed

Biggest Chicken-House.

Corvallis Gazette,
F. L. Miller's new chicken house, prob-

ably the largest in Oregon, was completed Friday. It is located on his 30-acre chicken ranch west of town, and is about

across a field which will serve as a feed-

ing pasture for the fewls. A track is

built the full length of the house, a feed-ing car being thus pushed along with

Old Yambill Again.

The house will accommodate 2000 hers.

800 feet in length, extending

ting or carrying of for

Polk County Itemizer.

Some hop lice and aphis. Give us a little more sunshine,

loes; nearly all straight stalks

weather.

going to top,

the road to success.

of late years to

uperb and prices satisfactory.

break up large land holdings.

Albany Herald

the patches between showers.

stick

on hot

Coachman Had to Obey the Arbitrary Policeman. Washington, D. C., Dispatch in the

New York World. The recent episods at the Belasco Theater here when the President's coachman had a difficulty with the with the manager because he would not movhis carriage, although nobody was in the carriage and it was waiting some White House guests, reminded an old police sergeant of a time when he was stationed at the Baltimore & Ohlo station here.

Among his other duties be had to keep carriages from standing at the curb directly in front of the station entrance, it being necessary to keep that place clear for carrriages that were coming and going at that point.
President Grant drove to the station
to meet one of the incoming trains.
While the officer was in another place the carriage stopped in front of the station. When the officer returned he station. When the officer returned in noticed the President's rig standing there and waited for it to move along. alighted the officer supposed that the President had gone into the station,

"You know as well as I do that you mnot stand there," said the officer the President's coachman. "Do you know whose carriage this is?" was the only answer of the man

on the box. "That makes no difference. must move." But there was no move on the part of the conchiman to stir

place. "Hawkins," came a voice from side, "did you hear what that officer said?" And the head of the President of the United States was poked out of the carriage window. The carriage moved.

> THE MODERN PILLORY. New York Evening Post.

We often fail to realize how tremendous an engine of retribution the press has now become. It is the old Greek Nemesis, a thousand times more potent.
"Look at that, Pen," said Warrington,
as they passed a newspaper office in the
strand. "She never sleeps. She has her Strand. ambassadors in every quarter of the world-her couriers upon every Today we may add, "Her winged ters of vengeance in every town and ham-let." Men not yet old can remember when those who bad failed in the East through or sin could start again to the West, unknown, and make a new for themselves. John H. Mitchell went under a cloud from Pennsylvania to Oregon, and rose to be United States Senator. But the complete organization of such an institution as the Associated Press is destroying the last refuge of such offenders. The names of Gillette and Granniss are staring this morning from the first page of the San Francisco Chronicle, the Portland Oregonian, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and even the Nome Nugget. These former officers of Mutual Life sit in the stocks befor eyes of every one who can read. Literally, then, this is a time when men may begin to say to the mountains, "Fall on us," and to the hills, "Cover us." For whatever the shortcomings of district attorneys or the defects of legal process our criminals are still scourged with

Any one who lightly says that our rich lawbreakers escape scot-free has but to remember the presidents of the three big insurance companies. The most fortunate of them all is John A. McCall, who died after but a few months of intense mental suffering. James W. Alexander is wrecked in mind and body. Richard A. Mc-Curdy no longer dares to mingle with his former associates and friends. He knows that everybody who recognizes him points to him as a violator of trust, a greedy robber of widows and orphans. And Depew? No more public dinners; no more interviews in the press; no more boards of directors listening to his sallies of wit: no more orations in the Senate. Has John D. Rockefeller come through his ordeal unscathed? Let no one imagine it. The pathetic eagerness with which the Standard Oil Company has seized and circulated every utterance that might be construed as a defense of Standard Oil methods is proof enough that John D. Rockefeller's wounds are unhealed. He is aware that high-minded men and women protest that his money is tainted; and that most of his countrymen regard the huge industrial organization of which he is the head as a fitting monument to his ruthlessness and duplicity. And the meat-packers surely have not gone unwhipped. They are facing a whirlwind of wrath and denunciation; and their business is slipping from their grasp—millions of dollars each week. They cannot within a generation rebuild the shattered edifice of public confidence.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Stillious-"It's no fool job, I tell you

"I see Mr. Squab is trying to break the cank at Monte Carlo." "Huh! Don't notice

"What's the difference between vision and sight?" "See those two girls across the street?" "Yes" "Well, the pretty one I

treet?" "Yes" "Well, the pretty one I rould call a vision of loveliness, but the ther one—she's a sight."—Cleveland Plain

The Paying Teller (in Day and Night Bank, at 4 A. M.)—"But this doesn't resemble your regular signature, Mr. Klubman—"Reg'lar night signature of boy. Darn lucky I (hie) didn't have to make my marksh'"—Brooklyn Life.

The inspector asked the boys of the school

The inspector asked the boys of the school he was examining: "Can you take your warm overcoats off?" "Yes, sir," was the response. "Can the hear take his warm overcoat off?" "No, sir," "Why not?" There was slience for a while, and then a little boy spoke up: "Please, sir, because God alone knows where the buttons are."— If. James Gazette.

the bank complaining much, do you?" Philadelphia Ledger.

elphia Record.

"Then why undertake It?"-Phila-

McMinnville Telegraph-Register.
The Edison Company, of New York, has recently issued a profusely illustrated catalogue, the illustrations being caricatures by Fred Cooper, son of J. C. Cooper, of this city. Ralph A. Fenton, son of W. D. Fenton.

of Portland, has won distinction in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Dr. Fenton, like so many other great men, got his start in Yambili. He was born in Lafayette and lived in McMinnville for years.

L'Envoi.

Puck. When Earth's last scandal is printed and the forms are battered and pled. When the newest muck heap has crumbled and the oldest raker has died. We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it-

lie down for an acon or two,
Till Saint Teddy, the Master Critic, small
find us something to do.

And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit on a cloud and rall At the swing of the stars in their courses and the curve of a comet's tail-

Thomas and David and Upton, Sammle and Ion and Ray.

Ion and Ray.

Soall censure and kick and cavil, and They snall never be tired a day.

And only Saint Teddy shall praise us, and only Saint Teddy shall blams; And no one shall kick for money, and no one shall kick for fame,

But just for the joy of the kicking; and each shall be perfectly free To change and arrange Creation as he thinks that it ought to be!

"WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN-"



-From the Chicago Chronicle.