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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1908.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

The contention in Congress over the new currency bill rests on differences between those who insist that the new bank currency should be based on bonds, as the present bank currency is and has been, and those who would allow the commercial paper of the banks, and their general assets, to be used as security for the new note issues. The latter plan, properly safe-guarded, is certainly the better one; for it gives a flexible currency, which may be issued as wanted and then re-The Vreeland bill provides the method; but it is antagonized in the Sanata by those whose chief purpose eems to be to make a new market for rnment bonds.

Notes issued under the Vreeland bill d take the place, virtually, of ng-house certificates, which are in emergencies by groups of without authority of law. The nay form voluntary associathat if the needs for more re so pressing in the opinditional issue is necessary, urities, including commerin amounts acceptable to The Secretary of the shall then issue to the banks sociation additional currency eed 75 per cent of the securi-The capital and surhe banks belonging to the asshall be jointly and severally the Government for any defithe amount necessary to pay ulating notes in case they are The amount of such eemed. nal circulation is not to exceed 00,000. For the purpose of drawe notes out of circulation as is the need of them is passed to be taxed at the beginning 4 , and the tax increases every 1 per cent until the maximum per cent is reached. In addition s a bank must carry a reserve in or lawful money equal to that equired against deposits. The h shall consider the whole curquestion and report at the next

e bill passed the House some days a strong vote, but has been ted by the Senate, apparently in interest of a group of plutocratic ders, who want opportunity, with y increase of the currency, to Of these monopolists the Senate

the stronghold. A committee of se deliberations cannot be foretold. ne Senate conferces expect to compel se of the House to yield, but they nay not succeed. The result may be

A COURSE IN COOKERY.

added to the high school curriculum in this city has already become, barely inaugurated, exceedgenuine desire among girls of father, and finally, to provide ing against increased tax levies for palatable and attractive meals in their wn homes as a condition insuring typed question: "Why do you wish to enter this course?" Let girls who educational system. It is in the com- cause alarm.

give such reasons as these learn the art of good cookery, by all means.

The pity of it is that their education in this art has not been going on in their mothers' kitchens and under

direction for years past. Since it has not, however, as attested by the applicants themselves, who are required to state whether they have done any cooking at home, it cannot begin too soon. If kept free from fads, if plain, practical methods are pursued and the object of preparing good, wholesome food without the waste that follows experiment, is maintained, the domestic science course cannot fail to become popular in the homes that furnish numils to the high school, as well as a factor of no mean import ance in the health and happiness of omes over which girls now in the high school will in a few years

Mothers should teach their girls to cook," say we of the old-fashioned brigade. Granted. But if, owing to onditions incident to the transition era in which we live, it is not practicable to do this, then by all means let the schools take a hand in the matter, to the end that the next generation be not born in apartment houses and brought up on restaurant slops, bakers' pies and street-corner confecionery, and the preparation of good, palatable, digestible, home-cooked food become a lost art.

THE PREAKISH RECALL.

So short are the terms of most officlais in our state that there is no need of the freakish initiative petition known as "the recall."

In most cases the term of the official would expire before "the recall" ould be made effective. Besides, the ecall would be an instrument in the ands of personal and political eneiles to trouble and annoy objects of heir dislike.

Applied to Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, it would tend to weaken the respect entertained for them by the people, and would fan party spirit to an extraordinary degree ver officials who should at all times e as exempt as possible from it.

It is vicious, moreover, because it proposes another unnecessary and ositively mischievous change of the onstitution of the state.

In the official pamphlet containing a list of the "petitions" and "measures' no argument is submitted with this proposition; presumably because even s author had not the hardihood to attempt it.

Scrutinize every proposition mend the constitution. It will then appear how very few of them should meet with approval. Most of them are of revolutionary character; and the only chance of their adoption is the inattention of the electors.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION The Oakland Tribune, through ignorance or malice, has been making

extravagant and unjust statements about the Columbia River bar. The Pribune terms the objections made to the discrimination of Secretary Metalf as "childish and unjust," and, with nonchalant disregard for the facts, asserts that "one of the most dangerous bar harbor entrances in the United States is over the Columbia The depth, asserts the Oakland "is a scant twenty-three feet, and the mouth of the great river is proverbially a rough bit of water, as The depth of many a wreck attests." water on the Columbia River bar, on an average high tide, is thirty-three feet. There is sufficient depth at less than half tide to admit of the passage of any ship in the Pacific battleship fleet, and deeper draft vessels than most of the craft in this fleet com and go at all hours without regard to the stage of tide.

It ill becomes a newspaper printed near the Golden Gate to make any al-lusion to "wrecks" near the Columbia River. Not only is the number of tary to Puget Sound. Unfortunately wrocks at the Golden Gate much the liberal drenching of the past few River. les that banks, not less than greater than those charged up against days falled to extend to points in uber, within districts defined the Columbia River, but the loss of life Washington where it was needed more on single disasters to vessels entering or leaving San Francisco has been greater than the aggregate on all of the vessels that have been wrecked near the Columbia bar in the past fifty years. No such wrecks as the City of Rlo de Janeiro have ever darkened the record of the Columbia River, and the Valencia wreck, which cost 150 lives at the entrance to Puget Sound, could never have happened in the vicinity of the Columbia bar These wrecks are not mentioned as why the Navy Department should refuse to send ships to San Francisco or Puget Sound, but they certainly show that, from the standint of safety, there is no percentage for the ports which are favored with wisit from the fleet.

The Oakland paper is apparently unaware of the fact that a foot draft or a foot in length is no greater on a man, and, as the battleship is much handled than steamers greater draft and length which come slightest difficulty, there can be no good reason for failure of Secretary Metcalf to send the ships here. Portland has been subjected to a vast amount of misrepresentation since the California Secretary of the Navy his ban of disapproval on th port, but nothing sillier or at a greater variance with the facts has yet ap-peared than the screed of the Tribune.

BOGUS APPEAL FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Many of the opponents of the University of Oregon appropriation bill base their opposition upon the assertion that a larger proportion of the educational expenditures should be devoted to the common schools. It must be remarked, however, that the anxiety of these people for the welfare of the common schools was not very much in evidence until the universit appropriation bill came up for consid-The domestic science course recently eration. Their appeal in behalf of the common schools may, therefore, be attributed more to their desire to defeat the appropriation bill than to their iningly popular. It is evident that there | terest in the common schools. Doubtless they are loyal friends of the comhigh school age to become "good mon schools, but it is safe to say that cooks," the objective point in view be- a very considerable proportion of tng ability, first, to help mothers, next those who now oppose the university prepare dainty and wholesome food appropriation make a practice of vot-

In his address at Salem in behalf of domestic happiness. This seems to the appropriation bill Superintendent have been proven by the earnestness of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman of the appeals made for instruction in asserted that the university is the head the culinary course, and the replies of our educational system. If so, it that have been received to the stereocommon school the foundation of the

mon schools that every boy and gir and college education, and if that foundation be weak, the superstructure must forever be unsafe and un-The Oregonian, as a porter of the university appropriation proposes also that the common school system be strengthened, and that by the expenditure of more money. This is not a proposal that money be spent needlessly or extravagantly, but that, in order to secure a greater publischool service, a larger amount of money be expended therefor. The suggestion is this that the

length of the school year be increased from four months to six Prior to 1907 the minimum number of months schools could maintained was three, but the Legisla-ture of that year increased the minimum to four months. Of course a large majority of the districts maintain public schools for more than four months, all of the city schools having terms covering eight or nine months But there are many districts in rural communities that limit themselves to the shortest term allowed by law, and as a consequence the children in these listricts do not receive the amount of instruction to which they are entitled. The Oregonian believes that as a general principle every child in the state has not completed the eighth grade should have at least six months chooling every year. Of course there may be unusual conditions which make exceptions necessary, but the welfare of the children themselves demands that in general they be given more instruction than that required by the law fixing the minimum length of he school year at present. in the mountains or on the plains, where there may be but one or two children within a radius of many miles, it might be impracticable to require that school be maintained for a period of six months, and yet instances of this kind must be rare. The law should be so framed as to insure the maintenance of a school for six months wherever there are children to be taught. If a requirement of that kind would necessitate the levying of spe-cial taxes heavier than the people of the district could bear, which is not probable, then the plan of distributing the school funds should be changed for the purpose of throwing a larger proportion of the funds into the remote districts. In such districts it is very commonly the case that non-residents-owners of timber lands, for example-pay a large proportion of any special taxes levied. Few are the dis-tricts that cannot afford to maintain school for six months by means of special taxes added to the funds received

from the state. us strengthen our common schools by increasing the length of the school year in those districts where it

is now too short.

WHEAT AND PROSPERITY.

An increasing population, better farming and attendant higher prices for land will eventually give wheatgrowing in the Pacific Northwest much less prominent position than it now holds as the greatest wealth-producer in this region. But for the pres ent wheat is king, and last year, at s time "that tried men's souls" it poured more millions into the coffers of the Pacific Northwest than were produced by any other resource at our com-mand. For this reason nearly every community in Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho still acknowledges the supremacy of the premier cereal, and will hail with delight the news that timely rains have guaranteed sufficient moisture to carry the new crop

on to harvest in good shape.

A good crop in the Pacific Northwest this year would mean more for Portland than ever before, as the coming season will be the first in which the to this city a large area of wheat territory that in the past has been tributary to Puget Sound. Unfortunately than in Oregon. The "dry district." however, is confined to a comparative ly restricted area. Rain is badly needed along the main line of the Northern Pacific in the vicinity of Connell, in the Washtucna country, and in parts of the Big Bend. It is doubtful if it is now possible to repair all of the damage done by the dry weather in those sections, but in the territory which has always been tributary to Portland, as well as through the great Palouse country, a big crop is practi cally assured. If we should have the usual June rains, the out-turn of this great region will be fully as large as that of last year, and possibly some-

what larger Even in the absence of any more moisture, something better than an average crop may be expected unless ho winds appear. This possibility, course, stands as a guard against too much optimism, for the weather is beyond our control; but the prospects at this date are sufficiently flattering to ause universal cheerfulness. and go without encountering the faith cure for a money stringency may be all right to a certain point, but i can never equal in value as an influon the market the growing which promise a good yield. outlook for prices is also very good, although the average throughout the coming season may not run as high as that for last year's crop. This, however, is due to a much more favorable prospect for crops in other portions of the United States. It should be re membered that the wheat crop east of the Rocky Mountains last year was more than 100,000,000 bushels short of its predecessor. This meant that the farmers throughout the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and other wheat states had approximately \$100,000,000 less to spend than during the preceding sea-son and the effect of this short crop was felt in Oregon in other directi than through an increased price for

wheat. The poor crops in the Middle West made it impossible for farmers to pur-chase Pacific Coast lumber in such quantities as they had been using prior to the poor crop, and Oregon Washington mills probably felt the effects of that crop fallure more than those of any other states in the Union A good crop throughout the United States will do more to hasten the return of good times than all other in fluences that can be brought to bear on the situation. Whatever may b the outcome in other less-favored states, Oregon and Washington are in position to continue to enjoy immu nity from the most serious features of the recent panic, and, with a crop assured, the immediate future has in store for us nothing which can

a cost of \$2,500,000, an 11%-mile stretch of track between Omaha and Lane, Neb., thereby reducing the ength of the main line of the Union Pacific nine miles. At first glance this ould seem a large sum of money to pend on such a small piece of track, but the saving on a per-ton-per-mile basis by this shortening of the track will in the aggregate reach a vast sum much smaller scale are now being and the Cascades, the original line be ing reconstructed at a cost greater than that of the original construction. Whatever criticism may be directed against Mr. Harriman's stock market deals, or his dilatory tactics regarding opening new territory, he has through

ut his career displayed remarkable

and praiseworthy consistency in his ef-

forts to keep his roads in perfect phys

The latest Issue of the New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle contains a detailed review of the bank clearings of the principal cities of the United States for the first four months of 1908. In the Pacific division and in the country as a whole Portland makes a very good showing. San Francisco shows a decrease of 31.1 per cent. Los Angeles 28.9 per cent. eattle 21.1 per cent, and Portland but 17.8 per cent, with the average derease for the entire Pacific group 27 er cent. The average decrease for all earing-house cities in the United States for the four months was 26.8 per cent. It is, of course, not very pleasing to be obliged to mention any decrease as being favorable, but it is gratifying to note that Portland connues to make a much better comparative showing than the other large Coast cities, or than the average for all f the clearing-house cities of the United States.

In Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, about sixty miles orth of the Montana line, a large herd of buffaloes has been wintered. with very little loss. There are about 400 head, and 100 calves are expected this Spring. These buffaloes have been fed on hay all Winter, but they oraged a good deal for themselves The Canadian government is fencing n a large preserve, in which the herd will be cared for and protected. An-other herd, nearly as large, has been wintered further east, and the two will oon be joined, making the largest herd of buffaloes known to exist. the end of the year the herd will number nearly one thousand, with a probable net increase of 25 per cent annually.

Elljah Cosgrove, of Quincy, 'Ill., a isherman of repute, relates that ten years ago he was fishing in one of the amous resort lakes of Indiana, when he dropped a \$10 gold piece into the water and saw a pickerel swallow it Since then he has fished assiduously for the pickerel, and a week ago last Saturday caught it. Opening the fish, he found the original \$10 and \$8.59 in small change—being the interest that had accrued while the money was on leposit in the fish. That story could be beaten by almost any of our Port-land fellows who go a-fishing in the Trask River, or other of our Coast

It doesn't appear that Mr. Chamber ain can really expect to gain anything his pose for non-partisanship. It can hardly mislead anybody. He will be a non-partisan till a party question may arise; then as surely a Demo any Democrat of them all, from 1860 down to the present day But some think no party question will ever arise again.

The appropriation for the State Uni ersity most certainly will be upheld It should be upheld by a great major ty, so as to emphasize the position of the people of Oregon in the matter of upholding the university. Next to priation would be the shame of a small majority for it.

In many ways the single tax is th most dangerous proposition before the people. It would cause revolutionary change in our system of taxation and finance. Doubtless it will be rejected: but it should be rejected by such a vote as will prevent forever its reap pearance in Oregon.

The Legislature will be Republican: the majority will be committed to Statement No. 1, and it is quite ridiculous to say that it will not elect Mr. Chamberlain, should be receive the plurality of the popular vote. Don't worry about that. There will be worry enough without it.

A union of strikebreakers in Eastern cities is the latest labor union. One would think this a contradictory business, but they declare their organtzation a legitimate union. They are going to "put the kibosh on scab strikebreakers."

Steamboat racing on the Columbia really a fine sport, and will continue to be until there is a collision or blow-up, or other disaster. It will do a lot of good, then, of course, to put the captains and owners in the penitentlary.

Be on the lookout this week, all along the coast of Oregon, for the war fleet. There will be many visitors to coast points. Weather may be clearer on the coast than it is in the interior. Nothing but the fear that he may b

brought to the surface again constrains us to refrain from inquiring as to the whereabouts of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa's late favorite s Small use to complain of the alleged nistakes of the late Republican State Convention. Nobody supposes that dissension in the party could be made

deeper or wider than it is. Probably the most suitable general Medinition of a reformer is a person who has a burning desire to regulate other people's affairs.

Now Nat Goodwin wants to marry Edna Goodrich, an actress, Nothing to the rumor, then, that Nat is, or was

No doubt the little continental jourley now being taken by Prince de Helie and Anna Gould is only an imitation honeymoon.

Is anybody running against Taft for that Presidential nomination?

STUDENTS FOLLOW TRADE. of Oregon's Appropriation

PORTLAND, May 16. (To the Editor.)-The following table represents the num-ber of Oregon students in attendance a Stanford University since its opening i

By a comparison of this table with the catalogues of the University of Oregon it will be seen that in the farly history of Stanford University there were as many students from Oregon in attendance at that ope University as were in attendance in those years in the four college classes of our own State University. The table further shows that after a period of deciline in the attendance of Oregon students at that University there has been a steady increase since the year 1901-02.

It is not the purpose of the present writer to go, into the causes of this receit increase, but these numbers as they writer to go, into the causes of this re-cent increase, but these numbers as they appear in this table give food for thought in view of the Issue now before the peo-ple of Oregon. It means that California has in the past done a large part of the higher education of the children of Ore-gon and is doing so again. If the presents Oregon State University appropriation should fall it is certain that California would do an increasing amount of such

would do an increasing amount of such
educative work in the future.
Another consideration of some weight
is the fact that California, through the
pushing of transportation lines into
Southeastern and Southwestern Oregon,
is already drawing an important part of is already drawing an important part Oregon trade. It is certain that to considerable extent, students will follow trade. This is especially true when the center to which the trade tends is the center to which the trade tends is the most commanding educational center on the Pacific Coast, and not far behind some of the larger educational centers of the Atlantic Coast. Add to this, that the education of students in the neighborhood of San Francisco lays the foundation for future business relationships which will inevitably bring about the further result—that trade will follow students.

San Francisco is going to educate boys and girls of Oregon the trade of Oregon will more and more go to San Francisco. For it is true that, given the situation that he have here, while students follow trade, trade in turn will

follow students.

Stripping the question of all that in the course of the discussion has gathered about it, the issue in June is simply this: Will Oregon furnish the higher education for Oregon boys and girls, or will Oregon leave it to San Francisco and take the consequences, whatever they may be?

TOO MUCH BURDEN ON LAND. shows Single Tax Isn't Farmers' Friend

Shows Single Tax Isn't Farmers' Friend and Helps Privileged Class.

LATOURELLE FALLS, Or, May 16.—
(To the Editor.)—It seems to me only the highest kind of ignorance, stupidity, injustice and selfishness to propose a law to the people of Oregon to tax in future only land values in this state and no other whatever. And it seems curious to me that people of our state will and can vote for the enactment of such a law who are endowed with the same mental gifts as we are.

Society, and nothing in the world but only society, creates all and every value for society—be it land, stones, diamonds, gold, sliver, metal, wood, water, coal-oil, coal, minerals, gas, meat, eat, drink, clothes, buildings or products of any kind. Without the need and the use by society of anything in existence it can have no

of anything in existence it can have no possible value. No power of sane reasoning can ever get around this undeniable fact. By what sane reason then shall in the future only the value of land be taxed a value which society creates, and not all other values created by society alike?

Land has, in fact, no more value to Land has, in fact, no more value to farmer or to any other land-owner han the pen of a bookkeeper, or the sols of a cappenter, or the factory of millowner and canner, or ships and olling stock of transportation lines have or their owners. Why, then, in the name of justice and sound reason, should only the landowners be compelled in the future to pay taxes on his tool like property, which he owns and must save in order to earn an honest living with that tool, and not all others in like

Is it not an outrageous injustice to Is it not an outrageous injustice to tax a poor farmer probably a hundred times more than a clerk or bookkeeper who needs no costly land and other costly tools to earn a living, and who earns probably five or six times more with a good deal less work, and who de-mands the same protection and benefit, or even more, which comes from taxation and government?

L FERDINAND FLOSS,

IS THERE NOTHING NOW IN PARTY? So It Would Appear from the Action of Oregon Republicans.

The Dalles Optimist.
We used to think that people were divided on party lines because they believed that one party was right and the other wrong; or at least they thought one was nearer right than the other. And having those a party if was appropriate. one was nearer right than the other. And having chosen a party, it was supposed that they would do what they loyally could for the success of the party of their choice. But we have learned during the last two or three years that the Republicans of this state have not, as a party, acted upon that rule, but have been fighting for the success of their old-time

my. Some say that if we have no Republican party in the state we at least hold the most of the offices, which shows that we are far more numerous than the Democrats. That is true. We are twice as atrong, numerically, as the other party, but we win by the traditions of party, but we win by the traditions of the past, by the old teachings and doc-trines, which are slowly slipping away, and it will only be a few short years un-til the Democrats will wipe us off the map, for no party can live without or-ganization, and under the present law there is no chance for the majority party

there is no chance for the majority party to organize.

A good many are saying there is nothing in party. They want to do away with party. All right; but if you scratch that man, or those men, you will find they are not Republicans, but heart and soul desire the destruction of our party.

No real Republican will admit that this soul desire the destruction of our party. No real Republican will admit that this country would now occupy the high plane it does if the people had not divided on party lines, and no good Republican will admit that any other agency made us what we are except our party. A man who has not that faith, and cannot give his reasons for it, is not a loyal Republican.

The Republicans took charge of this country when it was a sixth-rate power, plunged in debt, in the threes of war, half slave and half free, disorder on every hand, and within a decade they had made it a great power, and in 40 years we were one of the first nations on earth, and the only retrograde movements made in all that time were made by a Demo-

Drunk-In Scattle.

Everybory's Magazine. The intoxicated individual who, after sumpling into the same tree 13 times, beconned the fact that he was lost in an

monned the fact that he was lost in an impenetrable forest, is no greater disgrace to modern civilization than the hero of this story:

A citizen of Seattle who had looked upon the wine when he was no longer sure what color it was, in the course of his journey home encountered a tree protected by an iron tree-guard. Grasping the bars, he cautiously felt his way around it twice.

the bars, in around it twice.
"Bother it!" he mouned, sinking to the mound in despair, "Locked in!"

MEANS PRACTICAL (Points Out That Farms,

May Revert to the SALEM, Or., May 18.—(To In a folder circulated by taxers, Tom L. Johnson is saying he was most emphatic favor of the single tax on la

Now, will some able advocate single tax explain the difference be a "single tax on lands" and a single to ference? Land as now assessed in all other property is exempted from its ation, it will exempt one dollar out each three, and the other two will have been the burden. Thus, if a farmer halland worth \$3000, and \$1000 worth of improvements and other personal property making altogether \$3000, and the tax rate is 10 mills, his tax will be \$30. If we adopt the single tax idea and impose the whole burden on the land, the rate mus be raised one-half, or from 10 mills to \$15, and the land whole of the whole of the whole of the single tax idea and the same than the same resement of the state for 1997. Then, 15. and the land must pay the whole of the \$30, instead of \$20, as before. It is evident that this increased burden of \$10 would not extinguish, or even ser-iously impair the value of this farm. My question, therefore, is: De single taxers propose to go further and make a greater layy that, necessary, for sovernithing. propose to so further and make a greater levy that necessary for governmental purposes, just to force private owners to surrender their titles to the state? I admit that by the use of the taxing power this may be done. But do the single taxers propose doing this?

JOHN P. ROBERTSON.

WATTERSON IS OPTIMISTIC.

Phinks This is a Good Year for the Re publican Party to Lose.

Louisville Courier-Journal. ne let-up in the extravagance of Congress some economics of administration and abatement of taxes-a few peeps into the budget of governmental expenses are most desirable. Shall the crutiny be committed to the spendthrifts themselves? The old broom is trifle worn and a great deal dirty Only a new broom can be depended on to sweep clean and to sweep well. If for nothing else, let us have a change of parties though but for the sake of the change.

te change.
The one-party power is almost as dangerous as the one-man power. dangerous as the one-man power. The Democratic party, intrenched behind the institution of African slavery, grew strong enough to make its exit the signal for a bloody war. The Republican party, the bloody shirt waving o'er it, came perilously near Mexicanizing the Government through the attempted im-peachment of a President who had com-mitted no legal wrong and was only faithful to his oath of office, and it rationally stole a Presidential election by appealing to sectional passion and in-voking the machinery of the organ-ized power which was yet in its hands. Cleveland was merely an apisode—an interim—a snap-shot. Is it not time to give the great body of the poor, plain people a chance, leaving old high tarifi and high finance both out of the run-

ning and the betting? ning and the betting?

The Republicans are split wide open.

This is their year to lose. The dinner pail is growing emptier and emptier. The voters are getting in the humor to try Democracy a lick or two.

The Ragman went to the Bagman,

A-walking in the barn; Says the Bagman to the Ragman, I will do you no harm." On the contrary, as the song goes on relate, and as the Democratic party ay say to the voters of the United tates, "I will do you much good." Once again, then, to your tents, O Israell

Barnesville Correspondence Columbus

Dispatch.
To have been born and to have lived in the same house for 25 and 50 years, respectively, is a record that perhaps few individuals have ever won. But such is the record of Alexander and Betsy Ogg. is the record of Alexander and Betsy Ogg. brother and sister, and venerable citizens of Warren Township all their long lives. Both were born and are still living in the house where they first saw the light of day near this city. Mr. Ogg and his sister are perhaps the oldest living persons who were born in this township away back in the wilderness days, and considering the great shifting of the scenes that has transpired during their long lives, it seems remarkable that they should have remained in contentment at the place of their birth and in the same house that first sheltered them in their life and the stream is source, owing to the low temperature of the water and of the atmosphere during the time when the sun is not shifting. infancy.

Superstitions Landlord, "13" and "23." Logansport Dispatch to Indianapolis

The limit of superstition has been The limit of superstition has been reached by Landlord Miller, of the Johnston Hotel, in this city. For years this hostelry has been known as the Johnson Hotel. The other day a new electric sign appeared in front with the words "Johnson Hotel." Many thought a mistake had been made and rushed to Miller, but he informed them that no mistake had been made; that he had changed the name from "Johnston Hotel" to "Johnson Hotel," because there are 13 letters in the first name.

Miller says many traveling men had noted the fact, and that as a result they refused to stay at the house. Miller also

refused to stay at the house. Miller also changed room No. 22 to Parlor A. He says drummers are as superstitious re-garding room 22 as they are of room 12.

New York Sun

New York Sun,
The agent for a cemetery company was expatiating on the good points of a ceraln lot. Presently the prospective purthaser interrupted with the enumeration
of several prominent families owning "Is this lot near theirs?" she asked.

The agent admitted that it was quite a said the woman, "I don't want it. I'd rather pay more and get in a good neighborhood."

The agent collapsed. "Has it come to the point," he said, "where people consider their next-door neighbors even in a graveyard."

A FEW SQUIRS.

"Everything comes to him who waits," seed the man in a restaurant; "but it mes cold."—Life. "So you are going to run a strictly par-tisan publication?" "I am." "What will its motto be?" "All the news printed to fit."—Washington Star.

Aunty—'Tommy, I put three ples in here caterday, and now there is only one. How is that?' Tommy—'Plesse, it was so dark, maile, I didn't see that one!"—Punch. "Verena is that young man out in the cheen your first beau?" "Fur the land's sake, so, mum! Fm his first sweetheart, though; that's why I find 'im interestin', mum"—Chicago Tribune.

She (making up)—"And you will admit you were wrong?" He (a young lawyer)— "Yo, but I'll admit that an unintentional error might have unknowingly crept into my assertion."—Town and Country. my assertion. — fown and Country.

Short— "Yes, I believe some fortune tellers are on the level. Not long ago one agreed to tell me something about my future for a dollar." Long— "Well?" Short—"I gave her tile money and she told me the time would come when I would wish I had my dollar back."—Chicago Daily News. "Oh," sobbed Mrs. Casey, "some wan told me husband. Pat, that he c'd have his pants pressed be lettin' th' steam roller run over thim, an' Pat treid th' scheme." "Well, phy do ye cry" asked her friend, Mrs. Gar-rity. "Oh;" walled the wife, "Pat forget t' take th' bants off first!"—Judge.

take in bants off rest —Judge.

She (indignantly)—'Why did you fall to keep your appointment with me yester-day?' He—'Tru awfully worry, but I was you compelled to wait in a restaurant until it was too late.' She (icily)—'Pardon me, but I thought you had a position in a bank, I wasn't aware that you were a waiter.'—
Chicago Dally News.

an indirect m The measure is

believe in direct ele-States Constitution acted wi viding for the election of one Congress by the people and the other the state Legislatures, thus establish a system which would guard against over-conservatism on the one hand and over-radicalism on the other. People who take this view assert that corruption is not a necessary incident of election of Senators by a Legislature and that a healthful public opinion will eliminate this evil and that then there will be no objection to election of Senators as now provided by the United States Constitution. Another class opposed to this bill is composed of those voters who believe in the direct election of Senators, but who are opposed to doing it by means of such scheme as Statement No. 1 or the meas ure now under consideration that if direct election of Senators is to become the rule in this country, let the change be made by constitutional amend ent and until that can be done, let the procedure prescribed by law be followed the principle involved in this measure will el members of one party to vote for candidates for Senator belonging to another party and entertaining radically different views upon all the important is-sues in National affairs.

TROUT-FISHING IN THE ROCKIES Difference in the Fishes on Opposite sides of the Range. Forest and Stream.

No state in the Union can boast of more square miles of territory for trout fishing than Colorado. This area is of course imited to the mountain sections. Since our National Democratic Convention is to be held this year in Denver, I deem it no more than fair to advise my Eastern brothers of the rod where they may go nost comfortably from Denver and what an be expected of their quest after trout. Our trout west of the snowy range are all salmon-tinted and, as a rule, are more numerous and larger than in the waters of the eastern watershed. The fish known as the native in waters flowing east of the watershed are yellowish to dark brown in color, depanding on the degree of sunlight to which they on the degree of sunlight to which they are subjected. They have black spots and their flesh is white in color. These are very hardy fish and will live in the snow water up to an altitude of about 10,000 feet.

In one stream that I explored carefully there were found no fish whatever from

not shining.

The native trout are as eccentric in their ways of taking the fly as one could imagine. They will swim slowly toward the lure and when within a few inches, will suddenly dart and selze it. They seldom leap clear of the water as do the other species. They are really a better bait fish than the other species.

Dave when they absolutely refuse the fly. better bait fish than the other species. Days when they absolutely refuse the My they can be relied upon to take bait. As to flavor—I except none—they are the best eating and of the most delicate flavor of any trout that swims, and I have tried them from the Alleghanies to Long's Peak.

As to bait—I might add a word. Earthworms are not native to the soil in the

As to balt—I might add a word. Earthworms are not native to the soil in the Rockies, but exist only where planted near some spring or in moist ground. Grasshoppers are the standard bait and are best used upon leaders weighted with a split shot about one foot above the hook, the reason for this being that the waters are so very swift that the bait is soon whipped off if allowed to float.

From Puck.

And now he stood forth acquitted by a jury of his peers of the monstrous charge of murder.

"Safe!" he cried, pressing to his bosom the wife who had trusted in him through good and evil report.

"And sane!" she sobbed, for there had

en no expert testimony. An Ancient Instance.

New York Sun.

Caesar had thrice refused the crown.

"However," he remarked, "I distinguished myself from Roosevelt once by writing a message of only three words."

He felt that his laurels were secure.

EMERSON.

Grateful is a world to thee, Glorious bard of liberty, Teacher, seer and scientist Of life divine; all do insist Thy name shall honored be. Bur highest tribute may be paid, And best returns for worth be made, By living what his brave soul dare Pronounce the truth, though friends de

clared Him beretic. If undismayed-We'd firmly stand for what he stood. We'd learn that wisdom, God and good, Is ours first-hand, if we'll be free.

And more the truths of brotherhood. He bids us build this world of ours, As it should be, ideas the powers, Which as we recognize, unfold, And perfect sway o'er matter hold; Which proves them spiritual dowers.

Appreciation best we sho For thoughts, when we beyond them grow, Till others that still more reveal, Enrich our lives and make us feel The author's joy to have it so.

And when from matter ruled by mind, One step advanced in truth, we find. That naught but spirit is, or lives, In the peace such revelation gives Shares Emerson, serene and kind -Rosine Starr Crisler.