# The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

BUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(By Mall.)

(By Mall. 1.75 .60 2.50 1.50 8.50 Weekly, one year (leaved Thursday). Eunday and Weekly, one year.....

BY CARRIER. POSTAGE RATES.

tered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice stand-Class Matter. d to 60 Pages.

IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict.
Newspapers on which postage is not fully
prepaid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE, The S. C. Beckwith, Special Agency-Tork, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. ago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE.

Chicago - Auditorium Annex, Postoffice St. Paul, Minn.-N. St. Maris, Commercial Denver-Hamilton & Hendrick, 906-912 venteenth street, Pratt Book Store, 1214 freenth street; H. P. Hansen, S. Rice. Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., inth and Walnut; Sosland News Co. inth and Walnut; Sosland News Co. Minneapolis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South httd: Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and From News Co., Toma News Co., 197 Suind, O.—James Pushaw, 207 Su-

Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House, Pennavenue. ciphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket emble, A. P., 3735 Lancaster ave-

See New York City—L. Jones & Co., Aster ices: Penn News Co. The Co., Aster ices: Broadway Theater News Stand.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Walter Press.

Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourgeoth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley: Askiand News Stand; Hale News Co.,

Ogden—D. L. Boyle, W. G. Kind, 114 fifth street Bros. Union Station; in Barkaiow Bros., Union Station; h Stationery Co. Mageath Stationery Co.

Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.,
432 K street; Amoa News Co.

Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.;
Rosenfield & Hansen.

Los Angeles—B. E. Amas, manager seven

rest wagons.

San Diego—B. E. Amos.

Long Beach, Cal.—B. E. Amos.

Passdens, Cal.—A. F. Horning.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—John Prochel.

San Jose, Cal.—St. James Hotel News

Sand.
Fort Worth, Tex.—F. Robinson.
Sam Francisco—Foster & Orest, Perry
Saws Stand: Hotel St. Francis News Stand:
Parent: N. Wheatley: Fairmont Hotel
Sews Stand: Amos News Co.
Goldfield, Nev.—Laule Pollin.
Eureka, Cal.—Call-Chronicle Agency.
Norfolk, Va.—Jamestown Expasition News
Stand: Potts & Rosder: Schneider & Kaiser.
Fine Beach, Va.—W. A. Cosgrove.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1997.

# POLITICS AND ART.

What would happen to the world if averybody should act upon the princithat it is better not to resist evil? Perhaps nobody can tell with certainty, but Pennsylvania gives some pretty ealth plain indications. That com was founded by a sect which held con-sistently to the doctrine of non-resist-To them strife was among the worst of moral crimes and peace greatest of all blessings. Rather than fight they were willing to be harried by the strong and plundered by the greedy. They valued quiet above the safety of their country. They taught that he who defended himself against aggression was equally guilty with the aggressor. This sect predominated in early history of Pennsylvania, and its influence has been strong there ever colonists lay almost entirely with a confiding people like the Indians, who were unpracticed in guile and easily won by frankness and sincerity, the ave worked well in Pennsylvania. The Quaker colonists had less trouble with natives than most of the other settlers in America. The bland smile and gentle tongue of William Penn extinguished the native landempletely and with far less bloodshed than the guns of the Puritans.

when the time came for Penn syivanta to deal with the wiles of civilized iniquity the principle of non-resistance did not work so well. One does not mean to say, of course, that the conspicuous pre-eminence of Penusylvania as a happy hunting ground for the grafter can be attributed entirely effects of the belief that it is wrong to fight evil; but that belief has prevailed there, and the state is, beyond all question, more soddenly ennired in corruption than any other in the Union, not excepting New Jersey. discard them. But with Pennsyl-

spirit which Philadelphia made a year orded. It was all on account of a rise Robbery a thousand times worse did compolent city so long as it was merely nugatory victory was, after all, a mere | still sympathetic, rises eagerly to leader as soon as he could make his or of definite news of his death. peace with the bosses. Almost alone among the states of the Union, Pennsylvania has produced no uncompromising friend of the people and enemy of the grafters. The mushy-brained Pennypacker, crafty, cowardly, plausi ble, is one type of her contributions to our statesmanship; Penrose is anothe Quay, who commanded the affection ate lovalty of Pennsylvania for many years, combined the qualities of Pennypacker and Penrose. He was the per-fect fruit of the principle of non-resistance applied to public affairs. He was exemplification miraculously com plete of the sort of men whom peace at any price sets over us for rulers. Neither Pennypacker nor Penrose has e-renth the malign ability of Quay, but, working together, they have man-

Capitol at Harrisburg. The committee from mosquito bites and briar which had charge of these was under scratcher; but he was otherwise unharmed. He had grown shy and wild vertised for bids upon fractional parts in the woods, and upon being discov-of the supplies, secretly it made a rule ered attempted to crawl away and that no bids were to be considered ex-hide. But in a few days all traces of cept for the whole. This threw the his alarming experience had vanished. well with the committee, and rich was over the affair and many regarded the the harvest it reaped. No imaginable fact that the third had lived so long opportunity to pilfor was neglected. The unprotected in the woods, with nothing stealings foot up some ten or fifteen to ear but berries, as a miracle equal million dollars, while the devices by to that of bringing the dead to life. which they were effected are too ridiculous for vulgar farce.

liers, supposed to be products of the the thought that somewhere, by the pound and the firm which supfed them cheated in the weight. Matractor supplied a cheap domestic variety, for which he charged about double lng this slender meed of consolation to the price of the genuine. The profits of the contractor were something stupendous. Nothing like them has been seen even in San Francisco. In the ceiling of the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., painted paper was substituted for English oak but the rake-off was modest indeed compared with that of Pennypacker's contractor. An investigation of this peerless piece of thievery is under way Pennsylvania which is painfully bringing to light the knavery that has known all about for onths. The present Legislature being Rounie Brier Bush." dangerously tainted with the reform principle of peace at any price, the in restigating committee finds it venient to postpone its report. Judging from what we know of Pennsylvania's dstory, when the report is presented to the succeeding Legislature a resolu tion will be adopted commending the noderation of the thieves. Doubtless it counsel the people, whose cloak has already been taken, to fulfill their criptural duty and give their coat also

## JAMESTOWN AND SEATTLE.

Mr. Thomas McCusker suggests in ils letter to The Oregonian from Norfolk, Va., that the Jamestown Exposition is the "suspicion of a farce, It may be supposed that Mr. McCus ker's characterization is as mild as conditions warrant. The exposition opened under brilliant auspices. There was a stupendous naval display, There were official visitors from all over the world. It was altogether a magnifi cent inauguration of a momentous his-torical celebration. Yet the facts are that the exposition was in a woeful state of unpreparedness. It two months at least before buildings will be completed and a generally chaotic situation overcome. Besides all this, the exposition is reported to be in financial straits. They have either undertaken to do too much or have done it a year too seen. When will be in the middle of the long, ho Southern Summer, and few Northern visitors can be expected to go South town is gloomy indeed.

No small part of the success of the Lewis and Clark Exposition was due to the fact that everything was practically in readiness on the opening day, June 1, 1905. The beauty of the grounds, the obvious efficiency of th management and the symmetry and conspired to give the affair a wonderful advertisement, and from that time on the success of the Fair was never in doubt. The managers of the Alas-The managers of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle may tearn something both from Portland and from Jamestown. They have scheduled their opening for June L have 1909. They have more than two years for effective work. If they shall not be ready at that time, it will be their own fault.

### THE LOST CHILD. A sorrow that has appealed to the

best that is in the human heart for sympathy is that caused by the mysterious disappearance from his rural home, bordering upon the Delaware marshes, of Horace Marvin, the 4-yearold son of Dr. Horace Marvin; the probably by a large vote. The latter is making an honest, if not agonized search for the boy by his result of the referendum will be to very violent, effort to attain to some- father and the discovery, full six embarrass and delay the work of the thing like decency in its public affairs. weeks after the disappearance of the it has brought to the front a number child, of his body about half a mile of men of high character and energetic from his farmhouse home. The anxiety public spirit, and shows no disposition of a parent, when death in any form menaces his child, becomes distraction vania it is different. Her spasmodic when this menace comes in the form of lunges toward municipal honesty are the sudden, unexplained and inexplicaawkward. They are like the uncould be disappearance of the strong and justifiable sentiment sup-antics of a fat man who leaves his of-fice once a year to play baseball and former generation with clanging bell porting the movement. Yet the bill passed. In the end the passed in the end and sonorous voice, calling "child lost," awkward. They are like the uncouth bie disappearance of the child from tion, and undoubtedly there was who does not particularly care for the and somerous voice, calling "child lost," through the village streets The pretentious display of reform pirit which Philadelphia made a year supposed out to be comparable. or two age turned out to be something a distracted search for the little wanvery different from genuine public cir-tue. Nothing could well have been more passed, but the announcement that a of a few cents per thousand in the price town and county constabulary to eager County Grange appears disposed to of gas. It contained not a trace of un-of gas. It contained not a trace of un-selfish devotion to the general welfare. pitying neighbors lend their aid in the remedy for the abuses of log-rolling anxious quest. If perchance the child remedy for the abuses of log-rolling not stir the faintest resistance in the is found alive and unharmed, the publand excessive appropriations. lic rejoicing extends far beyond the committed upon the public and did not limits of the neighborhood; if his body visibly affect the budget of the individ-ual householder. The person who cur-ried the banner of reform to an appar-generation ago, no trace is found of the College and Normal School be settled generation ago, no trace is found of the missing one; the public, still expectant, of a peculiarly petty type who clew for years, refusing to abandon threw off all semblance of a reform hope of the wanderer's ultimate return

The astonishing endurance shown by a young child lost in the woods is a matter of pioneer record in many com-munities of the Great West. Some years ago-forty, perhaps, or more-a-little boy of 3 years wandered from his home on the Molalla, in Clackamas all the breweries of the state were co County. He was clad only in a cotton shirt, and was allured into the woods hat adjoined the pasture let by ripe athirst. On the contrary, accordblackberries. A close watch was not recent reports, the state is now in the kept upon children at their play by the busy ranchers in those days, and the child was not missed for some hours. About sunset, however, the family bestate without a bank, and all of these coming thoroughly frightened, the institutions are full of money belonging neighborhood was aroused and search to farmers. There may be a note of ing parties beat the bush for three days and nights until finally, upon the morning of the fourth day, the child was dis-covered sitting on a log picking and of the resources of the state and finds

contract to a single firm which stood The neighborhood literally went wild

which they were effected are too ridic-ulous for vulgar farce.

The artistic furnishings of the Capitol satisfactory ending, bitter and disap-The artistic furnishings of the Capitol of the Keystone State were purchased by weight. When the brutal Senator in Mary Anderson's charming play of "Pygmailon and Galatea" proposed to pay the sculptor for his statue by the ton, we all need to laugh at the absurdation, the subject of the state of the subject of the state of the subject of the state of the subject o in Pennsylvania. The bronze chande- sured, Much more distracting would be finest art of the Nation, were bought perhaps cruel environment, the child by the pound and the firm which supset at rest in the case of little nogany tables were paid for by the cu- Marvin, and to this extent the father's oic foot, the price being computed by anguish is lessened. The mystery o multiplying their length, width and the boy's sudden and complete disapheight together, so that the public paid pearance will probably never be solved for ten feet of air-to one of table. The plate-glass for mural decoration was to be of the finest French make. The con- ever it came about, followed his disappearance with little delay. So, offerthis sorely bereaved father, a sympa thetic public will follow him in thought across the continent to the place sepulture and breathe with him a sigh of relief that all is over.

Rev. John Watson, whose death is today chronicled, will be remembered wherever English literature is read, by his pen name, under which he wrote series of sketches published twelve years ago with the title Unitke Barrie he identized the persons he pictured spirit and somewhat regardless of the He peopled the gien of Drumtochty with austere, sympathetic, brave me and women in whom the spirit of hu-mor was deeply planted. In his portrayal of Scottish types he exagger ated their good qualities and made them better than they were-w exception, Dr. Weelum Maclure -with one

Here is a warrior that appeals uni versally to mankind; no writer, living r dead, ever created a hero finer than this country physician, "A Doctor the Old School" is a modern classic, In a list of the greatest short stories, could not rank lower than third or

fourth. Though a minister of the Presby terian Church, Dr. Watson was un orthodox and narrowly escaped trial for heresy over his sketch of "Posty," whom he allowed to die unconverted and yet with the hope of life everlast ing. He was intensely religious but not tainted with cant. No more beautiful tale of the Master's last days was ver penned than Dr. Watson's the Upper Room." Among persons of Scottish birth or heritage the death of Ian Maclaren will be counted a personal loss.

HOW TO SETTLE ONE QUESTION RIGHT The Linn County Grange is right in its contention that "some forms o wealth have not borne their propor-tionate share of the tax burden"; and it may be right in its other contention that the last Legislature appropriate too much money for the State University. We shall see later. The Grange s also to be commended for propos ing that an initiative bill shall framed and submitted by the State Grange for regulation of appropriations for the State Normal Schools, the Oregon Agricultural College and the State University, "with a view," so the Grange says, "of settling these vexes juestions and of stopping the present nethods of log-rolling in our State Legislature." These vexed questions will not, we think, ever be settled uness the people at large shall by specine initiative bill fix reasonable and sufficiently liberal sums for mainte- of the situation: nance of these institutions. no disagreement between the Grange and a great majority of the people of Oregon that we should have a State University, a State Agricultural Co lege and a Normal School or Normal Schools, though there is a decided diference of opinion as to the number of Normal Schools. But that is another

But the Linn County Grange wrong, we think, in preposing the referendum also on the State University appropriation. It is quite apparent to The Oregonian that the appropriation bill will be austained by the people university, prevent desirable improve-ments and withhold salaries from members of the faculty and employes for more than a year. It ought to be remembered by the Grange that the referendum was invoked a year ago of the omntbus Normal School appropria-

The Oregonian then suggested the initiative as the correct method to get at the Normal School appropriation. child is lost inspires city police and Its advice was ignored. Now the Line good. But the Grange ought size to abandon the proposed referendum and on its merits under the initiative.

Kansas is nothing if not remarkable in its development, its prosperity or its depression. It led the hosts of discontent in the political upheaval financial disaster that preceded and extended through the second administra-tion of President Cleveland, and it now leads in the shout of prosperity that echces from ocean to ocean. Recently fiscated by the authorities, but there is no sound of a wall as from a cr enjoyment of the greatest prosperity in warning beneath this boast, but the Kansas farmer hears it not. hut, working together, they have a fraud on their covered sitting on a log picking and of the resources of the secret of its abounding prosperity the secret of its abounding prosperity the secret of its abounding prosperity with eavy. It concerns the decprations and furniture of the new State tatters and his limbs were swollen expedients in the cultivation of the soil.

rrigation and the cultivation of the prosperity of Kansas. On lands that decades ago were given up drouth, beets worth millions of dollars annually are grown, and this through wide areas that are given to production of corn and wheat. Applied nergy, intelligence and water for ombination that laughs at adver This is why Kansas laughs, forgets the past, enjoys the present and looks hope fully to the future.

Fruitgrowers in Southern California re strongly oppo sed to any governpental action looking toward the re on of Japanese immigration. The say they are now unable to get the and that further restriction will be dis istrous to them. The manager of an dive-producing company near Los An geles is quoted as saying that last year his company was unable to get white help at any price and had to beg for the Japanese. They were compelled to wait until the Fresno grape harvest was over before they could get workers for the olive harvest, and then the seam was so far advanced that the frost injured the crop, making it impossible to fill contracts. Japs have been paid \$1.25 a day and whites \$2.25, but at those figures a sufficient number workers could not be secured. He hinks shortage of help this year esult in immense damage to the fruit ndustry in California. This view of th Japanese question comes from one who of course, biased by his personal in White labor pretty generally opposes Jap immigration largely from personal reasons. The Japs work for ss money and therefore tend to reluce the wage scale. The Government low has a special agent in California nvestigating the Jap situation, and this official will hear both sides of the ques-

Strychnine pills teft on a shelf within er reach were responsible for the death hast Sunday of a 2-year-ole daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Peter of Tenas Illihee Island, near As eria. It is one of the established facts of natural history that young children put everything that comes to hand in their mouths. Parental vigilance, while knowing this to be a fact, nods some times, with results that are disastrous It is unkind to blame parents for an vent so distressing as the death of a child from accidental poisoning, but the fact remains that accident in such cases is the logical sequence of their own carelessness

After all, imprisonment is not so hard or a rich man as for a poor one. The man has friends who will write him daily letters, make frequent calls provide reading matter and entertain ment, and supply him with all the laintles money can buy. The poor man nust sit alone and forgotten in his cell with nothing to do but brood upon the past and curse the evil day that led iim into crime. The rich man has the consolation of knowing that he has een persecuted, while the poor man must suffer the disgrace of knowing that he was prosecuted. The rich man s a victim of conspiracy; the poor man

The Mount Hood and Barlow Road mpany has been granted an increase n tells over its road. The showing of the expense of maintaining this road cluding the bridge over Salmon River, or the benefit of Summer tourist trave doubtless satisfactory Clackamas County Court, hence the in rease was granted. If tourists think he tolls too high, they have the re their own hands. They need not pat ronize the road.

The supply of material for boxes is short in California that fruit packer are worrying over the question of get ting boxes in which to ship their prod ucts. The Riverside Enterprise bursts into rhyme to express the seriousnes

Woodman, cut down that tree, Lose not a single bough-If we ever needed shooks We certainly need 'em now

Before the minister of the gospel who officiates at the Corey wedding voices the usual request that if any have reasons to offer why the marriage should not take place, let them speak now or forever after hold their peace, it might be well to close the church doors so that the protests of \$5,000,000 people will not be heard.

Here's wishing success to the farmrs in the Deschutes country who are boring for artesian water. When they have a supply of water for domestic purposes there will be few more pros perous homes in Oregon than in the Agency Plains country and the region farther south.

The loyal subjects of his youthful majesty Alfonso XIII of Spain find the stork a tantalizing bird. The sound of his wings is in the air, but he refuses to alight according to the programme mapped out by the physicians of the

If counsel in the great conspiracy case at Boise should happen to get too warm, Judge Wood can cool them off in the city's famed natatorium.

Promoters of a new suburban tracidvertise that the view of the moun it is a view of beauty unadorned.

Citizens of Eugene complain that the

weather man is in league with the local optionist and the two have made the town "too dry for anything." We may confidently hope that in vasion of the Inland Empire by a train-

Portland rosegrowers who expect to ompete at the carnival next month an have no fault to find with the

oad of Portland business men will not

weather. About 23,000 Portlanders are getting Devlin and Lane scheduled for June 4.

The hopmen are said to be praying for rain. Yet some of them voted themselves into 'Wry" precincts, Miss Mabelle Gilman is reported to be

is in the other extremity. Mr. Corey will likely cross his finger while he promises to "love, honor and cherich."

ame in her foot. Mr. Corey's lameness

Next week Portland will devote all energy to baseball, politics and prosper- ity.

Liberal Appropriations for Support of State Universities.

It would appear to us that Oregon can That state has not been lavish toward ts leading educational institution, which evertheless has always maintained a The taxpayers of Oregon would West. pay only 3-10 of a mill to furnish the appropriation of \$125,000. The State of Washing

university with \$225,000 per year for main tenance. Idaho has appropriated \$250,000 or two years and California's appropriation approximates \$1,000,000. The total annual income for the University of Colorado is \$166,000, North Dakota \$152,000. Utah \$164,000.

The University of Oregon has been or a basis of \$80,000 for the past two years, and was on a basis of \$80,000 for the two preceding years. Of those amounts \$47,506 was from a fixed annual appropriation and the balance from a special appropr ation of \$62,500 in 1905.

President Campbell, of the University of Oregon, says if the referendum were avoked on the \$125,000 appropriation the iniversity would be forced to depend for year and a half on the old fixed appropriation of \$47,500 per year, plus some \$10,000 or \$12,000 received annually in interest on university funds. The students has increased since 1903 from an enrollment of 218 to an enrollm 340, exclusive of the departments of law, medicine and music, which are practically self-supporting. It would seriously hamper the university to be obliged to care for a half more students on the old appropriation of 1968. Any development the departments would inevitably be delayed until the fate of the approp ion could be determined at the polls a year from next June. Such a result could ot fall to prove calamitous.

he university. Ultimately, it would appear, the appropriation would stand, as only a small minority of the people of the state oppose the bill.

# UNIVERSITY IS A NEEDED LINK High School Principal Argues Against

Referendum Movement. KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 4.-(To he Editor.)-I have noticed the reports of the action of the Linn County grangers in regard to the University of Oregon appropriation, and being interested in oriation, and being interested in cational matters ask leave to speak on the subject.

I believe in practising economy ic as well as in private affairs. are all aware that in both what is done sometimes in the name of really gross extravagance. And I believe that will be the result of this affair, if it goes so far as to be submitted to the There is an old saying "that worth doing at all is worth what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." The University of Oregon is, I believe, conceded by all to be a necessary institution. We need a supreme head to our educational system. We need university-trained men in our state. Our university men have need and the state of the contract of the contr Our university men have made good a home and abroad. The institution has certainly proved itself worth maintain ing. Then, is it not worth maintaining

Statistics prove that Massachusetts, which leads in expenditure to equali-leads in per capita production, and each leads in per capita production prostate shows a per capita production portional to educational expend Hence such expenditures pay.

Oregon is now entering an era of great dvancement. All educational instituons should advance equally with other things. Heretofore we have had our University, but it has helped a limited few. Why? Through no fault of the university management, but because we have not promoted high schools to supply the link betwen common schools and the university. Now, high schools are being promoted all over the state and are rapidly preparing students for the univer-sity. There is a largely increasing demand for university-trained young men

pared and destrous of entering. Last year we in our school graduated one, this year re in our school grauuate.

re graduate six. So it is elsewhere. For udents is the possibilities of such ar education. We in Klamath County have lately spent \$50,000 to build a High School and supply the link between the common schools and the university. Now we do not want the university facilities

The argument that more money should be be spent on the common home schools is good, but we can do that and get returns good, but we can do that and get returns on the additional money invested. Klamath County is doing it, and other counties can. I am confident that it is going to be done. But the more we im-prove our home schools, the more we need the university. It is a poor adver-tisement for the state to have the word passed along that we are begrudging the little money we are giving to this cause. Our sister states are giving millions.

Our sister states are giving millions.

I feel positive that the people will vote
the appropriation at the polls, and our
grangers will cost the state a lot of
money all to no purpose. The idea of
shurting down on extravagance is good,
but I am of the opinion that there should
be some foundation to a test case. I believe that the people will vote that our
granger friends have no case. I think
that is the sentiment out here in the
sagebrush.

DINN G. SWAN.

Principal Kiamath County High School. Principal, Klamath County High School.

### APPROVES SCHOOL TEXT CHANGE Teacher Sketches the Educational Institution of the Future,

PORTLAND, May 6.—(To the Editor.)

Every few years there comes up the uestion of a change of school text books. nd just that often there is a cry of

expense.

Who suggests this change of texts?

The teachers do. Why? There surely can The teachers do. Why. I det satisfy can be no selfish motives on their part. There is scant profit even to the booksellers. The per cant of gain on school books is less than in any other form of merchandise. This same cry arose when another text was added to the Bible and the book schools. Since there we another text was added to the Bible and spelling-hook schools. Since then, we have had many changes. But each improvement has been fought for. There have always been a few who have become educated in spite of the schools. But that is no argument for poor methods said dry text. School is for the average child. And the average child has not the determination of Abraham Lincoln. It is the average child that recruits the slums.

I will hope that the school of the next

ruits the slums.

I will hope that the school of the next 20 years will be as different from that of the present, as the present is from that of 50 years ago. I hope that then from 35 to 50 children will not be penned in one room (70 deg. F.) and seated in one place for six hours a day. It is a wonone room to the state of the place for six hours a day. It is a wonder that more children do not develop nerves and more teachers become invalids. Suppose a mother were to restrict even two or three children in that way.

The school of the future will have symmetric witches symmetric witches symmetric witches symmetric teachers. nasioms, kitchens, gardens, workshops. A child will not have to learn that a square foot is a surface bounded by four square foot is a surface bounded by four straight lines meeting at right angles. He will have square foot before him. He will have miniature house to carpet, plaster and hang paper. When he finishes the common schoole, he will have all the accomplishments of a Robinson Cruscoe and know some craft at which he could work. Then, will we have the millenium.

A TEACHER.

WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING PERPETUAL FRANCHISES ARE DEAD Are Only Licenses Revokable by Conferring Power, Says Mr. Hayek

PORTLAND, May 4 .- (To the Editor.)-During the last few days Portland has heard considerable from candidates seek ing nomination at the primaries, about perpetual franchises and pledging themselves against such grafts. It has also been publicly said that certain prominent attorneys assert that the Fourth-street as well as the Portland Gas Company's nchises are perpetual, and again that er learned expositors of the law, ally distinguished, maintain that they Some one else asserts that asuming the Fourth-street franchise to be perpetual, it does not deprive the City of Portland of the right to compel the Southern Pacific Company to run electric

cars over that line instead of railroad trains pulled by steam locometives. While all these discussions are going on, the Southern Pacific is regularly runing its passenger and freight trains through the heart of Portland, and Portland Gas Company continues to fleece the public lamb. The latter is more or he public lamb. The latter is more or ess befuddled as to whether or not the ity of Portland is situated in the Portland Gas Company, or whether the Port-land Gas Company instead of the City of Portland is now the metropolis of Ore-

After all I have heard from candidates ad myself read about grafts in per I have come to the conclusion That as a fundamental proicipal law, it is impossible to grant as a repetual franchise, either now or in the ture-charter or no charter-and: That all the so-called perpetual franchises granted in the past, by either a territorial government or the City of Portland, are not franchises at all, but merely licenses revocable at any time by the powers that granted them

Why are the powers inactive? We have City Attorney whose duty it is to force ssues of the kind enumerated, and while we are waiting for another Legislature to meet and adjourn with possibly nothing done, let us get busy. Let the proper authorities under whose jurisdiction the ratter properly comes, instruct the City storney to get busy. As to Fourth street, is new no longer a question of perpetual franchise, but whether the run-ning of freight and passenger trains over that public theroughtare is not main-taining a public nuisance.

Now, since "the powers that be" do not and will not act. I submit: That no man should be elected to any office who has not clearly stated his position on all im-portant questions concerning the public portant questions concerning the public welfare. That no office-seeker should be trusted of whom we have been fore-warned that he has corporation leanings, and certainly no citizen should be elected to any position with legislative func-tions who is representing a quasi-public orporation as attorney, financial agent lobbyist. That any man who makes rtain promises while a candidate and ter becoming a public official remains nactive or acts in opposition to his promses-should be presumed to have and corded thereafter the traftor's reward.

LIFE IN NEW YORK'S HOTELS ome of the Prices Paid by Mcn Who Have Money to Burn.

From New York Letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

John W. Gates reservation of a of rooms in the new Plaza Hotel, while will cost him \$42,600, has called attention to the staggering prices paid for accomedations in the great hotels and apartof course, is the street on which the high-At the Holland parior and a bath-costing \$15,000 a year a parior and a bain—costing show a year. These are corner suites, with a frontage on Pifth avenue. Fully 35 suites in this hotel are leased by persons who are practically permanent guests. No other city can show anything like such prices for

hotel accommodation, nor even London during the season, when all botel rates are raised from 30 to 50 per cent. At the Waldorf-Astoria there are a number of permanent guests paying in the vicinity of \$30,000 a year for small suites Prices of an impressive nature are like wise the rule among the apartment hotels in the Fifth-avenue district. At the Rer alssance, on the corner of Forty-thir street and Fifth avenue, suites may be made up according to pleasure of the persons leasing them at the rate of \$800 to \$800 for each room per month.

In the apariments above the Van Nor den Trust Company, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixtleth street, 10-room ultes cost as much as \$12,000 a year, un urnished. At the Bolkenhavn, on th-orner of Fifty-ninth street, \$660 a yea for a furnished apartment and \$7500 for e unfurnished are by no means unusual figures. But when it is considered that James J. Hill and other magnates fre-quent this region when in town, such prices begin to appear less astonishing. Apartments at Sherry's are leased at the rate of \$1000 per room a year. The average cost of small suites in the Sherry building is \$5000 per year.

COST OF LIVING GOES UP. abor Burene Says High-Water Mark

for 17-Year-Period Late in 1906. New York Evening Post. The Bureau of Labor has taken another ok into the cost of living, and it finds is still increasing. Its latest examin-tion had to do with wholesale prices ation had to do with wholesale price only. It is now making a study of retail prices. The investigation just completed shows that wholesale prices, considering 25s commodities as a whole, reached a ligher level in 1906 than at any other time during the 15-year period covered. The average for the year 1906 was 5.6 per cent ligher than for 196; 26.5 per cent ligher than for 1997 the year of lewest prices during the 17-year period covered. prices during the 17-year period: per cent higher than the average for the ter years from 1890 to 1889. Prices reached their highest point during the 17-year neriod in December, 1996, the average for that month being 41 per cent higher than the average for the year 1906, and 63 per cent higher than the average for

ecember, 1965. The study of the Bureau was extended o farm products, foods, clothes and lothing, fuel and lighting, metals and mplements, lumber and building ma-erials, drugs and chemicals, house furnishing goods, and miscellaneous modities. Only two of the nine showed a decrease in price as compared with 1965-farm products and drugs and chemicals. Seven groups showed an increase in price, this increase reaching 10.4 per cent. In the case of metals and implements, and 2.6 per cent is the case of lumber and building materials.

The average price for 1996 of farm products, taken as a whole, differs but little from that of 1995, a decrease of only one-balt of one per cent being shown. Pood as a whole increased 36 per cent in average price for 1906, as compar-with 1905. The principal articles showing an increase were choses, fish, fru-hog products, milk, rice, and vegetable No change took place in the price bread. A slight decrease in the wholesale

cost of coffee, eggs, wheat flour, corn meal, beef, sugar and tea is shown. Of the 50 articles included under clothes and clothing, 65 showed an increase in price, five showed no change, and only four showed a decrease. In the group, as a whole, there was an average increase of 7.1 per cent in price. In fuel and lighting, as a group, there was an increase in price of 5 There was an advance in the pr thracite coul of domestic sizes, petroleum, and a decrease in broken anthracite coal, and bituminous coal. There was a greater increase in price for metals and implements than any other group. In this group the in-crease for 1996 over 1996 was 10.4 per cent. Of a total of 38 articles in the group there was an increase in price of 29 articles, lacluding tools, barbed wire, copper, lead, pig iron, nails, sliver, tin plates, etc. Thenty-four of the 27 articles included under isomer and building ma-terial increased in price in 1908. The only three articles that showed a de-crease were pine doors, linseed oil, and quartered oak. In the group, as a whole, there was an increase in price of 9.6 pc

The only one of nine groups under cor sideration that decreased sideration that decreased in price to any considerable extent was that of drugs and chemicals. In this group there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent. There was an increase in price of both grain and wood alcohol, and in that of brimstone. House furnishing goods, as a whole, increased 1.7 per cent in price. More than half the articles in this group, namely, earthen-

ware glassware, woodenware, and articles of cutlery did not change in price.
The Bureau of Labor has made no attempt to go into the causes of the rise and fall of prices. The aim has been to give the prices as they actually prevailed n the market. In explaining why it does not discuss the increase in prices, the Bureau says: 'The causes are too com-plex, the relative influence of each too ncertain, in some cases involving to many economic question, to permit their discussion in connection with the present article. The Bureau ventures to suggest that the various internal revenue and tariff acts have in a marked degree affected prices by helping them to move upward

Carrie Nation Declines Marriage Offer Washington, (D. C.) Dispatch to the New York World.

Mrs. Carrie A. Nation has had an offer of marriage from a Civil War veteran living in Virginia, and in the current issue of her newspaper, The Hatchet, she thus tells why she declined it:

"Lonely and despondent at times be-cause he hasn't a wife, Thomas Flanagan, of Virginia, wants to marry. And Lonely" to Mrs. Carrie A. Nation. She received the letter of proposal from this ardent admirer Friday, and he wants an early answer so he can arrange his af-

"But he will receive the marble heart. He will get the frigid mitt. Mrs. Nation says she is wedded to her work and that

she can't wed a man.

"In his letter Fianagan says he is a government pensioner at \$12 a month, and has \$275 in the bank, together with a house and some land. His wife died some time ago, and ever since he has been lonely, and at times despendent."

Moving in.

No Such Thing as a Cork Leg.

Minneapolis Journal.

"A cork leg." said the dealer. Why, man, a cork leg would crumble under you like a leg of bread. You don't want a cork leg, but an elm or willow one."

"I thought the best ones were cork—the lightest, you know."

"No, indeed. A leg was never made of cork since the world's beginning. But many men think as you do, and I'll tell you how the Isliacy originated. The inventer of the modern artificial leg—the leg instead of the stick—was John Cork. Cork's legs, cock legs, were famous should legs, cock legs, were famous should list. And whenever a man makes your mistake he pays an unconscious tribute to Corks skill."

Moving in.

Detroit Free Press.

Across the street the\*fre moving in.

The first van load is there:
And on the sidewalk there is beaped Much cosity furniture.

And through a window no! far off.
A helghbor looks the while.
To estimate from what she see.
The stranger's wealth and style.

"I have the vice white.
To estimate from what she see.
The stranger's wealth and style.

"I wonder who on earth they are."
I'll wonder who on earth they are.
I'll be the first or call."
The neighbor wanthem all;
I'll be the first or call."
The neighbor wanthem all;
I'll be the first or call."
The neighbor wanthem.
Of every article she makes.
Across the street the\*fre moving in.
The first van load is there:
And on the sidewalk there is heaped
Much cosity furniture.
And through a window no! far off
A neighbor looks the while.
To estimate from what she sees.
The stranger's wealth and etyle.

"I have the vold in there:
And on the sidewalk there is heaped
Much cosity furniture.

I wonder who on earth they are.
I'll left to won't them all;
I'll be the first or call."
The neighbor wanthem all;
I'll be the first or call."
The neighbor wanthem all;
I'll be the first or call."
The neighbor wanthem a

ien mutters, as the doors are closed . "I hope they play bridge whist."

THE PARTIES OUTSIDE \_.. WE HADN'T INTENDED TO CALL ANYWAY."



PETE," A BULLDOG, IS NOW ON DUTY AT THE WHITEHOUSE TO RE-INFORCE THE POLICEMEN NOW STATIONED THERE, - WASHINGTON